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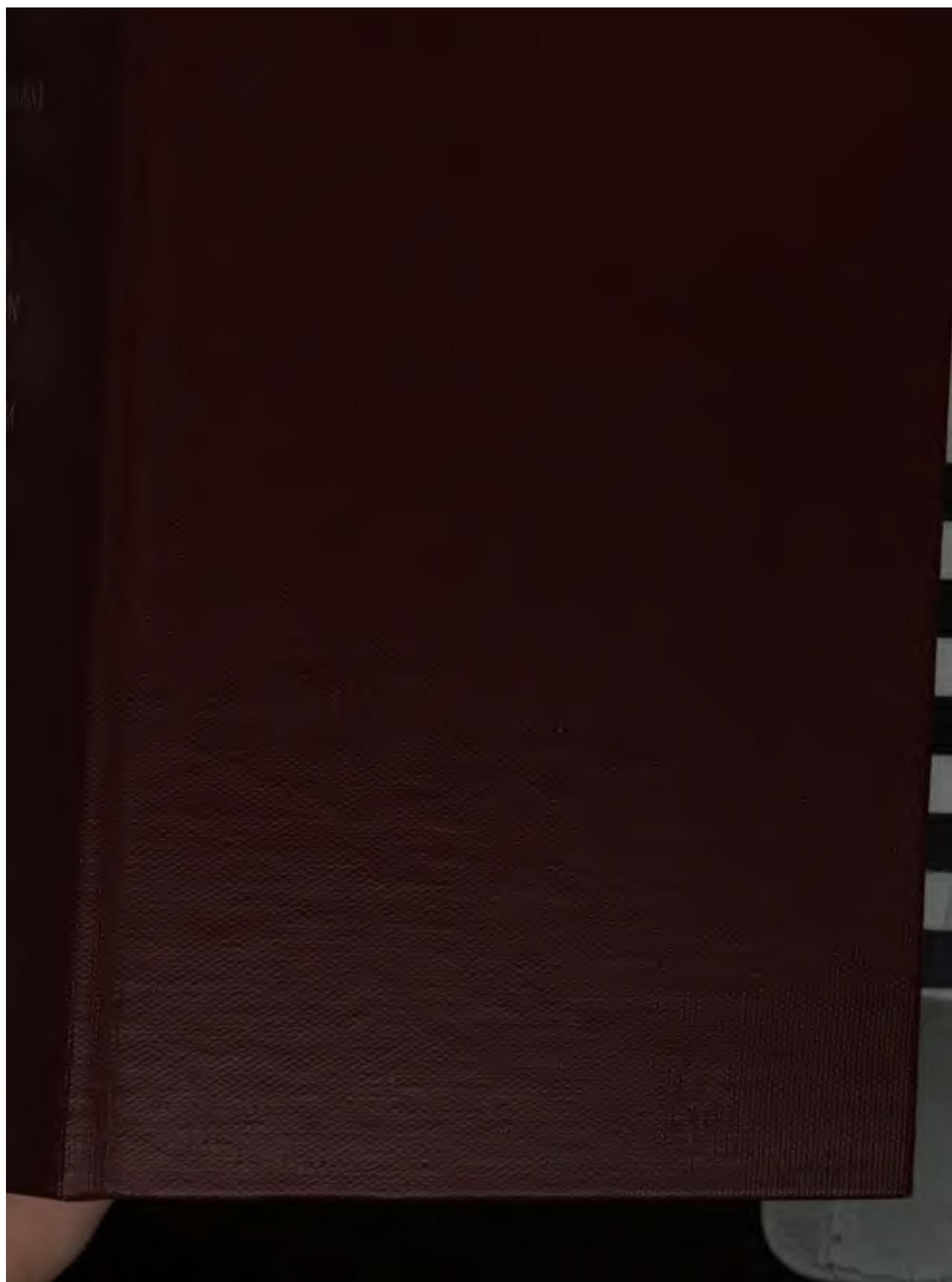
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1790. 490.





HISTORY
 OF THE
 TOWN OF ANTRIM,
 NEW HAMPSHIRE,
 FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT, TO JUNE 27, 1877,
 WITH A BRIEF
 GENEALOGICAL RECORD
 OF ALL THE
 ANTRIM FAMILIES.

Wm. R. Cochrane
 BY REV. W. R. COCHRANE,
 Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

PUBLISHED BY THE TOWN.

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PREFACE.

PROBABLY the idea of having a "History of Antrim" at the present time is due to George A. Cochran, Esq. In legal March meeting, the town voted to employ some one to write said history, and appropriated five hundred dollars to help meet the expenses. At the urgent request of the selectmen, I was induced to enter upon this undertaking, influenced, however, partly by my own tastes and pleasures in such work, and partly because, without any definite object in view, I had made some records of value in the same line. After more than five years, my labor now draws to a close. For these years, every hour that I could save from parish duties, I have devoted to this work; and the amount of labor I have spent upon it has been great and wearing. I have written an Introduction touching matters long prior to our limits, knowing it would be of value to many among this people who have not books of history at hand. For this volume, I have searched the records of Londonderry, Bedford, and New Boston, with great care. The records of Antrim have been constantly under my eye. The town clerks of Hancock, Francestown, Deering, and Hillsborough have gratuitously made patient investigations for me. The Antrim records concerning births, marriages, and deaths in the town, church records, and family records, I have found exceedingly meagre and irregular; and I have been enabled to straighten them out only by comparison and patient study. Upon this part, as well as upon the Genealogies, I have written letters almost innumerable, and left no stone unturned to get at the facts. What is stated in these pages, is believed to be stated on the best evidence of its truth. The narrative is brought down to the day of the town's centennial celebration; a few items being given of subsequent date as they came to hand, if judged important. This part of the work I could not possibly get time to rewrite; and hence some crude composition may be here observed.

The work has been delayed beyond all expectation, disappointing myself and all others. The amount of labor involved, and time used up on matters of detail, is the only explanation. I would not have believed it myself, but for experience of it.

I have endeavored to be absolutely impartial in all I have said. More space has been given to the history of my church than the others, because it was the church of the town during its critical and formative period, being the only one here for a long series of years, and its business being

done in open town-meeting. I have made frequent use of Dr. Whiton's excellent History, and thankfully acknowledge my obligations thereto. In a few cases I have been obliged to dissent from him, because of indubitable documentary evidence, probably not under his eye when he wrote. I am also indebted to the diary of Dr. Whiton, and that of Mrs. Whiton, and that of Dea. Isaac Cochran. John A. Riddle, Esq., of Manchester, formerly of Bedford, has put valuable papers in my hand, and furnished me with matters concerning this town from the diary of Matthew Patten of Bedford. E. D. Boylston, Esq., editor of the "Amherst Cabinet," has furnished me with scores of advertisements and deaths and accidents from the files of the Amherst papers back to 1796. Reed P. Saltmarsh, Clark Hopkins, Hon. George W. Nesmith, and Hon. Charles Adams, Jr., have rendered me important aid in this part of the book. For various and constant helps, both of purse and hand, I am also indebted to Dr. Morris Christie. The town clerks during these five years, Almus Fairfield and Charles B. Dodge, have been most obliging and helpful, the latter during two years past having been frequently called to suffer on my account. I have searched the records at Concord, both in person and by proxy. Am indebted to Hon. Mr. Hammond, deputy secretary of state. Rev. William Hurlin wrote most of the history of the Baptist Church; and Rev. J. L. Felt gave me the facts concerning the Methodist Church.

The people of Antrim have shown me universal kindness and encouragement in the slow progress of this undertaking. I have visited every family in the town, and sought all possible information. To keep the book within bounds, much material kindly given must be unused, or has been "boiled down." The officers of the town, and the centennial committee, have also manifested such considerate and cordial interest as greatly to encourage me. To these, and to all, I put on record my hearty gratitude. The votes of the town and all its action concerning the history have been highly creditable.

My estimate of the fathers of Antrim, after this acquaintance with them, rises to a certain height akin to reverence. Their greatness of stature, their outspokenness, their manly bearing, their bold, open honesty, their courage, endurance, and patience, and, most of all, their unshaken faith in God, have won my intensest admiration. I shall speak somewhat of their faults; but their virtues stand out as being of the boldest and noblest kind. There was a certain type of dignity and greatness about them, which, to say the least, is not prevalent in the world now. The Scotch-Irish race were all intense lovers of liberty; and this spirit stands out in every son and daughter of them. They were made of tough stuff for tyrants to manage. Bancroft, the historian of the United States, uses these just and significant words: "The first public voice in America for dissolving all connection with Great Britain came not from the Puritans of New England, the Dutch of New York, nor the planters of Virginia, but from the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians."

A large part of the volume, and by far the larger part of the time and labor, have been given to the Genealogies. This may seem a mistaken division now; but in future years that will be the more valued part

of the work. Of this I have no doubt; and this I have had constantly in mind.

Of course it could not be expected that a history of this quiet town would be very romantic or great. We have had no Indian tragedies, no national battles, no men of extensive fame, no mines of wealth, and no very remarkable record in any way. Our town has little that is brilliant; much that is solid, honorable, and good. But to those born or bred here, these pages, I think, will be full of interest.

The portraits are all steel engravings, chiefly from the hand of F. T. Stuart, 42 Court street, Boston, — an artist of high repute. The cost of all these has been borne by the parties or their friends. The several views and buildings appear in this book by the generosity of David M. Weston, Hon. Charles Adams, Jr., Mrs. Anna Woodbury, Mrs. Eliza (Weston) Williams, Benjamin P. Cheney, Mary Clark, and others.

Other faces and views I earnestly desired and sought, but they could not be obtained. The engravings of N. W. C. Jameson, N. C. Jameson, and one or two others, go into other books from the same plate: otherwise they might not have appeared in this. Dea. A. H. Dunlap of Nashua gave one hundred dollars towards the engravings of Dr. and Mrs. Whiton. Hon. William B. Dinsmore of New York puts in the face of Anna Belle Jameson. This being unknown to the family, may be taken as a happy tribute to her beautiful character, and as a sample of the generous things that gentleman is in the habit of doing.

It is believed the illustrations in this volume cannot be surpassed in neatness or style. The cost of all the illustrations is about two thousand dollars.

It is worthy of remark that a state historian can say what he pleases, and squarely speak of the faults of public men; but a town historian must be blind to many things. Nor is this to me altogether a disadvantage. I have tried to avoid hurting the feelings of any one; and the effort has done me good.

And now these pages are respectfully submitted to the people of the town. That they might be better and more ably written, with fewer mistakes, and in neater form, I might well hope. That they will be charitably received, my knowledge of this people leads me to expect and believe. That they may be of some use and pleasure to the present generation, and of substantial value to their children and children's children, is my ardent wish. This alone can repay my untold anxiety and pains. Better than present praise is the humblest, lowest place in the "thanks of millions yet to be."

And I hardly need add that these studies have served to endear to me the very rocks of Antrim. On her mountains and valleys and streams and forests, her meadows and lakes, her comely villages and fruitful fields, I have come to look with a lover's eyes. Take the year through, this town cannot be surpassed for scenery.

Far o'er the sea the fairest town
Of all old Ulster thought hers,
She christened "Antrim," — in renown
"The land upon the waters."
Such peaceful wavelets spread below,
Such hills of green above them;
The little streams went laughing so
She couldn't help but love them !

And after years of flood and flame,
To-day I find another,
That has the look and bears the name
Old Ulster gave her mother.
And slopes of green and laughing streams
That marked the ancient quarters,
Are here more beautiful, it seems, —
Our Antrim's hills and waters !

The spot life's hurry overlooks,
The skies that we are under,
The verdure by the laughing brooks,
The heights on which I wonder;
So sweet, so fair, — a jewel set
With sparkling sons and daughters; —
Oh ! nevermore shall I forget
Our Antrim's hills and waters !

On mountains towering to the skies,
On streams of song and story,
I've looked with long-enraptured eyes,
And caught their gleams of glory.
And these may fade from memory yet,
All, all she ever thought hers,
But nevermore shall I forget
Our Antrim's hills and waters !

W. R. COCHRANE.

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INTRODUCTORY.*

At our earliest knowledge of England, it was a land of swamps and forests, rough, desolate, and of no account in the world. It was in the days when Rome was a republic, and civilization and learning were at their height in the neighborhoods of the Mediterranean. A race of savages then occupied the now thrifty, mighty little islands. They stained their faces something after the fashion of the Red Men, dressed in the skins of wild beasts, and lived together in huts on the river-banks or in the rude clearings of the forest. Their huts were made by twisting long willow sticks together, basket-like, on sides and roof, and then covering the whole with mud. An opening answered for window and chimney. It is said that such mud huts are built and occupied by some of the Irish, even to the present day. These barbarians were warriors, and had trenches about their settlements, and low mud walls for fortifications. There were probably nearly forty clans or tribes. At the time of discovery by Cæsar, some tribes at least, both men and women, went for summer entirely naked. They had horses and cattle, but no agriculture. These tribes were polygamous, but, unlike the Mormons, every woman had eight or ten husbands, though we are left entirely in doubt as to how she managed her numerous superior half.

These many uncivilized tribes were united by a common religion named Druidism. Their priests were Druids. It took twenty years to learn and commit to memory their various forms and ballads and incantations. Everything was *oral* — no books, no sermons, no creeds; but they had innumerable rites and superstitions. The Druids kept the mysteries of their faith in their haunts in the deep oak forests, and but little is really known of them. The ruins of their great temples, and stupendous altars of stone, yet remain. It was a terrible religion to which they held. Sometimes they offered human sacrifices, carrying round the victims in wicker cages and then with fearful ceremonies burning them alive! It was the most authoritative false religion that ever existed. These barbarian tribes were subjugated by the Roman arms, and England was occupied by the authorities of Rome for more than five hundred years, — this period commencing with the conquest of Cæsar. B. C. 55, and extending to 449 A. D., though, on account of many rebellions and the wild unrest of the people, the Romans had peaceful and entire possession but a small part of these five centuries. It is during this Roman possession, and especially in the last part of it, that our attention is called to the Scots. We are often told about the inroads of the "Picts and Scots." The Picts were *painted* men, and so called because the faces of their warriors were adorned, or made frightful, in this way. The Scots were native clans, and said by some to be so named from the Gaelic word *sguit* (like scout), a wanderer. Others derive the name from the Anglo-Saxon *scot*, an assessment of money, by violence or otherwise. Both of these would certainly apply, as they were without doubt often strolling down as robbers over the lowlands of England (or Briton) and making reprisals with high and fearless hand. To this day there is a phrase in the English law, "Scot and lot," meaning a contribution laid upon all subjects according to their ability; and one who escapes a payment or tax is said to be "Scot-free." The origin of these old clans of Scotland is a matter much disputed, and as yet unsettled. Nor is it within our plan to discuss the question. Our earliest reliable history finds them in the Highlands of

*The following historical items are designed to be of use to such people in town as have not authorities at hand to refer to.

Scotia, the bold, independent, warlike, unconquerable race which they are to-day. The Romans scorned them and hated them, but they could not subdue them; and as wealth increased in England under Roman management, the depredations of the Scotch rangers increased. They came down from the mountains, captured everything they wanted, and departed with such rapidity as to preclude pursuit and into such haunts as to render discovery impossible. Kind to the poor, helpful to the distressed, having in all their lawless depredations a certain haughty nobleness of character, they were, on the whole, an exceedingly uncomfortable race to the Romans.

As a last resort, the Roman generals built walls and dug ditches across between England and Scotland. The last and most formidable of these was called the "Wall of Severus," from the Emperor's name, was built A. D. 208, was made of stone, was eight feet thick and twelve feet high, and under the north side of the wall a ditch was dug the whole distance, thirty-six feet wide and twelve feet deep. This, for a distance of about seventy miles, was certainly an enormous work. On this wall were hundreds of castles and turrets, so arranged that if a fire were lighted in one, it could be seen in the next, and in that way extended from tower to tower and shore to shore. Such an enormous barrier, guarded by armed men, would seem enough to keep back the few Scotch tribes of the northward mountains. Yet over this great barrier oft they broke, and, flying along the southward counties like the wind, escaped with their booty over the large wall and back to their fastnesses behind the impassable cliffs. Consequently, when the Roman forces were withdrawn from the island, the Britons, long used to being defended by their Roman conquerors, and unacquainted with arms, were in no condition to meet the intrepid clansmen from beyond the wall. The Romans seem to have taken their farewell in the spring of A. D. 449. Immediately the Scots poured in upon the defenseless counties. They went where they would. Only feeble resistance was offered them. Cattle and horses and fruit and treasure fell into their hands. They seemed to regard the land of the Britons as their proper prey. The latter in their extremity sent a deputation over the channel to the German tribes for help. And thus the Scotch, who would have controlled the whole island but for foreign interference, became the occasion of letting in the Saxons and Angles and Jutes, who afterwards governed England. Before the close of the year (449) some seven thousand warriors responded to the Britons' appeal, came across the channel, and soon put the Scots to flight. The rapidity with which they answered to this call for help has been explained by the statement that they were already meditating this very enterprise by way of conquest, so that the petition of the Britons found them strangely willing, not only to reply in the affirmative, but to follow it up with immediate vigor. Yet no sooner had they driven back the Scotch invaders, than they began to manifest a spirit of conquest for themselves, and quietly took possession of one important place after another. Being re-enforced by five thousand additional Saxons, they soon found occasion for a quarrel, and commenced open hostilities against those who had sought their help. After a varying struggle the Britons were mostly slain, or driven to Wales or Cornwall. A few escaped into France. The Saxons obtained full control. The country was divided into seven little kingdoms, — sometimes in conflict, but generally allied together, — and in this way they held on their course for more than three centuries. But in 827, Egbert of Wessex succeeded, from various causes, chiefly from conquest, in uniting these seven kingdoms into one, which received the name of England (Angles'-land), and was nearly identical in area with that which bears the name to-day. This government under the Anglo-Saxons continued unbroken until 1013, when the Danes succeeded in getting possession of the kingdom and held it for twenty-three years, after which the government returned to the Saxons and remained with them till the conquest and ascension to the throne of William the Norman, in 1066. From this year the succession of the rulers of England were as follows :—

THE NORMAN MONARCHS.

William I.	A. D. 1066-1087.
William II.	1087-1100.
Henry I.	1100-1135.
Stephen	1135-1154.

INTRODUCTORY.

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HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.

Henry II.	1154-1189.
Richard I.	1189-1199.
John	1199-1216.
Henry III.	. . . . .	1216-1272.
Edward I.	. . . . .	1272-1307.
Edward II.	. . . . .	1307-1327.
Edward III.	. . . . .	1327-1377.
Richard II.	. . . . .	1377-1399.

HOUSES OF LANCASTER AND YORK.

Henry IV.	. . . . .	1399-1413.
Henry V.	. . . . .	1413-1422.
Henry VI.	. . . . .	1422- about 1461.
Edward IV.	. . . . .	1461-1483.
Edward V.	. . . . .	1483-1483 (murdered when a child).
Richard III.	. . . . .	1483-1485.

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

Henry VII.	. . . . .	1485-1509.
Henry VIII.	. . . . .	1509-1547.
Edward VI.	. . . . .	1547-1553.
Mary	. . . . .	1553-1558.
Elizabeth	. . . . .	1558-1603.

HOUSE OF STUART.

James I.	. . . . .	1603-1625.
Charles I.	. . . . .	1625-1649 (beheaded Jan. 30, 1649).

COMMONWEALTH (so called). 1649-1660.

This period includes the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell from 1653 to 1658.

HOUSE OF STUART RESTORED.

Charles II.	. . . . .	1660-1685.
James II.	. . . . .	1685-1688.

HOUSES OF STUART AND NASSAU.

William III.	. . . . .	1689-1702.
Anne	. . . . .	1702-1714.

HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

George I.	. . . . .	1714-1727.
George II.	. . . . .	1727-1760.
George III.	. . . . .	1760-1820.
George IV.	. . . . .	1820-1830.
William IV.	. . . . .	1830-1837.
Victoria I.	. . . . .	1837.

It should be added before leaving this brief outline, that Christianity was introduced among the Saxons of England in A. D. 596. They had received, or if receiving they had retained, very little, if anything, as regards the Christian faith from the Britons who retreated before them; and their whole system of belief was a mere superstition,

gross and savage in the extreme. Augustin, called the "Apostle to the English," landed in Kent that year, and preached with so much zeal and prudence, and was so favored by Providence, that in a short time the body of the people embraced Christianity.

Scotland, the land of our fathers, is a romantic little country of about twenty-six thousand square miles, a little more than twice the size of New Hampshire. It is dotted over with lakes, and curious creeks wind round among its mountains, greatly diminishing its habitable surface. The indentations of the sea about Scotland are so many and so extensive that this little country has a sea-coast of more than three thousand miles. The arms of the sea almost cut it in two again and again. In several places, but for a few miles one could sail across from the Atlantic to the North Sea. One arm of Argyshire stretches into the North Channel till it reaches within about ten miles of the county of Antrim in Ireland. When you add to all this the fact that Scotland is covered with mountains; traversed in every direction by deep and beautiful valleys; marked by many rapid rivers; has birds and flowers exceeding those of England in variety; and has a climate so softened by the ocean that the thermometer rarely, if ever, falls to zero in winter, while in summer 80° is the limit of heat, — you can hardly wonder that it is a most attractive land and dear to the fathers.

Scotland was known to the Romans under the name of Caledonia, and was not called by its present title till nearly four hundred years after their departure, or about A. D. 840. The Romans speak of the inhabitants of Caledonia as consisting of many tribes, as the worst kind of idolaters, as robbers, as uncivilized and living in huts and nearly naked summer and winter, and as exceeding brave and warlike, and capable of boundless endurance. The Romans generally speak of them under the name of Picts, or painted men. These seem to have inhabited the lowlands and the eastern coast, while the old Scotch clans inhabited the highlands; certain it is there has always been a difference in language and manners between the two. Some authorities assert that Caledonia was invaded by the Scots, a Celtic tribe from Ireland, about A. D. 500, who established a kingdom on the western coast, — gradually overpowering the Picts and getting control of the whole country about 840. But this whole idea that the original Scotch were from Ireland seems to lack proof, and appears very much like the conjecture of some historian ambitious to have a theory. It is certain that the Saxons invaded the land about the time they invaded England, that they conquered and settled the lowlands next to the latter country, and that under their chieftain Edwin they founded Edwinstown, now Edinburgh, the capital, while the Picts were driven back west and north. Probably what is spoken of as the invasion from Ireland, in that mythical period, was simply an uprising of the highlanders on the west and north of Caledonia, in which they poured down upon the Saxons and obtained full possession of the country; and as the principal clans in these victories were Scots, and the leader was a Scot, the land began to be called Scots' land, while the Picts and surviving Saxons were absorbed by the victorious tribes.

The first king that thus governed all Scotland was Kenneth Macalpin; and the Scottish kingdom, with various changes and vicissitudes, maintained its integrity till James the Sixth, who was heir of the English kingdom, quietly ascended the throne of England as successor of Elizabeth in 1603, as James the First, thus uniting the two countries under one sovereign. Previous to this event, Scotland had many excellent kings. There was a long war with the Danes, resulting in the entire expulsion of the invaders. Subsequently there were wars with England, and the borderland between the two countries was a scene of blood and devastation for many a year, until this union in James.

In the year 1290 there was a vacancy in the Scottish throne, John Baliol and Robert Bruce being aspirants therefor. The next year the question of succession was referred to Edward I. of England, and in 1292 he declared John Baliol entitled to the crown, — but not until he had exacted from the Scottish barons an oath of fealty to himself as feudal lord of Scotland. But Edward soon scraped a quarrel with this weak sovereign, overran his kingdom, and sent John as a prisoner to the Tower of London. He soon succeeded in subduing most of the fortresses of Scotland; but soon a deliverer arose in the person of William Wallace, who descended from an ancient family in the west of Scotland, and, though being of small fortune and few resources, he succeeded, by great courage

and endurance and wisdom, in freeing his country from foreigners. But at length Wallace was betrayed into the hands of the king, who caused him to be executed with the cruelty and shame of a culprit. This is to the everlasting disgrace of Edward and of England. Few nobler spirits than Wallace ever lived. But his death (1305) only set tighter the teeth of every Scotchman; and the struggle was continued by young Robert Bruce, grandson of that Robert who claimed the crown in 1290. The English had abundance of men and means, and often it looked dark for Scotland; but the unconquerable spirit of her warriors was never broken, and they kept up the unequal contest in one way or another till their land was free. In the spring of 1314 Edward II. collected an army of one hundred thousand men for the purpose of finishing up the Scottish conflict, marched into Scotland, and met little opposition till Bruce confronted him at Bannockburn. The battle of that name was June 25, 1314. The Scottish chieftain had but thirty thousand men, but they were heroes all, and were admirably managed. Full half the English army was either slain or captured. The young Scotch leader was covered with undying glory, and his land was free. He was succeeded by many sovereigns, until the crowns of England and Scotland were united in James, as named above. The latter had no further history as a separate nation, though it was more than a hundred years before the two Parliaments were united in one as at the present time. This event occurred in the autumn of 1706, and since then the two countries have been more and more blended in interest and character.

Having now taken this brief view of the history of England and Scotland for the reader's convenience, we will now, for similar reason, glance at the causes which led to the settlement of New England. Henry VIII., who ascended the throne of England in 1509, married Katherine of Arragon in the first year of his reign. After the death of Henry in 1547, and the brief reign of Edward VI. who died at the age of nearly sixteen, Mary I., daughter of Henry VIII. and Katherine of Arragon, ascended the throne. This was in 1553. She was the most bloody and cruel and devilish of women. When her licentious father determined to get rid of Katherine, he divorced her (1532), and was set in bitter opposition to the Pope for declining to sanction the act. He declared his opposition to Rome openly; and his passion led to what has been called the "Reformation" in England. He had previously written a book against Luther, for which the Pope gave him the title "Defender of the Faith," a title still retained by the sovereigns of England; but now he proceeded to persecute the Papists, and many met death at his hand. Perhaps, therefore, it was to be expected that Mary, the daughter of Katherine, and a zealous Catholic, should feel herself called upon to retaliate in blood, and establish the persecuted sect. And she did her worst. The leading Protestants were condemned to the flames; many were thus burned at the stake; and scarcely in the five years of her reign did the fires of martyrdom go out. Great numbers were tortured, and in the most cruel conceivable methods put to death. But "Bloody Mary" died 1558, and her memory is covered with the abhorrence and execration of mankind.

On her death, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII. and the murdered Queen Anne Boleyn, succeeded to the throne; and in the first year of her reign Protestantism was forever established as the religion of England. This was by act of Parliament. But for the object of putting down the Catholics, laws were passed requiring the abjuration of all foreign authority both in spiritual as well as temporal things, and the acknowledgment of the sovereign of England as the head of the church. It was made a crime to attend the religious services of any clergyman not belonging to the established church. This arbitrary enforcement of religion was the mistake and dishonor of Elizabeth's reign. It was only doing on the other side, and in a milder way, what the infamous Mary had done before her. Yet these wicked laws were in force for generations, and many suffered persecution and death at the hands of so-called Protestants, in the reign of Elizabeth, and that of her successor, James I. But many of the Protestants themselves were not satisfied with the established religion, which, though freeing them from papal tyranny, gave them no real freedom of conscience. Soon parties called "Non-conformists" arose in the kingdom; and in subsequent years there was a very determined opposition, both in England and Scotland, to all these encroachments upon the rights of the people in religion. Those who professed to follow the "Pure word of God" were called Puritans. They grew up under the reign of Bloody Mary, but do not seem to be called Puritans till about 1564.

They desired a wider separation from the Roman Catholics than that allowed by the established church, and willingly accepted the appellation given them in reproach. As they were opposed and ridiculed and persecuted, none joined them except such as were conscientiously devoted to Christ, so that the name Puritan came to be significant of great self-denial and excellence in religion. They were both godly and intelligent people, and were exalted by the fires they passed through. The name Puritan has been differently used at times. In later days, every one that wanted to live a decent life was called a puritan by the irreligious multitude, even though he were conformed to the established church. Under Charles I., all people opposed to his arbitrary government were called puritans. The historian Hume applies the name to three classes; the political puritans, who advanced the most radical ideas of civil liberty; the puritans in polity, who opposed the government and forms of worship in the established church; and puritans in doctrine, who strenuously insisted on the tenets of the reformers. The Puritans that settled New England certainly embraced all of these, and there never was a time when any such lines of distinction could be drawn this side the water.

It will not be judged out of place to devote one page here to Macaulay's description of the Puritans, though familiar to many, for it is a surpassing sketch; and as he was a member of the Church of England, he will not be accused of speaking too highly in favor of its opponents.

"We would speak of the Puritans as the most remarkable body of men the world has ever produced. The odious parts of their character lie on the surface. Nor have there been wanting malicious observers to point them out. For many years after the Reformation, they were the theme of unmeasured invective and derision. . . . But the Puritans were men whose minds had derived a peculiar character from the daily contemplation of superior beings and eternal interests. Not content with acknowledging in general an overruling providence, they habitually ascribed every event to the will of that Great Being, for whose power nothing was too vast, for whose inspection nothing was too minute. To know him, to serve him, to enjoy him, was with them the great end of human existence. They rejected with contempt the ceremonious homage which other sects substituted for the pure worship of the soul. Instead of catching obscure glimpses of the Deity through an obscuring veil, they aspired to gaze full on the intolerable brightness, and to commune with him face to face. Hence originated their contempt for terrestrial distinctions. They recognized no title to superiority but the divine favor; and, confident of that favor, they despised all the accomplishments and all the dignities of the world. If they were unacquainted with the works of philosophers and poets, they were deeply read in the oracles of God. On the rich and eloquent, on nobles and priests, they looked down with contempt; for they esteemed themselves rich in a more precious treasure, and eloquent in a more sublime language, — nobles by right of an earlier creation, and priests by the interposition of a mightier hand. Those had little reason to laugh at them who encountered them in the hall of debate or in the field of battle."

These inimitable lines from the unprejudiced historian show what sort of stuff the early settlers of New England were made of.

The first settlement permanently made by the Puritans in New England was in Salem, Mass., in 1628, by John Endicott and a few associates. June 29, 1629, five ships, one of them being the "Mayflower," came to Salem, bringing more than two hundred settlers. This was called the Massachusetts colony, and John Endicott was chosen governor. The next year (1630), Gov. John Winthrop came with eight hundred more. Thus this colony, seeking religious freedom, was strong and numerous at the start; and though meeting many hardships, they grew in numbers, settled Boston and many surrounding towns, spread in every direction, and finally absorbed all the other colonies, the date of formal union being 1692. These Puritans, though persecuted for their opinions, held old England as very dear; and it is said their minister, Rev. Francis Higginson, cried aloud as they parted from their native land: "Farewell, dear England! Farewell, all the Christian friends there!"

There was another colony that settled within the present limits of Massachusetts some years earlier than that of Endicott, named above. This was called the Plymouth colony. They were Puritans, — but they were more and better. By some they were called "Sep-

arists"; but they were not strictly such, since they would admit to communion a godly member of the Church of England, or even *hear* a preacher of that church when they couldn't find better, on account of which extreme Separatists denounced them as sharing the "Harlotry of Episcopacy." Their religious ideas were far in advance of their time, and more in accordance with the tolerant, evangelical principles that are held at the present day. These now bear the honored name of "The Pilgrim Fathers," or "The Pilgrims," though the word is often used in a larger sense. Being more careful in doctrine and more widely separated from the Church of England than many who were substantially agreed with them, they were more intensely persecuted; and consequently they fled to Holland, where there was tolerable religious liberty. But in Holland they had a hard time, and were under some social disadvantages; and, as they were greatly desirous of "advancing the gospel in the remote parts of the world," they determined to make a home in the wilds of America. There were upwards of a thousand of these "Pilgrims" — on the way "to heaven, their dearest country" — then waiting in Holland; and about one hundred of them were selected as most fit to commence the new settlement. They sailed in July, 1620, in the "Mayflower," and steered for the Hudson river, intending to begin there. But they were driven by storm onto the coast of Massachusetts. They sailed along with great care, exploring here and there for a favorable location. Having spent a month in this way, they came into Plymouth harbor (so called by a previous explorer), and fixed on that as the most favorable location. They landed Dec. 21, 1620. Before disembarking they formed a compact for government on the basis of equal rights among them; chose John Carver for their first governor, and Miles Standish for their military captain. The first foot on Plymouth Rock was that of Mary Chilton. But it was a wintry shore, and the prospect before them was dark enough. Winter had just begun. The land was supposed to be full of savages. There was neither house nor barn on all the shore. There was no help they could reasonably look for. But at once they resolutely went about building houses. They had log houses, with thatched roofs and paper windows. And these small, humble apartments, they afterwards said, "were as full of beds as they could lie, one by another." At once they built a church and put cannon upon it for defense. They subsisted largely by hunting and fishing. But their privations and hardships were so great that fifty-one, just one-half the entire number, died the first winter, their governor among them. It is said they planted corn over their graves in the spring to prevent the Indians from finding out how they were diminished in numbers! At the same time the "Mayflower" returned to England, but not one of the colonists chose to return with her. They struggled on slowly and bravely for years. Gradually increasing and extending, they got firm hold of the soil, and the prospect had greatly brightened for them when their neighbors of the Massachusetts colony arrived. There had been some differences between the two; but once on the shore of the New World, — with a common object in view, and a common dislike of the authority of the Church of England, and with need of mutual defense, the Pilgrims of Plymouth found allies in the Puritans of Salem, — gradually they came together, and ultimately they became one, making the large and powerful State of Massachusetts at the time (1718) when our Scotch ancestors arrived at Boston.

Having now followed Puritan and Pilgrim from persecution in England to a permanent and free condition in America, and left them united, and enlarging on every side, it will be expected of course that we look particularly at the causes and history of the "Scotch-Irish" emigration. Ireland had been invaded and conquered by the English in the reign of Henry II., A. D. 1172. But for four hundred years they really exercised but little authority in the island, and that in such a way as to exasperate the ignorant and suffering Irish beyond endurance. They frequently rebelled against the English authority during the reign of Elizabeth, and it was not till near the close of her reign (1601) that her government could very properly be said to be established there. To a great extent the lands of the Catholic rebels were confiscated by the crown. These lands being attractive in soil and climate, and offered at a very low rate, many English and some Scotch settlers were induced to come over and settle upon them, — a course of things greatly encouraged by the government, in the hope that an intelligent Protestant population would counteract the plots of the uneasy and troublesome Irish. James I., ascending the throne

in 1603, pursued the same course and offered increased inducements to any of his countrymen who would settle on the vacant farms. Indeed, soon after his accession, a company was formed in London to colonize Ireland. Large parts of the eastern counties, and nearly the whole of the Province of Ulster, comprising nine counties in the north, or in all full one-fourth of the island, came by attainder into the hands of James. Those parts next to England were slowly filled up and occupied by the British; but Ulster in the north, being a wild and lawless province, remained for the most part unoccupied except by lingering bands of the rebel Irish who had now no legal right to the soil. James, whose government of Ireland was about the only record of good to be found in his reign, owning now more than two millions of acres in Ulster, and being very desirous of a loyal population there, thought of the Scotch as the only ones likely to meet his wish. These Scotch were rigid and decided Presbyterians, and James hated them badly enough, as being set to the death against all his pet schemes for establishing Episcopacy in Scotland. But they were near by, and exceedingly brave and industrious, and were people of intelligence, reliable in every place. More still as the Scotch were poor, and their land was rocky and hard, it was thought they could be induced to plant a colony over the channel, where cultivation was so much easier. This vacant territory was therefore divided up into small farms and offered to the Scotch on such favorable conditions, that, like our young men going West, a great number went over and settled early in the year 1612. These settlers were young men from all parts of Scotland, but chiefly from the adjacent county of Argyle, — hardy, vigorous, independent Scotchmen. The Irish were removed from the hills and strong places, and put out into the open country; and the Scotch, though by honest purchase, occupied all the best of the soil. They spread over the counties of Antrim, Down, and Londonderry, and some of them settled still farther to the south and west. The Irish Catholic rebels, living among and around these Protestant Scotch, not only looked upon them as invaders supplanting them of their rights, but as heretics and foreigners; and they felt the keenest hatred towards them, though, being awed by the government and over-matched by the superiority of the Scotch, they remained quiet. The new settlers flourished, multiplied, built churches, formed presbyteries, and extended themselves largely over all Ulster. This happy state of things lasted nearly thirty years. But the Irish hate during these thirty years did not soften with time, and was only as a smothered fire, heating and burning unseen, and ready to burst forth into dissolving flame. They associated with the Scotch in treacherous kindness while they were waiting an opportunity to murder them. This favorable moment for the great murder came in 1641, when they thought, from the disturbances in England and Scotland, the Protestant settlers could get no help from abroad. Perhaps they may have been roused to this bloody action by notice of the thrift and increase of the settlers, and the fact that respectable accessions were being made to them by new emigrants from Scotland about this time, — suggesting the thought that something must be done, or Ireland would speedily become a Protestant land. King James I. and Charles I. had, step by step, as they supposed and hoped, forced Episcopacy upon Scotland, — when in 1638 the whole people of that land rose in opposition and entered into what was called the "Solemn League and Covenant." This was a solemn agreement to maintain the reformed religion, and to put down Popery and Prelacy in Scotland; and it was signed by almost the whole body, men, women, and children, high and low. Then followed the controversy with Charles, — the efforts at compromise on his part, — the preparations for war, — the treaties with that weak king, — the raising of new armies, — entirely engaging the attention of Scotland until the visit of Charles to that kingdom in the summer of 1641, and a settlement of their difficulties, — which doubtful negotiations lasted into the autumn of that year. Thus the Papish intriguers in Ireland concluded that Scotland was out of their way.

In England in 1640 and 1641 the arbitrary conduct of Charles was stirring the kingdom from border to border; the conflict between king and parliament was intense; people were looking forward to the threatened arbitrament of arms, which followed ere long; the government had no sufficient force in Ireland; and the universal interest was in affairs at home. At this juncture, therefore, the long-quiet malcontents of Popery in Ireland thought the favorable moment to strike for supremacy and revenge had come. Some

eight thousand disciplined Catholic soldiers disbanded by Charles, and ready for any desperate adventure, were at this time let loose. Help to the Catholics was promised from France. Priests excited the old Irish to revolt. All the English and Scotch in the island only amounted to one-sixth of the whole population. They were for the most part unarmed, and were entirely unaware of the storm that was ready to break upon them. The plan was to rise in all parts of the kingdom at once and wipe out the unsuspecting Protestants by death. The plot was discovered in Dublin, in season to save that place and the surrounding country to the Protestants and prevent an outbreak; but in the north of Ireland it was carried out with all the cruelty which Popery and the devil could invent. The time fixed upon for this universal murder was Oct. 23, 1641. On that morning (an exceedingly hard, cold day for that season of the year), the Catholics, being everywhere intermingled with the Protestants, fell upon them by surprise and commenced their contemplated butchery on every hand. The Protestants, outnumbered five to one, unarmed, scattered, and surprised, had no chance at all. Their neighbors whom they had befriended and instructed, became their murderers. Entreaties and tears availed not. The young, and the old, the mother with her babe, the languishing invalid, the strong man, the fair and innocent child, were murdered together. Whole families were butchered, one after another, slowly, so that each living one might see the anguish of the dying before enduring the same cruel fate. Even the Irish women went further than their husbands in exquisite torture of young mothers and helpless children. Fugitives, fleeing naked from their burning homes, perished from hunger and cold. A few survivors were changed into maniacs by the awful scene, never to think of anything but murder and flame, or know the quietudes of home again. By the hundred there were instances of lust and torture, the minute description of which would shock the most hardened heart. And this was done chiefly in the name of the Catholic religion. Priests were guilty of those murders. Those rivers of innocent blood flowed by Popery's accursed hand! Of this quiet and harmless people, who had not shown the least unkindness to the Catholics, nor been in any open way opposed to them, living in neighborly love and peace, it has been estimated that two hundred thousand were thus butchered in a single day. The lowest estimate ever made was forty thousand. Probably the mean between them would be nearly correct. It has been said by English authority that the victims were mostly English; and, without question, the English colonies in the northern counties were blotted out in this most inhuman massacre. It may not be denied that the Irish pretended some friendship to the Scots, and murdered the English first; and so arranged things that the Scots to some extent had time to escape, or a chance to band together in defense, so that far fewer of them were murdered. Yet it is certain that many of the Scotch were murdered too, and that fire and robbery did not distinguish much between theirs and the English homes. Many fled back to Scotland. And there is little room to doubt that many ancestors and kindred of the Londonderry families, and therefore of those of our own town, perished on that bloody day.

After this sad event those Scotch who remained in Ireland lived in alarm and on the lookout for defense, during seven or eight years, until in 1649, Cromwell, having leisure from affairs in England, came over the channel and subdued the Irish. Thence onward for several years the Protestants lived in comparative peace and prosperity, and slowly recovered their former condition. The Papists were disarmed, and the Protestants were supplied with means of defense. From this fact arose the habit which long prevailed of firing guns at Scotch weddings, as being then the best way of expressing their triumph and their gladness.

In Scotland during the last years of the reign of Charles II., the Protestants, or Presbyterians as they nearly all were, were growing less and less secure; and on the accession of James II., 1685, they began to be openly and terribly persecuted. The latter monarch was narrow-minded, small, and bigoted. Charles II. had been secretly a Papist; James II. was openly such, and sought in the most bloody and arbitrary ways to enforce it upon the nation. To attend any meeting except that of the established order, was made punishable with death. In the western lowlands of Scotland in particular, military bands were sent out everywhere to spy out the Covenanters and bring them to death. Some of these were commissioned to shoot on the spot any who would not renounce the Covenant,

or swear to the king, who was murdering Protestants. James II., even when viceroy, is said to have "amused himself with hearing Covenanters shriek and seeing them writhe while their knees were beaten flat in the boots." Under him, subsequently, when he became king and had things his own way, James Graham, or Lord Graham of Claverhouse, was prominent as a leader, — a most ingenious and remorseless wretch. No pen can paint the cruelties which he enforced. His name is now spoken with abhorrence all over the earth. — When his bloody and hardened soldiers shrunk from shedding innocent blood, he would plunge his own sword into the body of the poor victim whose only crime was non-conformity to the Episcopacy, or unwillingness to pray for King James as against God's will. — These indignities, robberies, and murders were so numerous and constant as utterly to surpass all calculation. Two instances out of thousands are here given. One of the hunted Covenanters had found shelter in the house of a widow of good family and name, and had died there. The corpse being discovered in her house, the soldiers pulled the house down, carried off all her property, and turned her out with several little children to perish with cold and want. The oldest child, a lad of about fifteen years, was brought out before the soldiers, the guns were loaded, and the fair, sweet boy, without trial or delay, was told to pull his bonnet down over his face. But he refused, saying, "I can look you in the face," and in a moment they fired and the boy fell dead with his Bible in his hand. About the same time two women were put to death by drowning. An attempt has been made to disprove this; but there is not, in view of the evidence, the least room to doubt the fact. One was an aged lady, and the other a sweet girl of eighteen, named Margaret Wilson. Their only crime was that they would not abjure their Presbyterian faith. They were taken to a place on the banks of the Solway where it rises and overflows with the tide. The feeble old lady was tied to a stake nearer the water, so that the terror of her death might frighten the young girl into submission. But she "prayed and sung praises" till the advancing waters choked her voice. But when the struggle of death was over, they unbound the unconscious victim from the stake and restored her to consciousness. Then kindred and friends begged her to comply with the vile murderer's command, crying, "Dear Margaret, only say, 'God save the King!'" The weak but heroic girl gasped out, "God save the King if it be God's will!" "She has said it! She has said it!" shouted her friends to the cruel officer. "Will she take the abjuration?" he savagely asked. "Never," she answered; "I am Christ's, let me go!" And then the waters closed over her head slowly, and she was gone! On her gravestone at Wigton, are these rude words:

"Within the sea, tied to a stake,
She suffered for Christ Jesus' sake."

While, therefore, such persecutions were in progress in Scotland, quite a large number of the Covenanters, to escape misery at home, emigrated to Ireland and joined their countrymen there. From 1684 to 1688 these emigrations in small numbers took place. The McKeens, MacGregors, Cargils, and many others were among these exiles, and their blood flowed in the veins of some of the settlers of Antrim. But in Ireland things soon began to grow worse; under Papal rule and surrounded by Papists, they were soon disarmed, and in their defenseless condition began to suspect a repetition of the murders of 1641. And a desperate struggle was indeed awaiting them. Affairs had arrived at such a pitch of discontent in England, that the better part of the people looked for deliverance to William, Prince of Orange, who had married Mary, eldest daughter of James II. Accordingly, being invited over from Holland, he came with five hundred vessels and fourteen thousand men, and landed in England late in the autumn of 1688. At once, the nobility, clergy, and military went over to William; even Anne, daughter of James, joined the party of the new king against her father: so that James was dethroned without a blow. Fleeing to France, whither Catholic renegades have been wont to flee, he was encouraged to attempt the recovery of his crown. As the Papists adhered to him, he had a small party of friends in England. In Scotland he had some strong Catholic clans. In Ireland he had great resources in the Irish Catholics, who constituted the great body of the people of that island. The military plan of James, therefore, was a good one: to pass over to Ireland with what men and money the French king could give him; to raise there an immense army of Irish; then to pass over to Scotland, and with the addition of the Catholic

Highlanders to bear down upon England from the north and sweep everything before him. With reason, this scheme looked encouraging to him. He started with great hope, and landed in the south of Ireland, March 12, 1689. Thence he made his way as best he could to Cork, and thence to Dublin, expecting to go northward at once, and anticipating no serious resistance till he should reach England. But the Protestant population in the north of Ireland stood in the way; which, though small, was judged to be of such energy and valor that it must be overcome at the start. A large army had therefore been raised before the arrival of James, and had begun the attempt to subjugate these Protestant colonies that stood in the face of the royal plans. The strongest of these Protestant positions was Londonderry, — a city that had held out successfully against the Irish in the murderous rebellion of 1641. As the army of Catholics swept northward to capture this city, which was supposed to be easily done, they pillaged and murdered without stint, till thousands of men, women, and children fled before them for life; and many found refuge within the walls of Londonderry. The Protestants suffered more and lost more possessions than in the massacre of 1641, though probably not so many lives were sacrificed as then. But the city of Londonderry refused to surrender; and the whole army of James, French and Irish, outnumbering the defenders of the city five to one, attempted the work of capture. They halted before the city April 15, 1689, and entered into negotiations with the treacherous Lundy to give up the city on some terms in spite of the known will of the people. This dallying went on a day or two. King James arrived from Dublin with fifteen thousand additional soldiers, on the 17th, and was exceedingly anxious for the surrender on any terms (as the success of his whole undertaking seemed to depend on the immediate possession of this place), so that he might move on to Scotland while his great army was in good spirits, and before too formidable preparations could be made against him there. Expecting the surrender would be made more willingly to him, James advanced at once within three hundred feet of the southern gate to receive it, when he was answered with a shout of "No surrender!" and by a fire from that part of the wall, which struck dead an officer by his side. The king fled like a frightened boy to get out of danger. Then the real struggle began, April 17, 1689. We cannot here detail all the circumstances of this remarkable siege. For courage and endurance there is nothing superior to this defense in human history. With weak defenses, scanty provisions, having but few soldiers against an immense army, and only a handful of that few injured to war; with a disadvantageous position, and twenty thousand women, children, and aged men to be fed; while, having themselves small hope of outside help, their enemies would be likely to increase, — it must be confessed that their situation was desperate enough! But immense interests were at stake, and they determined to stand for their religion, come death, if it must. Lundy, the traitorous governor of the city, was in danger of being torn to pieces by the maddened people, and skulked off in disguise, by night, to the foe. Maj. Henry Baker and Capt. Adam Murray called the people to arms and took the lead the first day. On the following day the people met, as Macaulay puts it, "with a gravity and prudence worthy of the most renowned senates, to provide for the order and defense of the city." They chose Rev. George Walker and Maj. Henry Baker, governors, the latter taking the military command. These men managed affairs with great wisdom and courage. The siege was pressed with cruel vigor; shells burst constantly over the defenders' heads; chimneys were knocked down; often the city was on fire; night and day they were called to the most vigilant and desperate defense; many sorties were made; the walls were often assaulted by superior force; parties mining under the walls were constantly watched against, and by the fiercest struggle put to death; threat and artifice were abundantly employed; they began to suffer for want of provisions, and for want of water: the long-hoped-for re-enforcement from England had come in sight, been frightened by the batteries on the river-side, and sailed away, leaving the brave defenders of the city to their fate; their enemies had been re-enforced; one-third of their number had fallen; the force against them seemed overwhelming; and yet on the sixty-second day of the siege they determined that "no one should speak of surrender on pain of death." Thus matters went on day after day in heroic and painful detail which we have no space for here. But before many days of July were gone, famine began to press harder than Papist foes. Not a few died of starvation. Cats and dogs and rats and mice and horse-flesh

and old hides came to be luxuries. Tallow was mixed with pepper and meal to make a sort of pancake. Starch mixed with tallow became an article of food. A dog's head was sold for food for two shillings and sixpence; a quart of horse's blood, one shilling; a cat, four shillings and sixpence; and so on. They expected to eat dead human bodies, — yet would not entertain the thought of surrender. So desperate was the case, that some fleshy people hid themselves for fear of being first chosen for food for the emaciate soldiers! On the thirtieth of July, the garrison had become so far reduced that they reckoned on only two days' more life — there being but one pint of meal left for each already starving man. But on this day deliverance came. It was the one hundred and fourth day of the siege. The commander of the English fleet received orders to relieve the city at whatever peril. Three ships, the "Mountjoy," of Londonderry, and the "Phoenix," of Coleraine, both laden with provision, and the war-ship "Dartmouth," undertook this perilous adventure. Within the city the evening sermon in the cathedral had just closed, the sad audience had scattered, and it began to grow dusk, when the sentrymen on the tower saw the sails of these three ships coming up the Foyle. The river was narrow and low, — the banks were lined with batteries, — and the great Irish army hurried to the spot to prevent the relief of the city. Rocks had been sunk by them in the channel, and an immense boom had been thrown across the river to prevent the approach of a ship, while formidable guns swept the spot. It was an hour of tremendous suspense — the besiegers straining every nerve to oppose, while the starving defenders looked on with an agony of interest seldom, if ever, equaled in this world. At length the little squadron came bravely to the critical point. The "Mountjoy" led the way and sailed with all force against the boom, — and the huge obstruction snapped and fell apart; but its strength was so great as to send the ship back by the shock, and she rebounded against the shallow bank and stuck partly over in the mud, exposed to a terrible fire. The Irish in great numbers rushed for their boats to board the defenseless ship. Just then the "Dartmouth" opened upon them so effectually as to destroy many of them and hold the rest in check, while the "Phoenix," left free by the struggle with the others, dashed under fearful fire into the break made by the "Mountjoy," and, receiving no great injury, slowly passed all the barriers. When the "Mountjoy" was stopped in the mud the Irish gave a scream of fiendish joy, while the dying heroes within the walls looked at each other in hushed and awful agony! All features grew black, and a feeble wail, like the prayer of death, ascended from the battered defenses! Women and children wept, and men gazed with stern, dark faces whence hope had fled; but no yielding or fear was there. But the tide was rising rapidly; and just at the critical moment a broadside from the "Mountjoy" not only battered back the approaching enemy, but started her from the mud, and she sailed on up the stream. The "Dartmouth" followed, bravely answering the desperate firing from the shore; and under the curses of the whole Popish army and the rage of its officers, with considerable loss of life and injury to the brave little ships, they all made their way to the city. As the darkness closed in, and the firing went on, it was a time of unutterable suspense within the gates. But when they arrived, about ten o'clock, the whole population turned out to welcome them. Such ecstasies of joy, few lifetimes can ever know! Men wept and thanked God! The bells of the city rang all night! There was no sleep within the walls that night for joy! On the morrow the Irish fired tumultuously all day. But on the succeeding night, — that of July 31, — silently that great army, mortified and enraged, with a loss of a hundred officers and about nine thousand men, retreated up the Foyle. Micaiah Browning, captain of the "Mountjoy," was killed in the struggle at the boom; and afterwards a pension was conferred on his widow by King William, and that great monarch, in the presence of the court, put a chain of gold about her neck.

The defense of Londonderry was the great check to King James and the Papists. Humanly speaking, it saved Protestantism in Ireland and England. Forty thousand men were thus kept back one hundred and five days. By that time William was prepared to meet them there, and thus the forces intended for Scotland and England never went across the channel. On the banks of the Boyne, James was soon defeated (June 30, 1690); and after some less important struggles, he retreated into France.

From these unconquerable soldiers who defended Londonderry, descended many of the settlers of Antrim, — among them the Dinmores, the Cochrans, and McKeens, and

others. It is a fadeless honor both to the dead and the living. The old city still holds a thousand memorials of the struggle. The battered old wall is carefully preserved. The old guns, the captured flags, are kept as treasures. The defenders' graves are annually decorated. The survivors were exempted from taxes throughout the British dominions. The farms of some of these in our Londonderry are called "*exempt farms*" to the present time, — over some of which I wandered in younger days. The king and parliament considered this defense so important and of such endurance and valor, that they made special grants to each hero, and bestowed the highest possible praise upon all who participated in it. And to time's remotest bound, we will not cease to take pride in this glorious achievement of our own ancestors!

After the subjugation of the Papists, the whole Protestant population of Ireland abode in peace and safety for many years. Further accessions from Scotland joined them, — among them the NeSmiths and others known to our local history. Still, though the heroes of Londonderry had many privileges, and though Protestants, as such, were in the ascendant, yet the Dissenters, and especially the Presbyterians, were far from being satisfied with their condition. They had but little religious liberty, as we understand it. They had their own forms of worship, to be sure; but at the same time they were compelled to pay one-tenth of their increase to support the established religion of the state. They could not hold their land as proprietors, having inalienable homes, but only by lease from the crown. Then the Irish — bitter, ignorant, numerous, and bigoted Papists — were everywhere among them, of whom, though powerless now, they had had a most unhappy and calamitous experience. Taxes were high. Titles, monarchy, aristocracy, were the order of the day. The Scotchmen, who had suffered so much for liberty, and cherished irrepressible longings to be free, could not be satisfied with such surroundings and trammels. They looked into the future. They began to think of the New World. Some of them formed bright ideas of the community which they might found by themselves, free from Papists, ritualism, and all ecclesiastical oppression. At length, encouraged by reports of civil and religious liberty in America, four ministers, and a large part of their congregations with them, determined on removal hither. These ministers were Rev. — Holmes, Rev. James MacGregor, Rev. William Cornwell, and Rev. William Boyd. This seems to have been in 1717. In order to make sure of a place to settle, and also, it seems, to guard against any unfriendliness or opposition of the previous settlers in New England, they sent Rev. William Boyd, early in the year 1718, to bring over a petition to Gov. Shute of Massachusetts, and make the needful arrangements for their coming. This petition, usually called the "Memorial to Gov. Shute," is so brief, peculiar, and to the point, as to be worthy of a place here in its exact form, thus: —

"We whose names are underwritten, Inhabitants of ye North of Ireland, Doe in our own names, and in the names of many others our Neighbors, Gentlemen, Ministers, Farmers and Tradesmen Commissionate and appoint our trusty and well beloved Friend, the Reverend Mr. William Boyd of Macasky to His Excellency the Right Honourable Collonel Samuel Suite Governour of New England, and to assure His Excellency of our sincere and hearty Inclination to Transport our selves to that very excellent and renowned Plantation upon our obtaining from his Excellency suitable encouragement. And further to act and Doe in our Names as his Prudence shall direct. Given under our hands this 26th day of March, Annoq. Dom. 1718."

To this document were appended the names of three hundred and nineteen men, indicating that they represented a population of twelve hundred or more. Among the number were nine ministers (V. D. M.), and three others were college graduates. Most of the settlers of Antrim could find their ancestors' names among these signers.

On receiving flattering encouragement from Gov. Shute, and being well pleased with the prospect here, Mr. Boyd at once conveyed the intelligence back to those who had sent him, and they sold their property and made arrangements to depart with such dispatch that they arrived in five ships in Boston harbor, Aug. 4, 1718.

Soon after arrival they separated into three parts. One part, quite large, chose to make their home in Boston, finding friends of their own faith and race already there. These together formed, July 14, 1730, what was at first called the "Presbyterian Church of Long Lane," — and was afterwards the celebrated "Federal-street Church." Rev. John Morehead became their pastor. This church became Congregational in 1786. Dr. Jeremy

Belknap was pastor from 1787 to 1798, when he died. Over it the celebrated Dr. Channing was settled, June 1, 1803, and under him it went over to the Unitarians about 1819. Their land and church-building, "a rude and lowly edifice," was given to them by John Little, in 1735, but has been wickedly perverted from its intended use for nearly a hundred years. A just decision will yet restore this inheritance to its Presbyterian owners. Dr. Gannett, who was killed at Revere, was pastor of this church. Present pastor, John F. W. Ware.

The second part of the settlers fixed upon Worcester, Mass., and vicinity, as their place of abode; and in that place they formed a church under pastoral charge of Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, in the early part of the year 1719. They worshiped in the "Old Garrison House," so called. They were exceedingly hardy, vigorous, wide-awake, earnest, and devoted people. The historians of that section speak of them in the highest terms. And they prospered, and became attached to their homes. But in proportion as they flourished, their English Congregational neighbors became jealous of them — called them "Foreigners," "Irish," and so on. In this way things went on for years, till, with increase of population and means, the Presbyterians made plans to build a church-edifice. They put up the frame in 1740, and were greatly rejoiced in the prospect of a place of worship they could call their own. But at this juncture the Congregationalists in great numbers assaulted and tore the building down and carried it off. The whole structure was swept away. And it was all done between two days! Nor was this the only persecution these peaceable, industrious, and godly Scotchmen endured. It seemed to them that the religious liberty they sought was yet far away. The most of them left the place, some to Londonderry, some to Pelham, Palmer, and Coleraine, Mass.; and a considerable number to Cherry Valley, N. Y. A few remained, however, — among them the names Clark, Duncan, McFarland, etc.

A portion of this colony in central Massachusetts had settled in Pelham, that State, under Rev. Mr. Ambercrombie, and these were greatly aided by the fugitives from Worcester.

The other part of the emigrants at Boston, having been under the pastoral charge of Rev. James MacGregor in Ireland, were anxious to keep together and have him as their pastor. Others joined with them in this design. And this body were more slow and careful in selecting a home. The most of them scattered for a time in the vicinity of Boston, while sixteen families embarked for Casco Bay to select a section of land if thought best, as this land had been offered to them by Gov. Shute, and recommended as very desirable, having also the better chance to carry out unmolested their religious views and aims. Arriving late in the season, and the winter coming on very early, they could accomplish nothing till spring. Most of them passed the winter on shipboard, and the ship itself was frozen in. In the course of the winter they suffered many privations, and great lack of food. On petition of the inhabitants of Falmouth (now Portland), the general court of Massachusetts sent them one hundred bushels of meal. It may be doubted whether these Scotchmen ever would have petitioned for food themselves! The statement in Willis's History of Portland, that there were "about three hundred" of these explorers in that port, must be greatly exaggerated, as there is no reason to suppose that more than half that number were there. In the spring they explored the coast eastward, but, not being pleased, they decided to return; and, sailing back, they ascended the Merrimack river, arriving at Haverhill April 13, 1719. Immediately on their arrival they heard of a large tract of unappropriated land lying fifteen or twenty miles northwest of Haverhill, called the "Chestnut Country," because its forests were largely chestnut-trees. Afterwards this tract, now embracing several towns, was called "Nutfield." Walnut-trees and butternut-trees were also abundant here, and it was truly an inviting place for settlement. Leaving their families at Haverhill, the men made all haste to examine this ground; were pleased at sight; determined to locate here the grant of twelve miles square which previously the authorities of Massachusetts had given them in any lands of the government not before occupied; selected a spot; put up some rude cabins, and then divided, part carrying on the work, and part returning to bring on their wives and children, with what scanty tools and furniture they could collect. And so vigorous and alert were they that this distance of nearly twenty miles, almost without roads, and on foot, was traveled over three times by the men, and their families met on the spot of settlement April 22, 1719. From this date, New Style, the actual settlement is generally

reckoned. On the next day, April 23, Rev. James MacGregor preached the first sermon ever delivered in Londonderry. The settlers assembled under a large oak-tree on the east side of Beaver Pond; and the text was Isaiah xxxii. 2. Soon after a Presbyterian church was formed, and Mr. MacGregor, without installation, formally assumed the pastorate. This was in May, 1719.

The original sixteen settlers of Londonderry were James McKeen, John Barnett, Archibald Clendenin, John Mitchell, James Sterrett, James Anderson, Randall Alexander, James Gregg, James Clark, James Nesmith, Allen Anderson, Robert Weir, John Morrison, Samuel Allison, Thomas Steel, and John Stuart. From these the McKeens, Cochrans, Greggs, Nesmiths, Steels, Stuarts, and Wallaces, and others of the Antrim families, descended.

So rapidly did new settlers of the Scotch, who had scattered here and there, now join the new settlement, that in September following, when they petitioned for incorporation, there were seventy families against sixteen families in April. In October following, as appears from the Wheelwright deed, there were one hundred and five men in the settlement. They early, therefore, sought to be set apart as a town by themselves. Having first applied to the general court of Massachusetts to get the old grant confirmed by a charter, and being refused, they petitioned the general court of New Hampshire for incorporation, September, 1719. The town was incorporated as Londonderry June 21, 1722. They at the start desired to get a title from the Indians as a matter of *right*, and sent their minister to John Wheelwright, whose ancestor had purchased the land from the native chieftains; and from said Wheelwright they got a deed of the whole tract, dated Oct. 20, 1719. On account of this fair spirit toward the Indians, and also on account of the personal acquaintance of Rev. Mr. MacGregor with the French Governor of Canada, it is supposed that the Londonderry colony were so singularly exempted from assault by the red men. The French and Indians were warned by the Catholic priests not to touch any of these Scotch-Irish; so that, notwithstanding they were a frontier settlement, they were never molested, while fire and murder were everywhere else. Moreover, those who went out from them into other places to settle, were equally unmolested by the Indians when *known to them*, as is shown in case of the pioneers of Bedford, New Boston, Antrim, etc. No depredations of savages were ever committed in this town; nor is there any certainty of hostile intent on their part toward Riley when he ran away from his claim here in fright.

As an offset to this exemption from Indian warfare, the Scotch Presbyterians were quietly and indirectly persecuted by their English neighbors for half a century. We have already spoken of their troubles in Worcester. But everywhere else they were looked upon as foreigners. They were called Irish. They were denounced as Roman Catholics. The Londonderry settlers were threatened with armed violence if they did not leave their settlements to various claimants. The sufferers who passed the winter in Casco Bay under lead of Justice McKeen were designated, in the order of the general court at Boston, as "poor Irish people." The New Hampshire general court called them (Sept. 24, 1719) a "company of Irish at Nutfield."

I find in various books and reports the remonstrance of Rev. Mr. MacGregor to Gov. Shute, saying (1720) "We are surprised to hear ourselves termed Irish people, when we so frequently ventured our all for the British crown against the Irish Papists!" This charge of being Irish was a matter of painful and long-continued offense to our fathers, easy to be cast into their teeth, and sure to provoke their ire.

They were obstructed in getting titles to their land and incorporation for their town, from this secret opposition. As soon as they struck ground in the "Chestnut Country" and got together, certain influential men attempted to supplant them by secretly getting a grant to the same land in advance of them. From the position and arguments of these men, they easily got their grant (Aug. 26, 1720), and supposed they would soon have the Scotchmen out of the way. But their ignorance of the country was such that their grant of ten miles square, taking in Chester, Auburn, and a part of Manchester, fell to the north of "Nutfield" and left untouched all the settlements which they wished to break up. And the shrewd Scotchmen, as we have seen, were on the lookout, while this was going on, and secured a title to their lands, before anything further could be done against them.

After this various parties presented bogus claims to induce the settlers to leave; armed parties came to dispossess them; sometimes their property was carried off: but they

quietly and fearlessly and industriously held their way, and in the course of one ye they became so numerous as not to be trifled with. But the prejudice was strong again them: and those Scotch Presbyterians who had really saved Protestantism by their defe of the Catholic James; who had left part of their blood on the banks of the Boyne; wh had made sacred the "billowy Shannon" by death and parting on its banks; who ha been disappointed in their expectations from William and Mary; and who left all for lil erty in the forests of America, were misunderstood and opposed this side the water, unt their virtues and their power compelled respect.

It should be said here, that the Presbyterians of Ireland formed a body which might b called a presbytery, as early as 1627, which was designated "The Antrim Month Meeting," — showing that the name "Antrim" was familiar to all Scotchmen. Also tha as early as 1631, the Presbyterians of Ireland planned an emigration to New Englan and sent an agent to London to procure a passage for them. But for some reason the did not succeed, — probably because advised not to proceed without first securing a tra on which to settle; since very soon after "they sent over an agent, who pitched upon tract of land near the mouth of the Merrimack river, whither they intended to transpla themselves." Consequently a vessel called the "*Eagle Wing*" sailed from Loch Fergus a port near Belfast, Sept. 9, 1636, for the "Merrymac." This ship was about the size o the "*Mayflower*," and started with many more emigrants on board than the Pilgrim shi had. But the "*Eagle Wing*" had a most tempestuous voyage, encountered many gale and was obliged to put back, reaching Loch Fergus Nov. 3, 1636, having sailed in all abou twenty-five hundred miles. Four clergymen were on board, and among the families we Stuart, Campbells, and Browns, — names familiar, and probably ancestors or kindred c our early families. Long subsequent the emigrants of 1718 had their minds on the "Me rymac;" so that, though directed by Gov. Shute to Casco Bay, they afterwards sought the river and sailed up to Haverhill, locating on the nearest acceptable unoccupied land. It owing to this early project, therefore, that the Scotch-Irish settlement was made in Ne Hampshire.

There were two periods of special emigration of the Scotch from Ireland to Americ The first commenced in 1718, as already shown, in real earnest, though efforts had bee made and some had arrived in this country before. From 1718 for thirty years they le Ireland in great numbers. Every vessel that sailed was crowded with emigrants. Som settled in the Carolinas. Large numbers located in various parts of New England. S many joined the new settlement in Londonderry, that for a long time it was the secon town in population in New Hampshire; and for vigor and resources, without question th first. But the great body of these emigrants went to Pennsylvania. Proud, in his hi tory of that State, says that before 1729 as many as six thousand of these Scotch people ha arrived there. In September, 1736, one thousand families sailed from Belfast for Pennsylv ania. For many subsequent years, as many as ten or twelve thousand annually sailed fo America. From 1750 to 1771, there was a lull in emigration, only a few relatives an friends and adventurers joining their countrymen here from time to time.

But in 1771 a new and remarkable impetus was given to this movement. The lands i Ireland having never been owned by the Scotch, but only rented, on long leases, chiefl for ninety-nine years, now on the expiration of the time fell back into the proprietor hands. This especially in the county of Antrim. On application for new leases, the rer was greatly advanced, on the supposition that these Scotch, who had thrived so much bette than the Irish around them, would be able and willing to pay the additional fee. Bu they, feeling that Ireland was not their home, and they must always be in a sort of sul jection there, were stirred to resentment, and in great numbers determined on an imme diate flight to New England. Large tracts of land were absolutely abandoned. In abou two years twenty-five thousand, all Presbyterians, reached this country, a few findin homes in this vicinity, but most settling in western Pennsylvania with Pittsburg as a cer ter, forming a community conspicuous in the annals of this country. Heavy colonies o these Scotchmen also settled in the Cumberland Valley, Virginia, and in North Carolin forming stock foremost in all good in those States. And these colonists, and multitude that soon followed, leaving the old country on account of oppression, were just in the spir it to join the Americans in opposition to British tyranny, and rendered vigorous, impor ant, and willing service in the war for independence which broke out soon after their arriva

HISTORY OF ANTRIM.



W. R. Cochrane .

• *Staphylococcus aureus*

• *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

• *Streptococcus pyogenes*

• *Streptococcus viridans*

• *Streptococcus faecalis*

• *Streptococcus lactis*

• *Streptococcus thermophilus*

• *Streptococcus salivarius*

• *Streptococcus mitis*

• *Streptococcus sanguis*

• *Streptococcus faecalis*

• *Streptococcus lactis*

• *Streptococcus thermophilus*

• *Streptococcus salivarius*

• *Streptococcus mitis*

• *Streptococcus sanguis*

• *Streptococcus faecalis*

• *Streptococcus lactis*

• *Streptococcus thermophilus*

• *Streptococcus salivarius*

• *Streptococcus mitis*

• *Streptococcus sanguis*

• *Streptococcus faecalis*

• *Streptococcus lactis*

• *Streptococcus thermophilus*

• *Streptococcus salivarius*



W. H. Pomeroy

dered; a few escaped by hiding; a few escaped by flight into the woods; some were saved by providential absence; and the rest were carried into captivity. Some of the Steeles and Sawyers of Antrim descended from those who by great exposure and suffering escaped with life only from that awful hour. The mother of the Dicksons named above escaped with three or four children into the thick woods behind her house. During the day she slipped back to the house to get food for the children; but they never saw her again. She was remarkable for her beautiful, long red hair, and the children first learned the fate of their mother by seeing her gory scalp and beautiful hair hanging to the belt of an Indian who passed near their hiding-place. Cherry Valley was a total ruin. Church, school-house, dwelling, people, — all swept away.

In 1784, six years after, a few survivors returned and built log houses. Rev. Mr. Dunlap, who, under charge of an Indian chief, was compelled to see the murder of his family and the burning of his home, being spared, as Brant said, because "he was a man of God," had survived his afflictions but a little while. But the remnant assembled at the graveyard where their fathers and mothers were buried, and re-organized the old church, April 5, 1785, which church remains in vigor to the present day. The last survivor of this colony was Col. Samuel Campbell, who was three years of age when he left Londonderry with his father in 1741, and died in 1824. He was a man of note in the revolutionary army, and did honor to the name he bore. The first minister of Cherry Valley after its restoration was Rev. Dr. Nott, so long time president of Union College. This colony did a great deal to lay the foundations of religion and good government in the center of New York. There is no honorable pursuit or profession in which its descendants have not been distinguished.

The next colony from Londonderry was that at New Boston. This town was granted Jan. 14, 1736. It was called the Piscataquog township, but the name New Boston was given first in April, 1751. A claim has been advanced that a settlement was made there in 1733, but there is no reliable proof of it, and there was nothing permanent in the town until the Scotch from Londonderry began to locate there about 1742. In September, 1756, there were fifty-nine persons in the town; in 1767, two hundred and ninety-six persons. New Boston was incorporated

Feb. 18, 1763. Probably more exclusively than any other town it was of the Londonderry stock. The Smiths, McNiels, McAlisters, Cochrans, Christies, Clarks, and many others of the town, were ancestors of Antrim families, or intimately connected with them. Between this town and New Boston there was, for a long series of years, the greatest intimacy and friendship. Being of the same race and religion, and being pioneers with the same difficulties to overcome, and being united by frequent intermarriage, they were greatly drawn together, and made frequent visits to and fro. The people of New Boston built their meeting-house in 1767, and called Rev. Solomon Moor Aug. 2 of that year. He was settled Sept. 6, 1768, and died May 28, 1803, aged sixty-seven years. His successor, Rev. Ephraim F. Bradford, was settled Feb. 26, 1806, and died Dec. 14, 1841, aged nearly seventy years.

The next colony of Londonderry was that at Peterborough, beginning in the year 1749. During eight or ten succeeding years many went from Londonderry to Peterborough, and among them one of the "original sixteen" who began the former settlement in 1719,—John Morrison. He was the last survivor of the sixteen. He died in 1776, aged ninety-eight years. He moved to Peterborough about 1758. His son Jonathan was the first child born in Londonderry, that event taking place Sept. 8, 1719. The very earliest permanent settlers of Peterborough were from Lunenburg, Mass.; but they were all Scotch, having resided in that town but a short time, whither they had come from the north of Ireland. Peterborough was incorporated Jan. 17, 1760. Their first meeting-house was built in 1752. In the days of the revolution there was not a Tory in Peterborough. During the preceding war fourteen sons of Peterborough lost their lives. Their names were James Turner, Thomas Cunningham, Charles McCoy, David Wallace, William Wilson, John Stewart, Robert McNee, John Dinsmoor, and John Kelley. The seven named last were surrounded by Indians, by surprise, and fell dead at the first fire, March 13, 1758. The others of the fourteen were Jeremiah Swan, John Turner, John McCollum, John Hogg, and David Scott. One hundred and forty-five persons from Peterborough were engaged more or less in the revolutionary war. The population of the town in 1767 was 443; in 1775 it was 545; and in 1870, 2,228. Peterborough is a town marked all the way by the Scotch-Irish traits of hardihood

perseverance, courage, and religious devotion, and its record will compare favorably with that of any town in New England.

The next colony that went out from our Londonderry mother was that to Nova Scotia. The great victory of Wolfe over the French at Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759, had opened all the country to the English, and many of them had in the course of war made some acquaintance with its resources and location. In the following year, 1760, about thirty persons left Londonderry and settled in Truro, Colchester county, Nova Scotia. In the few succeeding years, quite a number of families followed them. Among their descendants, the Fishers and Archibalds and others have been in the highest positions of honor in that country. They maintain the church of their fathers unchanged to the present day. This colony, like the others, has done a noble work. The Scotch are by far the most enterprising people in Nova Scotia. Truro is situated at the head of one of the arms of the Bay of Fundy, is on the railroad to the St. Lawrence, and is a shire-town, — all which suggests the shrewdness and enterprise of the early settlers of the place.

About this time, many families of the Londonderry people, or their kinsmen who had located temporarily in several Massachusetts towns, settled in Hillsborough, Francestown, Deering, and Hancock, making the important and leading element in these populations. Hillsborough was settled by a Scotchman, James McColley, in 1741; about ten families were driven off by Indians in 1744; resettled in 1762; incorporated Nov. 14, 1772. Francestown was first settled by a Scotchman, John Carson, in 1760, and was incorporated June 8, 1772. Deering was incorporated Jan. 17, 1774. Hancock was incorporated Nov. 5, 1779. But the next considerable colony from old Londonderry was that at Acworth, in 1768, though a beginning had been made earlier in Antrim. Quite a little company commenced in that town in the summer of 1768, and from that part of Londonderry now Windham probably as many more followed in the next year. Acworth was incorporated Sept. 19, 1766, but it was not permanently settled till the colony from Londonderry arrived on the ground. The conditions of their charter not being fulfilled, it was forfeited in September, 1771; but another was at once petitioned for, and it was granted May 30, 1772. At that date there were thirteen houses and twenty-five settlers (men) in the town. Acworth grew slowly, on account of the war and the disturbed

condition of the country ; but it became a noble town, and retains in children's children the noble characteristics of its founders. It may be noticed here, that Londonderry, the seed-place of so many towns, has been itself divided into several. Windham, the southern part, was incorporated as a separate town Feb. 12, 1742. The east part of Londonderry, including the spot where the first settlement was made, was incorporated, together with a slice of the old town of Cheshire (Chester), as Derry, July 2, 1827.

We come now to that other colony from our Londonderry mother, — dearer than all, — our own blessed Antrim. When we remember that hundreds from that old town of Londonderry went out into various places far and near, of whom we have taken no notice in these pages, and that since the commencement of the present century probably more than all before have emigrated therefrom, we see how prolific and vigorous was that ancient stock.

In this town the first beginning was made by Philip Riley in 1744. At that time and for years previous it was a matter of great peril, on account of Indians, to venture far from the close settlements of the lower towns. The valley of the Contoocook was known to explorers, and was looked upon as valuable ground, but no settler had ventured to remain. When the forest was first broken in Antrim and in some of the adjacent parts of Hillsborough at the same time, in the early summer of 1744, there was not a white person in any other of the adjoining towns. Deering, Francestown, Greenfield, Bennington, Hancock, Stoddard, and Henniker were all a trackless, unbroken wilderness. A very small beginning had been made, as we have seen, in Peterborough and in New Boston. This, therefore, was not only a frontier settlement, but, with no roads or even paths, it was fifteen miles from neighbors and from any help ; while to the north and west it was all a forest, deep and unknown, where the savages roamed and hunted, and planned their attacks upon the scattered whites. And the nearest neighbors, at Peterborough and New Boston, were themselves so few and weak as to need assistance instead of being able to impart it. The only settlement of any force in New Hampshire, west of the Merrimack, was Dunstable. This town of Dunstable, covering what is now about six towns, had been incorporated by Massachusetts Oct. 15, 1673 ; had thirty families in 1680 ; and was incorporated by New

Hampshire April 1, 1746. (The name was changed to Nashua, by act of the legislature, Dec. 8, 1836.) But Dunstable had had a hard time with the Indians, having been for fifty years a frontier town, and having suffered many losses of property and life by the hands of the savages. They were in poor condition, therefore, to render any considerable immediate help to the obscure settlers on the Contoocook. And when we take into account, that, previous to the cession of Canada to the English, Feb. 16, 1763, there had been almost constant war for fifty years between the French and Indians on the one hand and the English on the other, and that the deadly, cruel savages were scouring the forests most of the time, with murderous intent, the undertaking of a half-dozen settlers in the vicinity of Hillsborough Bridge seems hazardous enough! The sense of danger that all felt at this time is shown by the fact, that, soon after, we find all the frontier settlements and some stronger and less exposed ones asking for soldiers to help defend against the Indians. The town of Monson, having fifteen families and considerable strength, claimed to be a frontier town and asked for a garrison, though twenty miles below us, and joining Dunstable. Part of their petition represents "That they are one of the Frontier towns west of Merrimac River & the most northerly One, already incorporated, Lying Between Hollis & the New Plantation called Souhegan West" (Amherst). This is a strong misrepresentation of the facts, and shows the general alarm. (Monson was subsequently divided up between Hollis and Amherst.) June 12, 1744, at the very time Riley was striking his first blows here, thirty-six men in Souhegan East (Bedford) sent a delegate and petition thus: —

"We the Inhabitants of Souhegan East Apprehending ourselves Exposed to Imminent Danger both from the French & Indian Enemys & being in no capacity to make a proper Stand in case of an assault from them do constitute & appoint Mr. John Chamberlain our Delegate requesting him in y^e capacity with all possible speed to repair to Portsmouth & to represent our Deplorable case to his Excellency our Governor."

But this state of unusual alarm *followed* the beginning of Riley here, as in the very stormiest time no such venture would have been made. James McColley and Samuel Gibson, two Scotchmen born in Ireland, came from near Boston and put up cabins near Hillsborough Bridge in 1741; and they seem to have been joined in 1743 by three or four others, among them Philip

Riley, who began his farm in Antrim the next year. This little settlement (called that of 1744) was begun in a comparative quiet of the forces of war, while at the very same time the strife had begun anew on the other side of the water. But then news came slow. France had declared war in 1743. This was called in Europe "the war of the Austrian succession"; in this country, "King George's war"; but perhaps New Englanders would better know it as the "Cape Breton war." It did not break out in America till 1744, nor have much progress till the expedition against Louisburg in 1745. (Louisburg surrendered June 17, 1745, and the same old drums used to beat the triumphal entry of the New Englanders were used to beat the call at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.) For the rest of that year, and for 1746 especially, the Indians swarmed on the frontier, and all sorts of horrors were perpetrated at their hands. In the spring and summer of 1746, no less than six attacks, in more or less force, were made upon Charlestown, some thirty-five miles northwest of us, on the Connecticut river, and a large proportion of the settlers killed or carried captive. The settlers of Rindge had abandoned their settlement the year before on account of alarm at the outbreak of war. The families of New Ipswich retired into a "block-house in Townsend, Mass." The settlers in Peterborough retired to a place of safety, and not a white family was left there. In Keene the Indians burned all buildings of every kind and killed several of the inhabitants, the others remaining some time in the fort and finally abandoning the town. Hopkinton, then called New Hopkinton, and then having the largest population of the New Hampshire towns west of the Merrimack, was guarded by a strong fort or fortified house. The Indians, variously armed with knives, hatchets, bows, and guns, had been lurking about for some time watching for an opportunity to make an attack by surprise, which was always their favorite way. Very early in the dawn of April 22, 1746, one of the garrison rose and went out to hunt, thinking all was safe at that hour. He left the others asleep, and of course left the door unfastened behind him. The savages, with customary cunning, suffered this man to go on his way unmolested; but, as soon as he was out of the way, they slipped along and entered by the unguarded door. The slumberers awoke to see the armed savages with tomahawk ready to strike them dead. But they, like the real cowards they were, failed to make much of their

opportunity, and simply seized eight persons and hustled them off half-naked to the woods. The report of this attack spread terror through the little settlements of Hillsborough and Antrim. They had no garrison-house. They had remained on their ground when many larger settlements had been entirely abandoned. Perhaps their smallness had been the reason of their immunity thus far. But now they were thoroughly alarmed. They had seen Indians lurking along the Contoocook river, and had every reason to suppose themselves to be the next object of attack. It would be of no use for them to plant their crops under such circumstances, and therefore the sooner they were off the better. Nothing but their connection with the Scotch-Irish, who were almost undisturbed by the savages throughout New England, can account for this attack upon Hopkinton rather than upon them. And this would not be likely to stand them any longer. They determined to abandon their humble yet happy dwellings at once. Hurriedly they buried their few articles of heavy furniture and iron tools. Some things they hid under flat rocks and in hollow logs. A few things they carried with them; their few cattle they drove in a flock before them; and all started, Riley and every inhabitant of Hillsborough, for a place of safety. In all it seems probable there were from fifteen to twenty persons. That roadless flight of many miles through the woods must have been sad indeed. They were poor and homeless, and in danger all the way. We know not the exact course they took. But, as Peterborough had been abandoned and Hopkinton had just been a place of attack, and the Contoocook was known to be a favorite lurking-place of the savages, it is probable they struck off from the river, and made their lonely way somewhat in the direction of the turnpike over the hills through Francestown and New Boston to Londonderry. After this flight Antrim had no inhabitant whatever for fifteen years. Occasionally, during this time, hunters and scouting parties traversed the town; and in a little respite from war the proprietors made a survey of their grant, including Antrim, in the year 1753: but, with these exceptions, the town was given over to the beast and the savage and the deep silence of the woods.

This break of fifteen years in our history will give us chance to speak of some other matters a little out of the line, — among them the claim of Massachusetts to a large part of our State. During the reign of James I. (1603–1625) a council was estab-

lished by the king, having general control over all the territory of New England, and probably more. Capt. John Mason, one of this council, as early as 1621 obtained a grant from James of most of the southern part of New Hampshire east of the Merrimack. Under this grant he and certain associates took possession of the land, made settlements at Dover in 1623, and subsequently at Strawberry Bank (Portsmouth) and other places. After the death of James, Capt. Mason, being in the ring, secured a second grant (1629), defined as follows: "From the middle of Piscataqua river, and up the same to the farthest head thereof, and from thence northwestward until sixty miles from the mouth of the harbor are finished; also through Merrimack river to the farthest head thereof, and so forward up into the land westward, until sixty miles are finished; and from thence to cross overland to the end of sixty miles accounted from the mouth of Piscataqua river." This would make a triangular piece of territory, extending as far north as Conway and as far west as Rindge; and the westward or long side of the triangle would be a straight line drawn from Conway to Rindge, which would leave Antrim on the west, and of course this town would not be included in the grant.

This grant to Mason was called New Hampshire, and was the beginning of our State. But in 1635 Capt. Mason died, having realized but little from his grant, and having accomplished the settlement of only a few places, and to a small extent. Various disturbances arose in England, and the contest between Charles I. and his people grew so fierce as to absorb all attention, and the colonies in America were left for the most part to shift for themselves. Consequently the feeble colony of New Hampshire came under the protection of the stronger colony of Massachusetts. It is only fair to say that this protection was sought and was needed. But in subsequent years the stronger colony claimed to continue the government thus assumed. From time to time the heirs of Mason, or others under them, put in claims but they were disregarded. As Massachusetts claimed a large slice of the southern part of the Masonian grant as her own by previous claim, she was not disinclined to the management of the whole, and was very willing to put the New Hampshire settlers under obligation, by generous assistance. So, by way of confirming her claim and exercising her jurisdiction, Massachusetts made many grants of towns in this State. Thus New Boston

was granted Jan. 14, 1736 ; New Ipswich was granted Jan. 15, 1736 ; Peterborough, Jan. 16, 1738 ; and several other towns in this vicinity about the same time, and for a year or two succeeding. But at this time the controversy about the boundary between Massachusetts and New Hampshire grew more and more bitter ; and, it being found impossible to settle it otherwise, the whole matter was referred to the king (George II.), who, after some delay, decided (1740) against Massachusetts, and gave New Hampshire more than she had claimed. In 1737 the king had appointed a commission to hear the evidence of the parties, and they met for the purpose in the town of Hampton. In the adjoining town of Hampton Falls, close to the present State line, the New Hampshire legislature met, to enforce their claims ; while, only five miles off in the border town of Salisbury, the Massachusetts legislature met, to press in every possible way their own side of the question. So great was the excitement that a large and showy procession on horseback was formed in Boston, and this, led by a trained body of cavalry, escorted Gov. Belcher to the scene of controversy. A bit of satire on this very important performance is extant, and too good to be omitted : —

“ Dear Paddy, you ne’er did behold such a sight,
 As yesterday morning was seen before night.
 You in all your born days saw, nor I didn’t neither,
 So many fine horses and men ride together.
 At the head, the lower House trotted two in a row,
 Then all the higher House pranced after the low ;
 Then the governor’s coach gallop’d on like the wind,
 And the last that came foremost were the troopers behind ;
 But I fear it means no good, to your neck or mine,
 For they say ’tis to fix a right place for the line ! ”

But this commission, backed by two legislatures and a great amount of talk and some threats, really amounted to nothing, or as near that as we are able to calculate at this day ; since they only fixed upon one thing, that the point of beginning should be three miles north of the “ Black Rocks ” situated in the channel of the Merrimack river near the sea. The final decision was, that, beginning at the point above mentioned on the Atlantic ocean, the line should run westward three miles north of the Merrimack, crooking and bending so as to correspond to the curves of the river, and so as always to be just three miles north of the same, until it should reach a “ point due north of Pawtucket Falls (Lowell), and a straight line drawn from thence due

west until it meets with His Majesty's other governments.' Massachusetts had asked, after the point of beginning was settled, to have the line three miles north follow the bend of the Merrimack to its source near the White Mountains. But the "due west" line not only prevented this, but added to New Hampshire a strip about fifteen miles wide from the Merrimack to the Connecticut. Otherwise, Greenfield and Hancock would have been border towns, and Peterborough would have been cut in two. The new line was run by Richard Hazen in 1741. Those towns whose charters had been granted by Massachusetts now found their charters invalid, and were obliged to seek incorporation by the State of New Hampshire, which accounts for the "new charters" so often referred to in the old records. But no sooner was the State line fixed and these other matters brought into the process of adjusting themselves accordingly, than the old lingering "Mason claim" was revived and pressed with new vigor. John Tufton Mason, a native of Boston, great-grandson and heir of Capt. John Mason, succeeded in getting a final decision in his favor. This long-continued case was now at an end. It had been in litigation for more than a hundred years. Generation after generation of the contestants died; but still the controversy revived and went on, and the magnates of two continents were in long struggle over a title to the rocks of New Hampshire. But the new settlement of the case stirred up more trouble than it settled,—at least for a few years. Mason sold his title to twelve men of Portsmouth in 1746, for fifteen hundred pounds; and they took the whole charge of this vast tract of land. They are known in the history of this section as the "Masonian Proprietors." Immediately on their accession there was new and universal alarm among the scattered inhabitants of all the frontier towns, lest they should be ejected from their lands and clearings by the new men in power. Petitions from the poor settlers poured in upon the "Proprietors." Others, like the committee of New Boston land-holders, tried to compromise with them. But the proprietors pursued a course both generous and noble. They immediately took measures to release their claims to all townships granted by Massachusetts east of the Merrimack river. And several west of said river being actually chartered and settled according thereto, were given up on very reasonable conditions and for a very trifling consideration. But it was natural that the "Masonian Proprie-

tors," sometimes called in that day the "Lord Proprietors," should look after the western part of their grant at once, this part being chiefly ungranted and unclaimed by others. They therefore marked out a row of towns bordering on Massachusetts and thence northward on what they claimed as their western boundary, as follows: South Monadnock (previously granted by Massachusetts as "Rowley Canada," now Rindge); Middle Monadnock (Jaffrey); North Monadnock (Dublin); Monadnock Number Four (Fitzwilliam); Monadnock Number Five (Marlborough); Monadnock Number Six (Nelson); Monadnock Number Seven (Stoddard or Limerick); and Monadnock Number Eight (Washington). It is pretty certain that these surveys were made as early as 1749, since in the spring of 1750 we find efforts made to determine whether this line of towns was within or beyond the Mason boundary. As these towns surrounded Antrim, it will be seen that this town was claimed by the proprietors, but not surveyed till the line of towns on the outside of the claim were looked after. Several settlers in these places, finding their claims to land originating in Massachusetts grants worthless, left their clearings in disgust and returned to that State; but the most of them repurchased of the "Masonians" at a low rate, and remained. The question of their western boundary was, however, agitated for several years. Massachusetts, as early as 1750, determined that some of this claim was beyond the "sixty miles from the sea." But the Masonians then very conveniently argued that their western bound must be a "*curved*" line corresponding to the bend of the sea: and they went to work on this "*curved*" line, and they curved it so as to take in the towns above named. Pending this dispute, the revolutionary war broke out. On return of peace the legislature of New Hampshire decided that the bound should be a "*straight*" line. This, running from about the west line of Rindge to the northwest corner of Conway, would divide the town of Antrim, leaving the most of it on the west. At this juncture the "Masonian Proprietors" came out and purchased the land between the "*straight*" line and their "*curved*" line, of the State, for about forty thousand dollars, after which their title was no more disputed. In the charters they had from time to time granted, they had generally given the soil to actual settlers free, reserving a few lots in each for the ministry and for schools, and reserving about one-quarter of the lots for them.

selves,—it being their plan to encourage settlements and to advance education and religion, and get their return in the increased value of the reserved lots.

It will be seen that there was in this county a large tract of territory ungranted, and bounded as follows: On the north by Hillsborough and Henniker (Number Six); on the east by Halestown (Weare), New Boston, and Salem Canada (Lyndeborough); south by "Peterborough Slip" (Temple) and Peterborough; and west by Monadnock Nos. Six and Seven (Nelson and Stoddard). This tract of land was for some years called "Cumberland," a name which has entirely disappeared. It included Antrim, Hancock, Bennington, Deering, the west half of Francestown, and most of Greenfield. Probably Windsor was in this tract, though no mention is made of it, it being a gore of land that escaped all grants and calculations for many years; and when subsequently referred to, it was designated as "Campbell's Gore," till 1798. The large area called "Cumberland," being the last owned by the proprietors in this section of the State, soon came to be called "Company Land" or "Society Land"; and this last became the common name until, part by part, it was incorporated under present names. It was surveyed and divided into shares in 1753 by Robert Fletcher, but I do not find the name "Society Land" applied to it till about 1770; while, as will be shown, a large part of it was called "Antrim" by the settlers themselves as early as 1771.

Before resuming the thread of our annals, a brief notice of the Indians who hunted in Antrim will be in order. Explorers of New England, before the landing of the Pilgrims, found west of Cape Cod, covering Rhode Island and a large part of southern Massachusetts, the Narragansetts and Pequots. North of these and in the interior of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, were the Pennacooks, sometimes noticed as Merrimack-river Indians, or Nipmucks (fresh-water Indians), as the natives called them. The Pennacooks consisted of many tribes, a sort of confederation of all in the vicinity of the Merrimack. At the earliest knowledge of them, the Agawams occupied the country about the mouth of the Merrimack and as far south as Cape Ann. The Pawtuckets next west made headquarters at Pawtucket Falls (Lowell), reaching as far south as Concord, Mass., and occupying a fine territory. Next west and north were the Nashuas, owning the lands on the Nashua river far into Massachusetts,

and the lands about the Merrimack for some ten miles. The Souhegans occupied the lands of the Merrimack north of the Nashuas, and all the country of the Souhegan river to its source. North of them the Namoskeags resided at the Falls (Manchester) and spread out upon the intervalles, and up the Piscataquog to New Boston, and out eastward of Amoskeag to the Massabasic. Then next north came the Pennacooks, centered at Concord, and occupying most of the present county of Merrimack, and spreading southwestward along the Contoocook to the foot of Monadnock, and also over the land on streams eastward of Concord. Then the Winnepesaukee occupied the northern part of New Hampshire, with their villages about the sources of the Merrimack, chiefly at Lake Winnepesaukee. Eastward of these tribes there were several others in the State of Maine that were part of, or at least subject to, this confederation. Among all these tribes mentioned, the Pennacooks at Concord, through favorable situation and wise chiefs, gradually became the most powerful, and so far led the way in everything as eventually to absorb the power and bear the distinguishing name of the whole. Especially after the plague among the Indians which broke out in 1616 and lasted three years, and swept off four-fifths of them, leaving the land empty for the Pilgrims, these tribes were under the control of the Pennacooks. In subsequent years the English called them all by that name. Their chieftains, or sagamores, were truly noble men. The greatest was Passaconaway, who had supreme authority from 1623 to his death in 1669, was a fast friend to the English, and sent for the missionary Elliot and his "praying Indians" to come and teach them to "worship God and keep the Sabbath." His son, Wonnalancet, succeeded him, embraced Christianity in 1674, and died in 1689. Kancamagus, grandson of Passaconaway, then succeeded. He was for a time hostile to the English, and made the celebrated attack upon Cocheco (Dover), June 27, 1689, in which the aged Major Waldron was tortured and then murdered. Soon after this event the chief retired into the State of Maine, and not long after died. Many of the Pennacooks withdrew northward and eastward, like their chief; and the tribe was effectually broken up before the settlement of Londonderry in 1719. Yet a few of them lingered and hunted among the sacred haunts of their fathers for fifty or sixty years later. This tribe, proud of the name Pennacooks, had controlled the valley of the Contoocook

and vicinity for generations. Over the hills of Antrim they hunted again and again. Mink and moose thrived here. Of them they made what was called a "drive," — a large triangle shaped like the letter "V," with an opening at the apex just wide enough to let the game through, the sides being constructed of brush and logs. This would cover about half an acre, in so many places a favorite resort of the moose. Then parties were stationed at the apex to kill, while the tribe would scour the country and close up round the game, forcing it into the drive. Sometimes a "snare" was set at the apex, with ropes, mainly as boys use them now. It is said that late in the year 1620, soon after the landing of the Pilgrims, several of them, walking in the woods, came into one of those "drives." As William Bradford walked through the apex, looking over the contrivance, suddenly he was caught up by the legs, with his head hanging down in the air, much to the amusement of his sedate associates. The relics of these "drives" were often found in New Hampshire in early days, and no doubt one or two were in this town.

The Contoocook was very dear to the Indians. It is pretty certain that they had some residences on its banks within the present limits of Antrim. The first settlers found many evidences of this. Their place of burial was on the Esquire Hopkins farm (Arthur Miller's), and not far from the beautiful Maplewood cemetery, where the bodies of the "pale faces" were borne to rest at the present day. It is not improbable that the great host of the "red men" sleep near by. There the dusky maidens wept, and the red warrior sat down silently on the mound and mused upon death. The Indians raised their crops mostly on the farm of Deacon Joseph Boyd (Mr. Goodell's), and on the lighter soils of that farm the hills were visible in 1790 just as the red harvesters had left them. The women, "squaws," did all the agricultural work, built the wigwags, gathered the wood, and performed all the hard labor that was done. When fish were plenty, the men helped catch fish enough to manure the corn with, and the squaws would put a dead fish or part of one, into each hill. When the "oak leaf was as small as a squirrel's ear," it was their rule to plant, and the dusky maidens along the Contoocook began their task.

Indians were often seen here by the first settlers, and came to trade with them, as is proved by the traffic of Thomas Nickerson and others with them, which is noticed elsewhere. The Indi-

threatened the life of Capt. Nichols, but never really committed any depredations here. They were few and scattered, and their power effectually broken before the settlement of Antrim.

About 1789, Jacob Puffer, the first settler on the farm now George Brown's, plowed up the skeleton of a man near his house. This fact suggesting investigation at once, he found near by and close to the brook the remains of a camp, with relics of fire, and unmistakable evidences that white men had occupied the cabin. It was a sort of log house, and the decayed and fallen sticks showed its outline. Further search disclosed two graves close to the ruins of the cabin, obviously not Indian graves, as each had its headstone and footstone like many graves in the old cemetery on the hill. But they might have been victims of the Indians, hurriedly buried, while a third was shot down in attempting to escape; or they might have been left behind by some one of the many scouting parties and expeditions, who buried two and left a third as too lame or sick to go on, as in the case when Capt. Lovewell left Benjamin Kidder and others in a little log fort at Ossipee in May, 1725. Dr. Whiton says that "Puffer and others believed that the bones, graves, and camp were not the relics of Indians; but that a party of three hunters had been attacked by some infectious disease; that, as one died, the others buried him; that when a second died, the survivor buried him; that when he died, none being left to bury him, his body remained above ground, was gradually covered with leaves and dust, and the bones were at length turned up by the plow." On one of these graves grew a beech-tree of about forty years' growth; and, as this would probably start up within a few years after the burial, it is probable the camp was made not much later than Lovewell's fight (1725), in the years of special conflict with the Indians. It is possible that among the many little bands of captives carried from the borders of Massachusetts to Canada by the savages, in the war, three or four unable to proceed might have been left behind by the savage foe, and built a rude shelter for themselves in this obscure valley in the hope of rescue, in which they were finally disappointed. It seems to me, that, in view of the circumstances of the country at that time, these persons must some way have been victims of Indian cruelty and violence.

Philip Riley (or Raleigh), who fled with the Hillsborough settlers before the Indians in the spring of 1746, went directly

to Sudbury, Mass., where his family were, and there he resided for fifteen years. The capture of Canada from the French, in 1759 and 1760, relieving the borders from danger, the settlers on the frontier began to creep back to their deserted cabins. Riley was the first to return to this section, coming back in the spring of 1761. A thick growth of young wood had spread over his clearing, and it was a matter of difficulty to find the little cabin he had left. His cabin was the only one left in the vicinity. Every building in Hillsborough, even the church, was burned, excepting only the small house afterwards called the "parsonage." Riley found his ax and other tools where he had concealed them, and soon prepared the way to bring on his family. Of his twelve children, several had grown up, and some came with him here. It has been said that the refugees from Hillsborough returned with Riley; but this is a mistake, as none of the first settlers of Hillsborough ever returned to reside there at all, though the *children* of some of them located where their parents had begun. Riley was in the wilderness one year alone! The second settlement of Hillsborough was by Danie McMurphy on Bible Hill in 1762. After this Riley had near neighbors in Hillsborough, but for five years his was the only family of white persons within the present limits of Antrim. But in the first part of the year 1766 the Masonian proprietor sent far and wide an advertisement of their lands on the Contocook, announcing their beauty of situation and great fertility and inviting an examination by any who thought of seeking settlement. Some way this document conveyed the idea that these lands were free. Accordingly, Riley had companions in Antrim in the summer of 1766, in the persons of James Aiken, William Smith, James Duncan, James Hogg, George Otterson, James Otterson, and a young man by the name of Perry, who came here in the early summer of that year, ax in hand, and made their beginnings in the east and south parts of the town chiefly in the neighborhood of South Village. They had come on the strength of the advertisement, were greatly pleased with the lands, each marked out his farm, and on the approach of autumn they all returned to Londonderry to spend the winter expecting to come back in good earnest the next spring. At that time Aiken returned very early, and completed his cabin and prepared his ground. Then going after his wife and children, they arrived at their new home here Aug. 12, 1767. B

he was not joined by his comrades of the previous year. On hearing that the land was not *given*, but to be purchased, though at a mere trifle, they threw up their claims, or determined to wait till there was some change for the better. Only two of them, Smith and Duncan, ever settled in Antrim, and that after some years. But Aiken was not the man to give up anything that energy and perseverance could accomplish. The place which he began, and on which he lived and died, is now the Whittum farm, South Village. He was obliged to pay to the Masonian proprietors about nine cents an acre for this land, or less than fifteen dollars for one hundred and sixty acres, — a very small sum, yet, for a poor man, for wild land, and in that day, it was considerable. Besides, he supposed he was to have the land free. But he resolved to hold his clearing alone, hoping that others would join him in time. Yet his position was a very hard one, and he and his family, submitting to many discomforts, not seldom also felt the pinch of actual want. Bears and wolves in great numbers prowled about them in the woods, and it was dangerous by day or night to venture out unprotected and unarmed. Within ten weeks of his removal here, his pigs running loose were killed and torn in pieces by bears. Provisions were very scanty. Very little could be raised the first year. No help could be obtained from others. The nearest neighbor was Riley, six miles through the woods to the north. On the east, William McKeen and two associates had planted themselves in the southerly part of Deering, six or eight miles away. About the same distance off, John Grimes and another settler lived in Hancock. And the nearest settler to the west was in Walpole on the Connecticut river, in the person of Col. Benjamin Bellows, noted in the Indian war. But some of the settlements, like Peterborough, New Boston, and Hillsborough, were making good progress; and there was a cheerful and determined spirit in the pioneers of the adjacent towns. A census taken in 1767 makes the population of Londonderry, 2,389; of Bedford, 362; New Boston, 296; Lyndeborough (and Greenfield), 272; Peterborough, 443; Hillsborough, 64; Frankestown contained about twenty inhabitants, and Antrim (two families) about twelve. The whole State had a population of 52,700, and of slaves 633.

In the fall of 1767, a boy, Thomas Nichols, who had run away from the man he was apprenticed to in Newburyport, and who

now sought some remote cabin for concealment, came to Dea. Aiken's, and, through an abode with him of some years, proved a very desirable addition to his family. This was the Capt. Thomas Nichols that afterwards settled the Dea. Shattuck farm, and of him a notice will be found elsewhere. He was an adventurous and smart boy, fearless, and roving, as witnessed by his descendants and proved by his removal to New York when ripe in years, and by his movements there. He bravely entered the forests alone, shot the bears that encroached upon the deacon's domain, killed a moose that fell near the Dea. Worthley place, and his keen, smart undertakings were such as would do credit to an experienced hunter.

But soon winter, the first he had seen in the woods of Antrim, drew its cold arms about the deacon's cabin. It was a hard winter, with deep snows and little respite from the cold. Riley, who had spent the five previous winters in Antrim, and who had several neighbors within two or three miles, in Hillsborough, got along very comfortably. But Aiken suffered many trials. His good wife, Molly, saw not a woman's face, save her own, through all that dreary winter, yet she was called to see one of her little ones die when thus alone. This occurred in February following their settlement in Antrim (February, 1768). The little child had come into the wilderness to die.

This was the first death among the settlers of the town. There were no minister, and no mourners, and no coffin, and no burial-ground. No neighbors could come to help. No kindred could come to sympathize. No procession followed the little body away. Probably that burial-day of their child was the loneliest and darkest those parents ever knew. Dea. Aiken split out some boards of ash as well as he could from a log, and pinned these together, making a rude but strong casket for the dead child; and then the parents covered the little form, and fastened down the heavy lid. The depth of snow was immense. There was no road, nor even a path: but, assisted by the boy, Thomas Nichols, Dea. Aiken carried the body up over the hill northward from his cabin, and buried it near the spot now occupied by the house of Mrs. Anna Woodbury. There the "little dust" reposed till its removal to Meeting-House Hill in 1781. Two months later, April 15, 1768, Mrs. Aiken gave birth to a daughter—the first American child born in this town. They called her Polly; and she died Dec. 14, 1862, aged nearly ninety-five.

More may be learned of her under the names Aiken and Kimball. She was a strong woman, and left a revered and noble name; and was worthy to be the leader in the long and honorable line of Antrim's sons and daughters. The first male child born in Antrim was James Aiken, Jr., son of Dea. James, the event of his birth occurring in the spring of 1772.

In the summer of 1768, Dea. Aiken was obliged to go to New Boston for corn, and was detained there by lameness four days. It was a serious undertaking to carry a bag of corn on one's back sixteen miles through the forest. Soon after the deacon's departure, the cows, apparently following him, crossed over the river and were lost on the other side in the woods. As the family depended on milk for their food, they were now absolutely destitute. Friday and Saturday they hunted for them in vain. Saturday night Mrs. Aiken put her children to bed crying with hunger; and the starving mother knelt down beside them, and commended them all to God in prayer. Sabbath morning, early, a flock of pigeons alighted on a tree near the cabin. Very reluctantly and only on the ground that they were starving, Mrs. Aiken consented to let the boy Thomas Nichols shoot them on the holy day. Only one was brought down, but this, being made into a broth, relieved the distress of hunger, and was all the family had through the day. By the middle of the afternoon, however, the cows were found a little beyond where the village of Greenfield now stands, — nine miles off in the woods, — and, being hurried home, the family were preserved from starvation.

At this time the nearest grist-mill was at Hillsborough, but Dea. Aiken often went to Peterborough or New Boston instead; probably being better accommodated in purchasing in those places. He used to speak in after years of this carrying to and fro as the severest of all the hardships he endured. He had no road, and no horse, and no help except the boy Thomas.

In the fall of 1768, he and the boy started for Bradford's mill, Hillsborough, with a bushel and a half of grain on their shoulders. They made their way through the woods six miles to Riley's cabin, where they learned that the mill was under repair which would require several days. Storing the grain at Riley's they immediately returned; but being driven by necessity he hastened in another direction. To avoid the terrible task of carrying the grain on his back through the woods twelve miles to Peterborough, he tried to paddle his way there in a canoe.

With great labor he towed his load nine or ten miles up stream before dark, when suddenly the heavily-loaded canoe capsized, and the grain went to the bottom and was spoiled before it could be recovered. The family were compelled to make the best turn they could, without bread of any kind, to quell hunger and support life. What do the modern heroes of luxury and ease think of such endurance?

— In the spring of the next year (1769), the first framed building in Antrim was erected,—it being Dea. Aiken's barn. It stood about half-way between the McKeen barn (Mr. Whittum's barn) and the old Aiken building-spot by the poplar-tree.

The timber for this barn was all "got out by hand" near by; but the boards were sawed at Hillsborough Bridge, the nearest saw-mill being there, and drawn home on the ice of the river, there being no road whatever. (The people of Hillsborough petitioned the governor and provincial assembly, Feb. 15, 1770, to compel the "owners of Society's Land" to maintain a road, which, they say, "We have maintained on our own Cost near seven years, being the only way we could come to our own Lands." This was therefore made, i. e., "cut and cleared," as early as 1764. But this road was through Deering—possibly West Deering.) It would have been impossible for Dea. Aiken to get his plank and boards except upon the ice of the river. This made a good as well as an only way.

Later in the same season he built a new log house, adjacent to the barn, only a few steps to the south and west of it, by the old poplar-tree. It was in a better position, larger, and otherwise an improvement upon the old log house hastily made at the foot of the hill over two years before. It was constructed of peeled logs, white and clean, and is said to have looked very neat. The family were happy in it as in a "brown stone front," and not a little proud of it. The children called it their "new white house," and cherished the memory of it, even to old age. Nothing further of importance is known of Dea. Aiken or of Riley during 1769. In this and the preceding year a few families of settlers were creeping into Hancock, Francetown, and Deering. Capt. Isaac Baldwin of Sudbury, Mass. (whence Riley came to Antrim), had moved into Hillsborough about two years before this date, making the fifth family in that town, and being soon joined by others. In the fall of 1769, John Gordon came to Dea. Aiken's and seems to have remained a long time.

As he was a Scotch Highlander and soldier, and as he had been through the French war, it may be supposed, that, as in many other cases, he had slipped out of the service in his own way and preferred to winter on the frontier for obvious reasons.

In the spring of 1770, the Contoocook overflowed its bounds to greater extent than ever known by the settlers before, and effectually shut off Dea. Aiken from the rest of the world. For a large part of March it was impassable. The family were without bread of any kind for several weeks. While thus isolated by the freshet, Mrs. Aiken gave birth to her second child in Antrim, Nancy, who died in Antrim in 1814. When the waters subsided so that Mr. Aiken could wade the river, he went to New Boston for a nurse and for meal, leaving his wife and her infant and the baby Polly, two years old, under the care of John Gordon, the Highlander, and the little girls Jane, Kate, and Barbara, eleven, nine, and five years of age.

In April of this year George Bemain came to Antrim, being another of those homeless ones whom Dea. Aiken sheltered. He seems to have been acquainted with the Scotch, probably having found them as comrades in the war. He was a deserter from the British army in Boston, having grown tired of the service, being now in mature years, and had probably been directed to this obscure cabin as a place of concealment by friends in Londonderry. By means of marked trees and swimming the swollen streams, he found his way, and here he begged to stay and work for his board. There were already in that small house, the deacon, his wife, and five children, John Gordon, and probably the boy Thomas Nichols; yet it was not in the deacon's line of life to turn any one away, and the wanderer stayed. He proved to be a great blessing to the children. On his first morning here he took up the Bible, saying "he'd scarcely seen the Good Book for forty years." He was a good reader and a good scholar for those times, and was for a long time a teacher in Dea. Aiken's family, working also part of the time on the land. More is said of him in another place.

In the early summer of 1770, William Smith made a second visit to Antrim, four years after the first visit, and was so much pleased with the land that he purchased a lot with the determination to come here and spend his days. The lot he purchased, probably the same he began on in 1766, joined that of Dea. Aiken's on the west, being that now Thomas Poor's, and

other land west and south. He paid nine cents per acre, — “half a pistareen.” With him came John Duncan, afterwards “Hon. John,” and bought, at the same price, the lot on which he afterwards settled, being now the homestead of his grandson, John Moore Duncan, Esq. Smith was fifty-five years of age, and Duncan forty, when they thus planned to begin in the forest anew.

In 1771 Dea. Aiken experienced great comfort in the removal to this place of his old friend, William Smith. Having purchased his land the previous year, and made a little beginning upon it, he now put up a small framed house and something that could be called a barn, on a spot southwest of Poor’s mills, and south of the present road. Here he lived till 1800, and died in good old age. Notice of his family may be found heading the list of Smiths. He was a devoted and good man, and though sixteen years older than Aiken, they were most intimate friends, and lived in great confidence and love together till death. An instance of their confiding in one another was told the writer almost the first thing on coming to Antrim for a Sabbath’s preaching, and many times since, and, though told in Dr. Whiton’s History, is too characteristic to be omitted here. After they got rich enough to have oxen, long after Aiken’s settlement, the latter bought a pair of Smith, and not having ready money wrote a note for the same. But Smith said to Aiken, “I hav’n’t any desk to keep it in, so you keep it till I call for it.” Consequently Aiken kept the note till he was ready to pay it, and then delivered it up, at the same time paying it in full. And then Smith took the note!

Smith brought with him four children, the oldest twenty-two years of age, the youngest ten, and made a decided addition to the settlement. Himself and son soon began a lot west and north of the first, on which the second son, John, afterwards settled and died. The descendants of William Smith stand high and well in the world. He was the oldest of all the pioneers of Antrim, except Riley, and on this account, probably, being a pious man, he was the one they chose to make the prayer when all the men in Antrim marched off to meet the British, on news of the battle of Lexington. Smith’s was the third family in town, and the only one that came in 1771, though others who afterwards settled were here most of the year, like Gordon and Nichols, and though several young men

from Londonderry visited the place and made plans to locate here at some future time.

The fourth family in Antrim was that of Randall Alexander, who came in the spring of 1772, and began northeast of Dea. Aiken, on the farm now Arthur Miller's, his lot extending to the river. The fifth settlement was that of John Gordon, who, having been in town most of the time for two years and made a thorough examination of the town, determined to make a beginning in the north part, and struck the first blows in that section in the early spring of 1772, or perhaps in the fall of 1771. His log house, put up that spring, stood about on the site now occupied by the house of Oliver Swett in North Branch. To this he brought his young wife, Mary Boyce of Londonderry. In the course of his first summer in his new home, his only cow was killed by a bear. Gordon had no neighbor on the west for nearly forty miles, and the nearest one in any direction was Dea. Aiken, or Philip Riley. The latter in midsummer attempted to visit Gordon, taking the best course he could over the mountains; but he had miscalculated the distance, darkness came on, he was lost in the woods, and was compelled to spend the night on the mountain. But nothing daunted, he found Gordon's cabin hid in the deep woods then skirting the banks of North Branch river. after a few hours' hunt in the morning, and Gordon declared the mountain Riley was the first man to sleep on should be called "Riley's Mountain." So it has been called to this day, and so may it be in all the future.

At a festival of the sons of New Hampshire, in Boston in 1849, Samuel Gregg, son of Maj. Samuel Gregg of Peterborough, a near relative of the Greggs of Antrim, gave a narrative of a visit of his parents to Dea. Aiken, which he fixes at about March, 1772. Circumstances lead to the conclusion that he was right in fixing the time of the visit, but wrong in saying it was a matter of "distinct recollection," as the said Samuel Gregg was not born till Oct. 25, 1772. He probably told the story correctly from hearsay. As narrated by Dr. Whiton, it was as follows: Maj. Samuel Gregg, a companion in arms with Dea. Aiken, and an old friend, having been some years settled in Peterborough, and having never seen Antrim, together with his wife (Agnes Smiley of Londonderry) "determined to visit their nearest neighbor on the river, James Aiken of this town. On a cold winter's day his mother threw on her the scarlet cloak worn by

the great-grandmothers of the present generation, and walked with her husband on the ice of the river twelve miles to Antrim. On their arrival they found their friends absent, they having gone on a visit to New Boston. Jane, the eldest daughter, about twelve years old, prepared for them the refreshment of a cup of tea and a *short-cake*, then considered a first-rate article, an almost indispensable accompaniment of tea for company, — an article truly excellent as baked by our great-grandmothers before a glowing bed of coals. After tea the disappointed visitors retraced their steps on the river ice, arriving at their home in the evening, wearied with the long and fruitless walk (twenty-four miles). Their return was none too soon. That very night brought a sudden change of weather, and a rain so powerful as to break up the ice of the river, and there being a great depth of snow and no roads, their return home, had they lingered on their visit, had been for weeks impracticable.”

It was in 1772, also, that Maurice Lynch began the James Wallace or William Stacey farm, west of John Gordon. He built his log house a little west of the present house, and on the opposite side of where the house is now. The cellar is now nearly filled, yet the depression of ground made by it is plainly visible at the present day. Lynch was a native of Ireland, thirty-four years old, brought with him three children, was an educated man, and first town clerk of Antrim. But before his year as clerk was out, he went back to New Boston, to the general regret of the people, and there soon after died in the prime of his days. His was the sixth family in town; but there were nearly thirty families here when he left after a sojourn of five and one-half years.

The seventh family in town was that of John Duncan, — afterwards “Captain John,” “Esquire John,” “Deacon John,” and “Hon. John.” He had been here at work on his land somewhat in the summers of 1770, 1771, and 1772. His coming to town was the principal event among the few settlers which is put on record for the year 1773. He was a man of good connections and already had won some reputation. He had been very deliberate in his coming, having made more preparation than any that preceded him, and having his goods brought here in a cart, — the first ever driven into Antrim, — whence we infer that he had more than others to bring. His log house was near the site of the present residence on that estate; and he arrived at its hum-

ble door with his family (wife and five children), Sept. 20, 1773. It must have been a tough and weary journey, — forty miles in an ox-cart, — and much of the way no road. They drove across the Contoocook in a shallow place, and reached their new home without any serious accident. Here John Duncan lived fifty years, dying at the age of eighty-nine. This farm, purchased in 1770, is now in possession of the family, after one hundred and ten years. The only other farm a hundred years in the family of the pioneer settler, is that of Dea. James Carr, who began his lot in 1778. A census of New Hampshire was taken in the fall of 1773, making the population of Hillsborough county 13,514, and of the State, 72,092; but in the record of places no mention is made of Society Land.

The year 1774 witnessed the arrival in Antrim of eight settlers and their families; and others, if they did not move here that year, made preparations to do so at no distant day. Probably ten or twelve log houses went up that year in different parts of the town. Joseph Boyd, afterwards "Dea. Joseph," settled on the Goodell farm; James Duncan on the Saltmarsh farm; Daniel McFarland bought all between Aiken's lot and Boyd's, and located his dwelling about where N. W. C. Jameson now lives; James Dickey settled where Samuel M. Thompson now lives (the large brick house over east is about on the spot); John Warren settled at the Branch, on the south side of the stream a little below the present village; James Moor settled on the same side of the stream somewhat above Warren; while John Burns struck off alone into the High Range, locating near where for many years the High Range school-house subsequently stood; and James Hutchinson reared his cabin half a mile to the west of Lynch, north of the river. The buildings on Hutchinson's lot are now gone. It was at the foot of the mountain west of the Webster or Daniel Swett place, and has been known as the "Old Reuben Boutwell farm." Before Hutchinson moved his family here, the war broke out, he went to the scene of strife with the others, and lost his life by reckless daring at Bunker Hill.

This is all of the brief record for 1774. Counting Hutchinson, who was here alone, expecting to bring his wife from Amherst the next spring, there were in the autumn of 1774 fifteen families in Antrim; two in the east part of the town; six at the Branch or vicinity; and seven in the vicinity of South Village, making a population of about sixty-two. Things now looked

very hopeful for this new settlement. All summer long the forests echoed the stroke of the woodman's ax, and the falling crash of old trees, monarchs of the wood. Clearings became larger and more numerous. Paths were cut out here and there. Walls began to appear. The grounds about the dwellings began to look like fields. Others desiring to make settlements visited the place, and promised to purchase and return the next year; and there was a prospect of the rapid increase of this small community.

But, in the spring of 1775, events occurred which tended very much to check and alarm the frontier towns. For at least a dozen years previous there had been a growing coolness between the British government and the American colonies. For a much longer period many of the more thoughtful men this side the water had felt that the colonies had been treated by the king with great selfishness, as shown by the fact that if anything could be made out of the Americans he was ready to receive it, or confer it upon some of his favorites, while in wars with the French and Indians which his own folly had kindled he left these same loyal subjects to look out for themselves. Such as were accustomed to look ahead and think of the future, asked, not infrequently, what shall the end of these things be? In 1760 George III. ascended the British throne, finding a difficulty with France on hand; and soon after war with Spain was declared, and a long struggle ensued costing many lives and a vast sum of money. England, deeply in debt before, was now pressed for means, and began to think of taxing the struggling people in America to help pay their war debt. Under the most false and absurd plea that "the war had been waged chiefly on account of the colonies" and therefore they should share its burdens, they proceeded in a mild way to enact measures which would draw money from America. As this was a very pleasant idea to them, it soon took a more positive form in the Stamp Act in 1765. Other acts of "taxation without representation" soon followed; taxes were put upon almost every thing brought to America; a heavy duty was laid upon tea; and when a storm of indignation arose here, men-of-war heavily armed were sent into our ports by way of intimidation, and garrisons of soldiers from abroad were sent into our principal cities. But seeing they had gone too far, the British abandoned all their taxes except that upon tea, and on this the king determined "to try the question

with America." Consequently, in 1773, shiploads of tea were sent to the chief American ports. In some ports it was landed, but they didn't dare to attempt the sale of it. From other ports it was sent immediately back to England. In Boston it was destroyed by the "Boston Tea Party," Dec. 16, 1773. In retaliation the British government passed the "Boston Port Bill," taking effect June 1, 1774, forbidding all commerce with that city by water, so that not even a "stick of wood or a barrel of flour could be brought in a row-boat from Cambridge." But this only made the resistance of the colonies greater still. Contributions poured in from all parts of the country to feed the people of Boston. In some places people made that day (June 1, 1774) a day of mourning and public prayer. Excitement grew fearful all over the country. Men began to talk of war. Military supplies began to be collected and put in places of concealment. A congress was called as early as October, 1765, — and these assemblies grew more bold and frequent, and tended to unite the several colonies; and it was agreed that Freedom in America should be confided to "the watchfulness of a united continent." It having been determined in this condition of affairs that Massachusetts, and particularly Boston, should suffer, large bodies of foreign troops were soon added to the garrison of that town. Barely was a collision avoided in that place for several months. But the people talked resistance and prepared for war. "Minute-men" — men pledged to start for the scene of conflict at a minute's notice — were drilled in little companies, all over New England, the old soldiers of the French war performing this service. Arrangements were made by signals, fleet riders, firing guns, and so on, to convey immediate intelligence of an outbreak wherever it might occur. Early in April, 1775, Gen. Gage, the British commander in Boston, determined secretly to seize the military stores the patriots had collected in Concord, Mass. Consequently, on the evening of April 18, 1775, just after dark, eight hundred men under Major Pitcairn started for Concord. But the signals of the patriots were given promptly by the gleam of the lantern in the steeple of the old church, and otherwise; the "minute-men" were started in every direction; the military stores were for the most part saved by removal; and this brave expedition terminated in utter defeat. Pitcairn reached Lexington about daylight in the morning of April 19, 1775, and there found a company of "minute-men" confronting him, and

they hung upon the British in their advance and their retreat until the fugitive red-coats fairly run for life, and would have been all shot down but for a ré-enforcement by Lord Percy of more than a thousand men. When Percy met his comrades flying for life, it is said "their tongues were hanging out of their mouths, like dogs after a chase." By sunset of April 19 they got back into Boston, tired, ashamed, mad, and utterly defeated by the rude farmers, having lost two hundred and seventy-three men, left dead or wounded in the road.

Over this event the wonder and rage in England were very great, but in America a fearful wave of excitement swept from town to town and bound to bound. The tidings flew with incredible rapidity. The remotest corners of the frontier seemed to catch the word, as though it were borne by the lightnings of the wind. The scattered inhabitants of Society Land caught the tidings, and hurriedly met for departure to meet the foe. The men met at Dea. Aiken's, together with those of Deering, incorporated Jan. 17 of the previous year, at the shortest possible notice. As they came from Hancock, Greenfield, Bennington, Antrim, and Deering, with the difficulties of communication and travel then, it is surprising to see with what promptness they acted. They elected Isaac Butterfield of Greenfield to be the captain, and marched *immediately* for Lexington, not even stopping to go to their homes to arrange for leaving. Every man in the town of Antrim old enough to carry a gun marched off on this sudden call to meet the foe, except two, — John Gordon who had fought for the king, and who soon after enlisted and fought against the king till the close of the war, and William Smith, sixty years old, who followed with provisions the next morning. All night after the company marched, the women of Antrim sat up and worked, preparing articles needed to use especially provisions, and promptly met in the morning with what they had prepared; and this little company of wives and mothers, bowing in tears and supplication to God, were led in prayer by the "pious" William Smith, after which he set on with his horseload of supplies to overtake the men, while the women returned bravely and sadly to their homes. Only the man John Gordon was left in town. What an everlasting honor to this town! More will be said of this under the military history of Antrim on another page, but this most remarkable event seemed to demand mention here, and is worthy of

being told over and over. For a shorter or longer period every man in Antrim capable of bearing arms was in the service! Seventeen men from fourteen families went at the first call, so that there must have been some that were only boys among them.

Of course, as said before, the breaking-out of the war tended to alarm the people and hinder all new projects. Nobody could calculate what would be in the near future. Indians from Canada and northern New Hampshire and Maine might again fall on the exposed towns. This was the frontier. It would be very discouraging for any to commence here at that time. And yet in 1775 some additional settlers came here, — probably such as had purchased their land and were determined to run the hazard of a beginning rather than forfeit their claims. Alexander Jameson from Dunbarton certainly began the Temple place this year, though he may not have moved his family here till the following year. Matthew Templeton came from Windham and began the Dea. Isaac Cochran place in 1775. Being an eccentric man, he soon after purchased a second lot in Peterborough, and ultimately moved to that town. He brought three children with him, and two were born in this town. Richard McAllister also moved his family here from Bedford in 1775. He had worked on his land somewhat in previous summers. He was the first beginner on Meeting-House Hill, locating on the place first north of the fork of roads, afterwards the Abraham Smith farm. McAllister was on the first board of selectmen. He left town about 1795, and but little is known of him. Also Thomas Stuart came here in 1775, settling where John G. Flint now lives, at the Branch. He brought no children, his first being born in 1777. John McClary, having done something in previous years on his land, moved here in 1775, his three grown-up children coming with him. The place he began has long been known as the Madison Tuttle farm. It is certain that these five men, and perhaps more, came here the spring the war broke out. In the fall of 1775 there were, therefore, at least twenty families in this town. The last five families numbered at the very lowest thirteen persons, making seventy-five persons here in the fall of 1775. This is on the supposition that there had been no births in town during the year previous, and that there were no transient persons here. Seventy-five is probably, therefore, somewhat under the actual number then resident here.

A census was taken in 1775 which made the population of Londonderry, second town in the State, 2,590; Bedford, 495; New Boston, 569; Hillsborough, about 150; while Society Lane (Antrim, Hancock, Bennington, and the western and larger part of Greenfield) contained 177 inhabitants, — Hancock, Bennington, and western Greenfield having altogether not over 1 persons. Francestown had 200, and Stoddard 224.

In the next year, 1776, but little addition was made to the population of Antrim. Three of the Nichols brothers, Thomas, Daniel, and Adam, certainly lived in 1776 in the east part of the town. Thomas Nichols had been here several years most of the time, and seems to have picked out his farm (Dea. Shattuck's place) and worked on it when a mere boy. Daniel Nichols on the Turner place, and Adam next south of him (McCoy place) either moved here in 1776, or, what is almost certain, had begun earlier. But probably all these three brothers were single men in 1776, so that at the close of that year there were not more than eighty-five persons within the present limits of Antrim, and not less than eighty. James Dickey and George Bemaine, citizens of this town, lost their lives at the battle of White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776. This was, on the whole, much more discouraging than the previous year, to the people of this place. Three of their small number had already lost their lives in the war. Dickey was one of their smartest and most popular men. The public cause looked dark. But through it all these brave men and women worked on undismayed. More and more the forest faded before them, and the wilderness turned into the fruitful field. The women shared every hardship with marvelous strength and zeal. The amount of work done in farming, clearing, and fencing, was almost incredible.

And at this time they began to talk over the project of being incorporated as a town. It was in this year, early in the season (1776), that John Warren put up the first saw-mill in town. It was the first mill of any kind ever run within our borders. It was a very modest and limited affair at first. It stood at the Branch, a few rods below the Wallace mills, now Parkhurst's, and was a very great convenience to the settlers. In the fall of the same year, James Aiken and Joseph Boyd together put up a saw-mill on the spot now occupied by Goodell's saw-mill in South Village. It was not of very permanent character, and after a few years was removed to give place to a more substantial

tial structure, but it answered an excellent purpose at the time. With these two little mills began the lumber business in Antrim in the winter of 1776-77, which has gone on briskly for a century, till there is but little of the old forest left. About twenty thousand acres have thus been chopped over, many of which are now covered with timber of subsequent growth.

During this year (1776) the American colonies declared themselves independent of the mother country, and while the few sons of Antrim were battling with the forest and with the poverties and hardships of a new settlement, the great struggle for independence or death was going on without. But months before the declaration of independence (March 14, 1776) Congress had recommended to the several colonies to disarm all persons "disaffected to the cause of America" within their bounds. In accordance with this request, the colony of New Hampshire "in Committee of Safety" (April 12, 1776) drew up for signature the following paper:—

We the Subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage, and promise, that we will, to the utmost of our Power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with Arms, oppose the Hostile Proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies.

This was called the "Association Test," and was sent out into every town and corner of our State for signature and return. All males above twenty-one years of age "except Lunatics, idiots, and negroes" were asked "to sign to the Declaration on this paper." In the whole State eight thousand one hundred and ninety-nine persons subscribed to this, and seven hundred and seventy-three refused to sign. Of these last, quite a portion were Friends, who were loyal, but opposed to bearing arms; some were too timid to sign; and some were aged and sick, so as to feel that if they signed they could not carry out their pledge. Probably, therefore, not one-third of the seven hundred and seventy-three were actually Tories. And really it was a pretty sweeping test to sign. It meant death and confiscation of property, to every man, if the cause failed! It was treason against the most powerful government in the world. It places little New Hampshire three months ahead of the Declaration of Independence of the United States.

The "signers in Society Land now Antrim" were as follows:

John McClary.	William Smith.
Thomas Stuart.	James Aiken.
Nathan Taylor.	Isaac Butterfield.
John Green.	Robert Rogers.
John Warren.	James Gregg.
Samuel Moores.	Alexander Parker.
James Moores.	James Hopkins.
Philip Raley.	James Duncan.
Tristram Cheney.	Matthew Templeton.
John Cheney.	Morish Lynch.
Joseph Boyd.	John Duncan.
Daniel Miltimor.	Robert Duncan.
Alexander Jemeson.	

There were none here that refused to sign. Some few were too young, and some were temporarily absent. Of the above names, Nathan Taylor and Daniel Miltimore had not yet brought families here, though no doubt here at work on their land. Tristram Cheney and his son John, not hitherto noticed, lived near the town line west of the Judge Whittemore place, where now there is neither road nor house, and their stay in Antrim was very brief, — not more than a half-dozen years. John Green, Isaac Butterfield, Robert Rogers, James Gregg, Alexander Parker, James Hopkins, and Robert Duncan lived in other parts of Society Land. In Londonderry, three hundred and seventy-five signed and fifteen refused; in Bedford, eighty-seven signed and one refused; in Deering, thirty-three signed.

Having talked over the project of incorporation for several months in the early part of this year (1776), the conclusion was almost entire on the part of this little people, that they would seek town privileges. This shows how courageous and hopeful they were even in the face of poverty and war, and what great plans they had for the future. About the middle of the summer of 1776 they held a meeting, and chose Maurice Lynch, John Duncan, and Samuel Moore a committee to draw up a petition and present the same to the legislature. No record of this meeting can be found, nor is it known in whose house it was held. But the petition, signed by this committee, was drawn up and duly presented. It is now on file in the office of our state secretary, in the bold, clear, old-fashioned, handsome handwriting of Maurice Lynch. It seems to have been sent in by hand of Capt. Joseph Simonds of Hillsborough, who then represented

Henniker, Hillsborough, Deering, and Society Land in the legislature. It was presented at the session which commenced at Exeter, Sept. 4, 1776. It was labeled by the clerk of the assembly, "A petition from the Society," and is given below with capitals, spelling, etc., unchanged: —

To the Honorable Council and House of Representatives in the Colony of New Hampshire at Exeter Assembled

The Humble petition of us the Subscribers, being a committee Chosen by the Inhabitants of a part of the Society land (So called) in the County of Hillsborough —

Humbly Sheweth —

That your honours petitioners has been these two years past waiting for a Reconciliation between Great Britain, Rather than to assume the boldness to trouble any person or persons Invested with power or authority, to Grant our Request in Such Troublesome times, we your honours petitioners being Ready and willing, to pay our proportion of all the Reats Collected within this Colony these three years past: yet being Destitute of the privileges laws or Customs Granted to other Towns by their Charters.

Now as your honours hath wisely plan'ed a form of Government agreeable to any Good Meaning person or persons, we your petitioners do Request an Incorporation from your honours of a Township In Said Society, the bounds of which being as follows (viz.) Beginning at the North-East Corner of Said Township, which is the Northwest Corner of Diring and Running Southerly According to the course of Contacook river which River is the west line of Said Diring, so as to make five Miles 'pon a strait line, Thence westerly on the north line of No. three in the original plan of Said Society to the East line of pecker's-field thence Northerly on said pecker's field and Stodard to Camel's-gore Thence Easterly on Camel's-gore and Hillsborough to the bounds first Mentioned we your honours petitioners being destitute of the privileges before Mentioned Can't oblige a man to work one hour upon the Highways which is a Great Damage to our-selves and to the publick, therefore do Desire, your honours Serious Consideration on the Contents of this petition and we will as in Duty bound for ever pray —

MAURICE LYNCH	}	Committee.
JOHN DUNCAN		
SAM ^l MOORE		

By hand of Capt. Simonds they also sent the following letter :

Whereas we the Subscribers have been chosen as a committee to prefer a petition to your honours for an Incorporation of a District of Land in the Society (so called) Butted and bounded as in Said petition, which bounds is less than what is Granted to other Towns, and have Left more unincorporated land than what we have petitioned for, which we can make appear, and whereas your honours have been Delegated to Redress our grievances, and we have just Reason to Complain of it as a

Grievance, that we have Been Taxed to Support government and called upon for our quota of men to Defend our privileges, and yet Destitute of the privileges granted to other Towns by their Charters, therefore if the Request of this petition is not Granted, that we will take it very hard to pay any more Taxes till we have the same privileges of other Towns, but yet is Ready and willing to Defend the privileges Expecting to Enjoy them in the whole hereafter.

MAURICE LYNCH
JOHN DUNCAN
SAMUEL MOORE

Society Aug. 30th 1776.

The petition is not dated, but undoubtedly was presented at the same time with the letter, and in the very first days of the session, as indicated by the following extract from the Journal of the House : —

Sept. 13, 1776. Upon Reading the Petition of Sundry of the Inhabitants of Society Land so called, Voted that the Petitioners Cause the Substance of said Petition and order thereon to be Published in the most Public places in the Society Land so called and in the New Hampshire State Gazette or Saturday Circulating Chronicle, that any Person Concerned may appear before the General Assembly of this State on the third day of their next Session To shew Cause if any they have why the Prayer thereof may not be Granted.

Thus matters rested till the new year 1777 came in. What was left of Society Land west of the Contoocook, between Hillsborough and Peterborough, was judged to be enough for two townships. The above committee asked for the incorporation of the northern half, and asked for less than half. To show their fairness in the whole transaction the following paper is copied : —

Society Jan'y 14, 1777. This may Certify the general Court of this state of New Hampshire that the inhabitants of sd Society Living on the South part are willing the North part should be incorporated the half being Left to us which is found upon inquiry to be the Line between Number 3 and 4 mentioned in their petition

MOSES MORRISON
GEORGE McCLOURY
JONATHAN BARNET
JOHN MOOR
THOMAS MILLER.

This whole tract of country first called Society Land, including Francetown and Deering, had long been called " Antrim " by many of the settlers, and they determined to have the name connected permanently with this tract. Many circumstances drew me to this conclusion, and it is confirmed by the positive evi-

dence of Samuel Downing, who lived in Deering from the age of ten to fifteen, and afterwards in this town, and bore witness over and over that the whole tract was called "Antrim" when he came here. He says that "Antrim was a wooded country then," and speaks of his homesickness here, though he lived with Thomas Aiken near Francestown line in Deering. His acquaintance with the vicinity, his clear memory, and his accurate and circumstantial testimony, leave no chance to doubt that "Antrim" was once the name of the whole, even if there were no other evidence.

The county of Antrim is in the northeast part of Ireland, being nearly two-thirds bounded by the northern ocean and the North channel. On the southwest side of this county there is a lake called Lough Neagh (lok nā), from which the broad and beautiful river Bann flows north into the ocean, forming the western boundary of the county. On the south the river Logan and Lough Belfast almost complete the boundary of water. Hence its ancient name "Endruim," meaning "habitation upon the waters;" and this name, as it came to be spoken by the earliest Scotch emigrants, was soon changed and shortened into Antrim.

The old town of Antrim, a shire-town, though situated on the northeast corner of Lough Neagh, is near the center of the county of Antrim and in its best part. It is a small town but most beautifully located, sloping toward the lake about as the south part of our own Antrim slopes toward the Contoocook. A round tower, ninety-three feet high and fifty-three feet in circumference at the base, is of unknown origin, but attests the ancient importance of the place. A small stream from the east, called the "Six-Mile-Water," flows into the lake at this point,—a short, winding, hurrying little river, with great fall, dotted with mills of various kinds, very like our Clinton stream. The whole scene is charming. Lough Neagh is at this point a marvel of beauty. A recent traveler says: "In the immediate neighborhood of Antrim town it may vie with the fairest of the southern lakes, while it possesses a grandeur exclusively its own."

On the shore at this point stands the ruined castle of the "O Niels," an ancient and honorable race of kings. This castle was burned in 1816, but enough remains to show its former glory and beauty. The old turrets still remain, and the little old cannon are still mounted on its walls. In the midst of

great, venerable trees, near the water, near the great round tower, half-bounded by an ancient graveyard with slanting and crumbling stones,—the ruined, empty, falling old castle, with its secret vaults and threatening guns and romantic traditions might well be taken for a haunted place. This was long said to be a favorite abode of the “banshee,” a spirit in woman’s form, in loose, white robes, plaintively wailing an admonition of misfortune and death. “The wail of the banshee” was said always to be heard before a death in the family, so sad, tender, musical, and sweet, as never to be mistaken. Sometimes this pleading, plaintive strain was heard at the bridal scene, turning faces of gladness pale.

Along the shore at “Old Antrim town” Lough Neagh was reputed to have the singular power of turning all substances into stone. Petrified wood lies all along under the water. An ancient canoe recently raised from the bottom was perfect in every part, but had turned into stone. An old writer said that if a pole near Antrim were stuck into the mud and left standing in and above the water, the parts in the mud and above the water would remain wood, while the part in the water would soon become stone. Of course this is exaggeration, but there is in fact something remarkable in the case. This probably accounts for frequent appearances, by moonlight, of what seem like towers and steeples and walls and curious carved work at the bottom, and for the discovery of dead cities under the water. A poet speaks of it thus:—

“On Lough Neagh’s banks as the fisherman strays,
When the clear cold eve’s declining,
He sees the round towers of other days
In the waves beneath him shining.”

As Francestown and Deering were incorporated before this town, it may be supposed that one of these towns would have taken the good name “Antrim,” but for the interposition of Gov Wentworth, who took the notion into his head, just at that time to perpetuate in the designation of two adjoining towns the name of his wife, Frances Deering. The former was long written “Frances’ Town.”

The name Antrim was very dear to the Scotch. It has not been found that there is any place or city in Scotland by this name. Our ancestors found the name on their first arrival in Ireland. It was applied to that city and county which has been

said to be more exclusively Scotch than any other in the island, and where our fathers enjoyed their rights to the greatest extent. Like those who settled in Londonderry and kept that honored name, the settlers here clung to that which was next memorable and precious. Consequently, when incorporation was sought, there being then no royal governor, and therefore no royal governor's wife whose name they were compelled to respect, it was a matter of general consent among the people that the new town should be called "Antrim," and this was the request presented in their behalf.

Very early in 1777 the inhabitants of this place met and made provisions to defray the expenses of incorporation, and chose Capt. John Duncan to present and enforce their petition before the legislature, as appointed in the notification of that body, indicated above. This session commenced at Exeter, March 12, 1777. Mr. Whiton says there were then "about twenty families and twenty-three resident freeholders." But, as James Hutchinson and James Dickey and George Bemaine were dead, to make this number it would be necessary to count in Dea. Tristram Cheney, who was part of the time in Hillsborough, and also Daniel Miltimore, and perhaps others, who, like him, were on the ground but had not yet brought their families here. The town had been twice surveyed, once by Robert Fletcher of Portsmouth not far from 1753, and again not earlier than 1775, since John Duncan, James Aiken, and Daniel Nichols were chairmen, the last of whom had not long been here. This last survey was made, no doubt, by Col. Joseph Blanchard of Dunstable. That part falling south of the line thus fixed upon, and west of the Contoocook, was incorporated afterward as Hancock, the act being obtained Nov. 5, 1779.

Mr. Duncan appeared before the assembly at Exeter as directed. No opposition was made. The records of the House for those days are exceedingly brief, and but little is known of what was said on the occasion. The first that appears in regard to it, copied by the kind permission of the secretary of state, is as follows : —

Tuesday Mar, 18, 1777. Met according to adjournment A. M. Upon Reading and Considering the Petition of Sundry of the Inhabitants of the Society Land, So called to be Incorporated with Town Privileges &c.

Voted that the Prayer thereof be Granted and that the Petitioners have leave to bring in a bill accordingly.

Sent up by Cap Symonds.

This indicates that some hearing was previously had. In accordance with this a bill was drawn up at once and presented. There is no record of its first or second reading, but its fate appears by the following entry on the House Journal: —

Friday Mar. 21, 1777. An Act for Incorporating a Part of the Society Land So called into a Township by the Name of Antrim was read a third time and passed to be enacted. Sent up by Captn Symonds and Cap. Wilson.

There were then no senate and no governor, but a body called "The Council" combined, to some extent, senatorial and executive functions, Meshech Weare being its presiding officer, and sometimes being called "President of New Hampshire." The act of incorporation was brought before them the day of its passage in the House, and seems to have reached its second reading at that time. On the following day occurs this entry: —

In Council —

MARCH 22. 1777.

This Act, having been read a third time, Voted, that the same be enacted.

M. WEARE, President.

A true copy: Attest, E. Thompson Sec'y.

The charter of the town is given below. The original act as delivered to the town is believed to be lost, but this is a copy of that in the State records: —

In the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred & Seventy Seven —

State of New Hampshire —

An Act to incorporate Part of a place Called the Society Land in the County of Hillsborough in the said State of New Hampshire.

Whereas a Petition has been preferred to the General Court { Loc. } in behalf of the Inhabitants of a Part of that Tract of Land in { Sigill. } the County of Hillsborough Setting forth that for want of an { Mag. } Incorporation they Were Exposed to many Difficulties & Inconveniences, and praying that they May be incorporated, of Which due Notice has been Given and no Objection has Been made to it, and it appearing to be for the publick Good —

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED

by the Council and House of Representatives and by the authority of the Same it is enacted, that there be and hereby is a Township erected & incorporated by the Name of Antrim within the following bounds viz: beginning at the Northwesterly Corner of Deering and Thence Running Southerly by Said Deering according to the Course of Contoocook River which is ye Westerly Line of Deering till it Comes opposite to the East-

ely End of the line between the Great Lots Number Three and four thence Running from the Said River westerly To the Northwesterly Corner of Said Lot Number Three thence Running Still westerly on the Said Line between the Said Lots to the Easterly line of Packersfield thence running Northerly by Said Packersfield and by Stoddard to Campbell's Gore So Called thence Running Easterly by Said Campbell's Gore & by Hillsborough to the Bound Where it began — and the Inhabitants of Said Tract of Land are erected into a body politic and Corporate to have Continuance & Succession forever and are hereby invested With all the powers and Enfranchised with all the Rights Privileges & Immunities Which any Towns in this State hold & Enjoy To Hold to the Said Inhabitants of Said tract of Land & their Successors forever —

And Cap. John Duncau of Said Antrim is hereby authorized & impowered to Call a meeting of said Inhabitants, To Choose all Necessary & Customary Town Officers Giving at Least fourteen Days Notice of the Time Place & Design of Such Meeting and Such Officers Shall Hereby be Invested With all the powers of the Like Officers in any other Town in This State and every other meeting Which Shall be annually held in Said Town for that purpose Shall be on the Second Tuesday of March annually forever.

CHAPTER II.

AN OUTLINE OF EVENTS IN ANTRIM FOR FIFTY YEARS.

1777-1827.

WE have just celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of Antrim's incorporation ; but probably we could realize but little of the pride and joy which our fathers felt when they were first blessed with town privileges and town honors. Only a handful,—twenty-three,—but they had great hearts and great hopes ! They did not, however, call a town meeting till May 1, probably on account of deep snows and the difficulty of assembling for lack of roads. There was nothing in town that could very properly be called a road. The first warrant posted in this town for a legal meeting was as follows (the contradiction of dates was probably a mistake of Lynch in making the record) : —

State of New Hampshire
And County of Hillsborough ss,

} Antrim
} Apr. 16. 1777.

By The authority of The afforsaid State I do hereby Warn all the freeholders and other Inhabitants Quallified by Law to Vote in Town meetings belonging To Said Antrim, to meet on Thursday the first Day of May at 12 of the Clock at the house of Capt. John Duncan in Said Town, To act on the following articles viz. —

1st To Choose a Clerk To Keep the Records Allso Selectmen and Other Necessary Town Officers. —

2^d To See if the Town Will agree to find a Centor and Burying place. —

3^{dly} To See if the Town Will agree to Record the most Leading Roads.

4^{thly} To See What money they Will Rease to Get preaching the Present year and act on aney other thing Thought Needful When met —.

And This Shall be your Sufficent Warrant,

Given Under my hand and Seal at Antrim This 16th Day of *March*
A: D: 1777.

JOHN DUNCAN

Agreeably to this warrant the few scattered yeomen assembled at John Duncan's May 1, 1777. It had little resemblance to the crowded, noisy town meetings of recent date. No politics ! A kitchen-full of quiet, brave, noble, united men ! What a treasure a picture of that town meeting would be ! No presiding officer is mentioned in the record ; but it is probable that John Duncan,

who called the meeting to order, acted as moderator throughout. Maurice Lynch was chosen town clerk and began the record in excellent shape, but was not rechosen, as he moved back to New Boston before the close of the year 1777. Thomas Stuart, James Aiken, and Richard McAllister were chosen the first board of selectmen. Maurice Lynch was chosen constable; and James Duncan and John Warren were the first highway surveyors. The clause in the warrant to "act on any other thing Thought Needful When met" left the door open pretty wide, and they proceeded to make a pretty liberal construction of this most liberal phrase. They —

Voted the Selectmen a Quartor a Dolar p^r Day for their service in the Town Buisness.

Voted To Take Some Meathod To find a Centor.

They then chose Maurice Lynch surveyor for this purpose. .

Voted James Aiken & Sam^l Moore To Be Cheanmen. And Capt. John Duncan Tally man.

Voted forty Dollars to be Worked out on the highways this year.

Voted that the Selectmen Shall Be a Committee of Safety for this year.

Voted that 23 Inhabitants or freeholders Those in the Town Will pay a Shilling Each for the Charge of the Chartor.

This shows that there were several besides "Those in the Town," — that is, some who had begun farms but had not yet moved here; and also that the expense of incorporation was very slight. They also —

Voted to hold Town Meetings at Ric^d McAllostor's house (Abram Smith place on Meeting-House Hill) Till Such Time as ther Will be a proper place to meet at the Centor and To post Warrants for the futter meetings at James Moor's Mills.

This humble grist-mill was on the spot where are now Parkhurst's mills at the Branch, and the warrants were to be put up there because every settler would visit that place on business. The town also voted in regard to the "Meathod to find a Centor," that the "Surveyor and his Assistants Shall go Round The Town and Take the proper Courses and Distances So as to Give Their Return of a proper Centor."

The surveyor went about his work in the early summer, and fixed upon the top of Meeting-House Hill as the "Centor" of the town, though after the enlargement of the town the geographical center was nearly a mile west of that point. It is

probable they varied some from the exact center for the sake of being on the top of a hill ! Then, after the hurry of summer work was passed, they called a meeting for Aug. 20, the warrant for which is curious enough to be inserted here entire. It was addressed to " Maurice Lynch Constable."

In the Name of the Government and people of this State you are To Warn all the freeholders and other Inhabitants Quallifyd by Law to Vot in Town meetings Belonging To Said Antrim to meet at the Centor of Said Town on Wensday the 20th Day of this Instant at Eight of the Clock in the forenoon first to Chuse A moderator 2nd To See if the Town Will be Satisfyd With the Choice of the Surveyor and his assestanc Maid of the Spot for a meeting house and Burying place —

3^d for Every Man for to a ax fall the Trees off the Value of one Acer More or Less When Legually agreed for the Spoot To Build upon. —

4th To Chuse a Committee for to Regulate the Expense The Town has been at in Respect of the War and Act on aney Thing Thought Needful in the opinion of the Selectmen and this Shall be your Warrant

It is to be concluded that they had a remarkably good set of selectmen ! But then it was a day of sudden emergencies and mutual confidence, and they did not stand for technical rules. On assembling, they made short work of voting on the several articles. It must be remembered that this town meeting was in the woods. There was no road ; and out of the thick forest there was no opening from which a human dwelling could be seen. The nearest human habitation was the log cabin of Benjamin Gregg, on the E. L. Vose farm. I have heard old people say that the trees on the hill were very large, and I think of this town meeting under them with admiration of the men and the scene. It seems to have been held a few steps from the south-east corner of the old cemetery, under " A Read oak tree markd with the figur of Eight." Having chosen John Duncan modera- tor, they seem to have accepted the report of the surveyor by unanimous consent, as there is no record of any kind about it. In the same way they fixed upon a lot for burial. Then they passed the following votes : —

Voted the Spot to Build the Meeting house to be Between A Read oak tree markd with the figur of Eight and the Deat of the year 1777 — and the Buring Place, —

Voted to Choep one Acer more or less.

Voted that the Delinqueant inhabitants Shall Pay one Dollar or Else work one Day at Chopping a^d falling at the Center.

Then, after the transaction of some other business, they dis-

solved the town meeting, and "immediately went to work at felling trees" on the "Acer more or less" which now constitutes the old cemetery. Every man had been notified to bring his ax, and as they met at eight o'clock in the morning, and were eager to commence this public work, it is probable the town meeting did not last an hour; and therefore they had time for a vigorous day's work. They had no debate about the "Spout to Build upon" and no time to waste. It will be noticed that in this first transaction the idea of building a church was in every mind; also that the old and beautiful idea that church and cemetery must be together was prevalent here. No doubt they made rapid progress that day in laying the forest low! It was simply cut down to dry for burning, — an immense pile, enriching with ashes the place of the dead. Alas! now the "Red oak markd with the figur of Eight," and the meeting-house, the highest landmark in the vicinity for fifty years, and houses subsequently occupied there as dwellings, and those voters themselves, are gone; and only the stones placed at the graves of those noble men, remain to identify the spot! May these be held sacred by future generations; and may the town commenced by those strong arms do honor to the place where they rest! No descendant of them — not the remotest son of Antrim — should fail to visit this solemn and commanding ground!

This year (1777), James Moor completed a grist-mill at the Branch on the site of Parkhurst's mill. Moor had been on the ground four years, and must have commenced his mill in 1776, as it was designated as "Moor's Mill" in the *spring* of 1777. This was only for corn, but it was more a matter of welcome and convenience to the settlers than a new railroad is to a town now. They rejoiced over it "as a great acquisition." Compelled to live largely on corn meal, they were obliged to go to mill to Hillsborough and Peterborough, and even to New Boston, till David Lewis built a grist-mill in the southeast part of Francestown, 1774. This latter event was counted a public benefit; but a grist-mill now in their own town seemed to meet a most urgent want, and was looked upon by them with pride and satisfaction.

In 1777, soon after the first town meeting, Antrim first had a public highway, though "barely passable for horses." The previous year they had put up the frame of the "Great Bridge,"

as the records long designate it, the same being where is now the Baldwin bridge over the Contoocook. It was a small, frail affair, and only called *great* as compared with any other then planned to have in town, and as measured by "the poverty and fewness of the builders." In the course of 1777 a road was "cut and cleared" from this bridge up by the old Jonas Whit place, through the Center, over Meeting-House Hill to the new corn-mill at the Branch, and thence over the English hill to Hillsborough. This was the first road in town, and hardly worthy that name even for many succeeding years. More will be said of roads in another place.

This year, also, Antrim, with all her struggles at home, did not forget her duty to the suffering cause of liberty. About one fourth of the men in town were in the army more or less in 1777, and a still greater number of those who afterwards settled here were on the field. Under the military history of the town these items will have particular note. At this point it may be said, however, that the town nobly aided the families of absent soldiers; they carried forward the "clearings" of such as had no families, and occasionally voted to "clear up their fell wood" or "pieces of chopped wood." These were pieces of land on which the trees had been cut and left as they fell, and then burned over. After the fire these tracts were covered with charred logs in every direction. The town cut, piled, and burned these logs, and prepared the new land for a crop, in the absence of its young owner in the army. Many votes of this kind are found in the old records, during the period of the war. Also, year after year, they "Voted Miss Mary Dickey be free of her Rents," — i. e., the widow of James Dickey was exempted from taxes, as her husband had lost his life in the service.

In 1777 several new settlers located in town. Samuel Gregg certainly built this year, on the Paige or Dea. Newman place, at the present center of the town. His cousin Benjamin Gregg also, as early as this year, began the Edward L. Vose farm at the Center. Most of the new settlers worked one summer, and sometimes two or three, on their lots, before moving on to their homes. Hence, it is sometimes difficult to decide when they became residents here, as their names are found at the same time in other towns as well as this. In some instances this double residence continued four or five years, as with John Gordon, Matthew Templeton, Benjamin Gregg, the Cheneys, and others. Daniel

Miltimore settled on the Whiteley place this year, to which he brought his young wife the year following. William Boyd, also, in 1777, settled on the Dea. Worthley farm. His first house stood on the old road several rods north of the present residence on that place. John McAllister, James McAllister, and Philip Coffin came this year or before. It seems also certain that as many as a half-dozen young men, not named heretofore in these pages, were chopping away all summer on their lots, so that the crash of falling trees was constantly heard, and clearing fires were most of the time burning. Some of the stone walls now standing are thought to have been built this year. It was, altogether, a lively year for Antrim,—the year of incorporation, healthy, toilsome, struggling, hopeful 1777! It may be added, that, of a State tax assessed June 1, 1777, Antrim's share was one pound, five shillings, and ten pence.

The year 1778 made some valuable additions to the population of the town. In the spring of this year Dea. Jonathan Nesmith, having worked on his land the four preceding seasons, moved on to the farm on which he died, now known as the Nesmith place, and was for a long life one of the foremost men in town affairs and church affairs. Dea. James Nesmith the same year moved on to the Chandler Boutwell place. Dea. James Carr located on the place now that of his grandson, William R. Carr. John Gilmore settled this year on the farm long occupied by C. J. Whitney. Elias Cheney, who had been living here with his father, Dea. Tristram Cheney, for several years, moved in 1778 on to the Dimon Dodge place, near Cork bridge. The Dinsmores, Samuel and James, came also this year. Samuel located where his son Samuel now lives, and James fixed on the Zadok Dodge place. Others made beginnings the same year, and the town's population increased considerably.

But, from pecuniary and various other embarrassments, this was one of the hardest years for the town. So many perplexing matters called for attention, that there were five town meetings within eight months. The first regular March meeting ever held here was at the house of Richard McAllister (Abram Smith place on Meeting-House Hill), March 10, 1778. At this they chose Hon. John Duncan town clerk, and Thomas Stuart, Daniel Miltimore, and Daniel Nichols, selectmen. James Duncan was chosen constable. Maurice Lynch, though absent much

in New Boston, and probably for that reason not continued the office of town clerk, was nevertheless chosen surveyor highways in his part of the town. Their first vote, after electing town officers, was to raise "32 dollars for Preaching this year. Then they "Voted five Hundred Dollars to be Reased to t worked out on the Highways—and Each man to have three Dollars A Day for his weages and two Dollars P Day for Oxen. Mr. Whiton is mistaken in saying this was the rate for 1777, as the vote for that year was, "That the Inhabitants Shall Work highways at the Rate of half a Dollar a Day & find What Too the Surveyor Will order them to Bring." This large change from a half-dollar per day in 1777 to three dollars in 1778 shows that depreciation of paper currency was quite rapid early in the war, and shows a new hardship which our fathers had to struggle with. From the first, specie had been comparatively scarce in the country. The early settlers, buying tools and seeds, had nothing to return but coin, which had a tendency to draw the specie back to England. As a consequence, the colonies were driven to the issue of paper currency for circulation among themselves. Coins of the small denominations, and of trifling intrinsic value, were issued by several States, but these were only convenient for small sums. Paper was issued long before the Revolution, of which Massachusetts paper generally stood highest. As compared with English money, this colonial paper was largely depreciated years before the rupture between this country and Great Britain. In 1767 it would take seven pounds in South Carolina to obtain one pound sterling, and in other colonies somewhat less. Hence, when the war of the Revolution broke out, the financial question was the most difficult one. Less than a month after the battle of Lexington Congress provided for the issue of what has since been known as "Continental Paper." Of this money, \$2,000,000 were put in circulation June 22, 1775. This was followed by other and larger issues until \$300,000,000 were in circulation. Laws were passed making this paper legal tender for payment of debts, but, in spite of these arbitrary enactments, it depreciated every week until it became worthless. As indicated by the votes of Antrim, it took March 10, 1778, three dollars of this currency to be worth as much as fifty cents of it was worth ten months before. Coin, therefore, had become extremely scarce. Those who had silver were charged with concealing it, while the settlers of this town

being mostly poor, found it almost impossible to get specie enough to pay their taxes to the State. Samuel Gregg, who came here with considerable wealth, nobly aided the citizens of the town by giving specie for paper to a large extent, until its depreciation nearly swept his property away. No remuneration was subsequently made to him, and none of the paper he held ever redeemed.

Under these circumstances of war and monetary embarrassment, trouble arose with the proprietors and non-resident land-owners. In the first place, there was difficulty in obtaining the land for public purposes at the established center of the town. It seems that the voters had been a little too fast the preceding year in clearing ground for a burial-place. Hence, perceiving their mistake, and putting the matter in a mild form, they entered an article in the warrant for March 10, 1778, "to See if the town will be willing [to] Present a petition to the owners of that Right our Centor falls into to get A Privilege for Building a meeting house." On this article they —

Voted to Send a Petition to Mr. Jeffre (Geo. Jaffrey of Portsmouth) and Mr. Parce.

Voted Lieut Jno McCleary to Cary in the above Petition.

No doubt he attended to this duty at once, and was successful in getting the grant of land, as within three weeks another town meeting was called to finish up clearing the lot set apart for purposes of burial. Thus this disturbing element, which threatened to be serious, was happily and manfully put out of the way.

The March meeting of 1778 was closed by choosing Daniel McFarland town treasurer. They also "Voted the Selectmen as a Cometee of Seafy."

In the next place, trouble arose with non-resident land-owners in regard to taxes assessed by the town on their land. The records are very scanty and obscure touching these points; but enough is known to indicate what the trouble was. Very likely these unlettered men of the forest had not gone strictly according to law in everything. Two-thirds of the soil of the town was owned by outsiders; and the people rightfully thought this property should be assessed as well as their own improvements. Several records of sales of such land for taxes are now in existence. All the north part of South Village was thus sold in 1778. This action of the town the proprietors resisted, though the taxes thus assessed seem to have been chiefly, perhaps entirely,

on account of the war. This caused great and continued anxiety in town. Committees were appointed again and again, and legal counsel was obtained. It seems from the subsequent action of the town, that there had been no record of the acceptance of the charter; and probably on this ground they denied the right of the selectmen to tax them. Hence a meeting was called for May 7, 1778, "To heare Mr Cleggets Advise by Lieut. McCleary, and "To See if the town will act according to our Charter as Was Voted last Meeting." This gentleman was Hon. Wysema Claggett of Litchfield, long Attorney-General of the State. It seems that he advised them to accept the charter in a formal manner by vote, put it on record, and then go ahead; since they had at once "Voted the Town on the Charter as Voted last meeting;" and since we find them subsequently selling land and paying taxes, and hear no more of trouble with non-residents for considerable time. And thus this difficulty was overcome, and the settlers as before had their own way, which was the right way. But it is not to be wondered at, that, at the meeting April 21, 1778, being in the midst of these troubles, the town felt it too poor to send a man to Concord "As a Delegate to Lay a petition for Government," especially as they then had their first application for the poor, and "Voted Twenty Dollars out of the Town Stock to the Support of Miels Reals family." This meeting was at Richard McAllister's house, and the moderator was Dr. Tristram Cheney.

July 9, 1778, that being the fourth town meeting of the year (Benj. Gregg, moderator), "Voted that there be 700 Dollars Raised for the Great Bridges being compealed in Said town. This being in depreciated currency, would be less than one hundred dollars in specie. "The Great Bridge" (Baldwin bridge) was then the only southward exit from the town by road of any kind, and hence of great importance.

At the fifth town meeting of the year, Oct. 14, 1778, much was talked of, but nothing was done of much importance. "Voted that All meetings for the future be held at Sam^m Greg's." Also "Voted that the Warrants for the future be posted at James Moore's mill Likewise at James Aiken's house."

The year 1779 was even harder than 1778. There was some increase of population, and improvement of lands; but with many of the citizens in the army, with new roads to build, with fences everywhere to put up, with land to clear for abse-

soldiers, and with the burial-ground to finish, it was a year of extreme toil and hardship for every son and daughter of Antrim. At the town meeting March 9, 1779, Samuel Moore first comes into notice. He seems to have made quite an impression, as he was chosen moderator, second selectman, and town clerk all at the same time. This shows that their method of voting and keeping records was different from what is followed at the present time. At this meeting, the north stream in town is first called the "Branch." A bridge over the same in Branch village was put up this year. Mr. Whiton is mistaken in saying 1781, as the record March 9, 1779, is, "Voted that Richard McAllestor & Thomas Stuart be a Committee To *finish* the Bridge on the Branch." The continued depreciation of the currency is shown by the following record of this meeting : —

Voted 3000 Dollars To be Worked out on the highways for the present year at Ten Dollars per Day.

Silver passed entirely out of circulation. As this paper was legal tender, unprincipled men paid their debts with it ; and many creditors were crippled or ruined by being compelled to take it. The town paid Rev. James Miltimore seventy dollars per day for preaching, which was about *four* dollars in good money, as shown by this record : —

Voted that the Minister Be Paid four Dollars per Day Equal to Coarn at three Shillings per Bushel.

The embarrassment and trouble of the people on account of currency this year can hardly be calculated. By an interesting "Table of depreciation for this State," recorded on the Journal of the New Hampshire Assembly, July 3, 1781, it appears that Jan. 31, 1777, continental paper was at par with silver, while Dec. 31 of that year it took \$3.10 in paper to equal one dollar in silver. At the close of 1778 it took \$6.34 of paper to equal a dollar of silver. March 1, 1779, it took ten dollars of paper to equal one of silver ; and through the year depreciation was so constant and so rapid that on Dec. 31 it took \$23.93 of paper to equal one dollar of silver. And thus the monetary unrest and uncertainty grew worse and worse. Hence but little was undertaken at the March meeting. They adjourned to April 20 ; and then, though paper had lost a tenth of its value in one month, they cut down the highway appropriation one-third ; and of that

Voted Three Days Work of Each man to be Worked out at y^e Centor for preparing for a meeting house.

At this meeting a vote was taken to lay out a certain road, which as a curious specimen is here given : —

Voted that there be a Road Laid out from a Rock in the River as it is Now Markt or as Near as the Ground Will allow To the West Branch To the most Convinent place for a Bridge Running out to the other Road.

Of course that is plain to every one ! In 1779, there were six town meetings, which shows the disturbed condition of affairs. The most important of these was called for Sept. 20. On assembling, they chose Samuel Gregg moderator, and adjourned to Oct. 4. The principal object of this meeting was to regulate the values of produce, or, as the warrant has it, " To See if the Town Will Chuse a Committee To make a Regulation of prisses." They chose Benjamin Gregg, James McAllister, and Daniel McFarland a " Committee for to Set Upon the Vigitabels that is to be Sold in Said Town." " Voted that Sam^l Gregg be one to Assist s^d Committee ;" and surely if ever a difficult task was allotted to three men, this was such a case, especially as they " Voted that any person Taking any more for aney Article that the above committee has Stated forfeits that Article or the price of Said Article and all charges arrising Thereon ;" and still more especially as they " Voted that said commit Shall Bring Such offenders To punishment." Then after voting that the " Selectmen Give Instruction" to our " Delegate to Represen us in Cort," they adjourned to the first Monday in November. It will be noticed that though our fathers were fighting for freedom they ruled severely. Their intent was to prevent extortion and extravagant prices, but their steps were exceedingly arbitrary and futile. But little is known as to the details of the plan, only that it proved a failure, and prices were soon left to regulate themselves. They were not the only men that have attempted to make a dollar's worth go for eighty-five cents, or eighty-five cents' worth go for a dollar ; but experience everywhere eventually enforces the conclusion that prices hinge upon demand and supply, not being subject to arbitrary decisions.

In the fall of 1779 the proprietors and absentees again attempted resistance to the non-resident tax, and this time carried the matter into the legislature of the State. In that body, after some debate and delay, they got a decision in their favor this much : —

Nov. 9, 1779, Voted to forbid the Selectmen of Antrim from Selling

and of non-residents for Taxes until further order of the General Assembly.

Soon after receiving this order a town meeting was called for Dec. 14, 1779, to "See What Meathod the Town will agree upon to obtain Redress of Their Grievances." As the times were then, and as the non-residents were so many, their failure to pay would bring a greater burden on the settlers than it would be now to double our taxes. At the present time, our western pioneers for new roads and improvements issue bonds, or in some other way borrow money; but our fathers paid for everything when they got it, and did without until they could pay. Hence, as they were paying and doing all that men could already, the non-resident resistance brought serious trouble upon them. Therefore, when they met Dec. 14, they voted to send a petition to the general court setting forth their circumstances, and "Voted that Lieut. Tho^s. Nichols Carries y^e. ab^o. petition."

Then they called a meeting for Jan. 24, 1780, "To her Cap^t. Nichols Report from Court," and "To hear a petition Read With the order of Court thereon Which the proprietors have Laid into the General Court against the Town of Antrim." At this meeting they "Voted that John Duncan Esqr. go Down to Court To answer against the proprietors petition," and "Voted that Cap^t. Nichols Go to Court to Assist Squir Duncan." This matter was pressed in the assembly the following March. Probably other towns might have had the same interest there. But a compromise was at length decided upon by the legislature, and they voted, March 9, 1780, "That the unimproved lands of non-residents within this State shall be subject to be taxed to the State Taxes, Continental Taxes, War taxes, County Taxes & not otherwise." The question of taxing "located lands," — i. e., lands purchased, partly cleared, but on to which the owner had not yet moved, was referred on the above day to a "Committee of both houses." They reported an act, which was passed March 16, but the text of it I am not able to find. But, after this, non-residents were taxed for everything except *town expenses*. But the proprietors were not pleased with this result. A few months after, an article was in the warrant to petition them for "one hundred Acres of Land for a Settlement for a minister;" but they seem to have concluded it was no use to ask for favors, and therefore they "Voted that Daniel Miltimore Shall Go to Portsmouth and Purchase a Lot of Land from Esqr.

Jafre as Low as Possible." Or perhaps they were getting their backs up, in regular Scotch style, and did not wish for any favors from that source.

There are but little data for further remarks on events in Antrim up to March meeting in 1780. By this meeting continental paper had gone down so far that it took \$37.36 of it to purchase a silver dollar, and silver could not be had in Antrim even at that rate. They "Voted that Wages at hieways the Instant year be Nine Pounds." They also "Voted that william Boyd have five hundred Dollars for his Sarvice at Road island." By vote of the assembly, June 23, 1779, a regiment of three hundred men was raised in this State to defend Rhode Island from threatened invasion. It is believed that Boyd was the only man from Antrim in this particular service.

This year the first "Tayithing man" was chosen in this town, in the person of Dea. James Aiken. This office was regularly filled for a long series of subsequent years. The badge of office was a stick a yard long tipped with brass or pewter. The business of the incumbent was to keep order in religious meetings, and see that the Sabbath was strictly observed, and to stop travel on the Lord's day. This was a religious office, and often the best men in town were elected to it, though in after years the religious was not always the chief distinction about it. It is related that a man from Stoddard was going home one Sabbath afternoon, and, in passing by the Daniel Swett house, was arrested for traveling on the Lord's day. But the Stoddard man was short of corn, and the tithing-man had corn to sell; so said tithing-man, after duly admonishing the guilty footman of the wickedness of traveling on the Sabbath, sold him a bushel of corn, gave him something to drink, and at sunset let him go!

The year 1780, like the two preceding years, was hard for the new town of Antrim. There was a steady but slow increase of population, but scarcely any increase of wealth. War expenses weighed very heavily on the people. Men, women, and children had to struggle to get a living even of the plainest kind. No votes or town transactions of account to the present reader, are put on record. The year 1780 is noted rather for extreme cold, and for the "Dark Day," so far as it has any special importance in the traditions that have come down to us. The winter of 1779-80 has a place of note as the "Hard Winter." Dr. Whiton tells us that water did not drop from the eaves in any

place for six weeks. For most of the winter snow was five feet deep on a level. The only communication was by means of snow-shoes. Roads were out of the question. Boston harbor was frozen hard enough for a sleigh-ride on it, according to report. People could not go to mill, and, after their stock of meal was used up, they lived for weeks on boiled corn and various broths. Wood was drawn on hand-sleds most of the winter, it being impossible to move a team. It is related that one lad and his little sister, their father being in the army, drew wood in this way for the family all winter. Having no boots, they sewed rags round their feet and saturated them with neat's-foot oil to keep from freezing, and then sallied forth into the woods. Old stockings, thus saturated, were called proof against frost. As evidence that the reports of cold and snow were not greatly exaggerated, the Journal of the New Hampshire Legislature, March 8, 1780, contains a "Resolve to enable the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Hillsborough to take up and finish sundry matters pending at said Court at their next term, the last term being lost by reason of the stormy weather." In some of these deep snows and blows ordinary log houses were entirely covered out of sight. In one place in New Hampshire, nearly a month after a great storm, a flock of one hundred sheep were dug out of a snow-bank that was sixteen feet deep above their backs, most of them being dead, the few alive having subsisted by eating the wool off the dead!

In such a winter the privation and solitude of these few scattered settlers must have been oppressive. It was a rare thing to see a neighbor's face. Each family was shut up by itself. Even the larger places, like Boston and Portsmouth, were thoroughly blockaded with snow. In those families where the husband and father was in the army, the long winter must have been desolate in the extreme! With all our winter comforts and social enjoyments, we are in no condition to appreciate what was endured by the founders of our institutions.

Following this severe and long winter came the celebrated "Dark Day," May 19, 1780. I take the liberty to copy such statements about it as have fallen under my eye. For several days previous the air was full of smoky vapors, as if fires had been burning in the woods, the sun and moon appearing red and somewhat obscured. The early morning of May 19 was cloudy and showery and cool, with some thunder and lightning. But

about ten o'clock, when the artisans were busy in the shop and mill, the women spinning and weaving, and the farmers hurrying with their spring work in the field, it began to grow dark. The wild birds screamed and flew to their nests, — the hens went to their roosts, — the cattle came up, uttering strange cries, to the stalls, — the sheep, bleating wofully, huddled under the fence — the buds and small leaves on the trees were colored almost an indigo blue, — robins and blue-birds flew into the houses as if they sought the protection of man, — the rain that soon followed was full of a substance like burnt vegetable matter, forming a scum, with smell of soot, over everything, collecting on the Merrimack river here and there to the depth of half a foot, — and this strange darkness increased until by noon people had light candles to eat their dinners by! Lights were seen in every window, and, out-of-doors, people carried torches to light their steps. Everything took a different color from what it had by sunlight, and consequently the strange reflections of the torch-lights were in keeping with the marvelous and changeable appearance of everything. Hosts of people believed the end of the world had begun to come; men dropped on their knees to pray in the field; many ran to their neighbors to confess wrong and ask forgiveness; multitudes rushed into the meeting-houses in towns where they had such, where pious and aged ministers pleading repentance, interceded with God in their behalf; and everywhere throughout this day of wonder and alarm, the once careless thought of their sins and of their Maker! At this time the legislature of Connecticut was in session, and when the growing darkness became so deep that at mid-day they could not see each other, most of them were so alarmed as to be unable for service. At this juncture Mr. Davenport arose and said:—

Mr. Speaker, it is either the day of Judgment or it is not. If it is not there is no need of adjourning. If it is, I desire to be found doing my duty. I move that candles be brought, and that we proceed to business.

The darkness somewhat increased all day, and before time of sunset was so intense that no object whatever could be distinguished. Anxiously and tremblingly people waited for the full moon to rise at nine o'clock, and even little children with strained eyes sat silently watching for its beautiful beams to appear. But they were disappointed, the darkness being unaffected by the moon. The most feeling prayers ever prayed

Antrim were at the family altars *that night*. Children never had more tender blessing than these mothers gave them *that night*. They slept soundly for the most part, but the parents chiefly sat up all night to wait and see if the glorious sun would rise again. Never dawned a lovelier morning than that 20th of May! Never were hearts more thankful on the earth! Even thoughtless people praised God! So much were the whole population affected by this event, that, at the succeeding March meeting, the town voted, March 9, 1781, to keep the next 19th of May as a day of fasting and prayer.

The darkness was greatest in northern Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire. It covered New England more or less, was noticed on the Hudson river, but was not thought of farther south and west. As to causes and explanations of this event, a high authority says: —

The Dark Day in North America was one of those wonderful phenomena of nature which will always be read of with interest, but which philosophy is at a loss to explain.

The year 1781 finds the people in much financial distress. Paper had gone so low that it required seventy-five dollars of it to purchase one dollar of silver. In the border towns like Antrim, the people were distressed to pay their taxes. Tuesday, March 13, 1781, they "Voted Esqr. Duncan go to meet a Cometeet from Hancock [and] Dearing and Draw a Demonstration," and "Voted James Aiken and Thomas Stuart be a Commettee to give Capt. alcock instruction." So great were the war expenses, and so poor were the people, that even an article in the warrant to call a minister was "adjourned till the town Receive instruction from Coart." And yet in their great distress they "Voted Mrs. Mary Dickey be freed of Reats," and that "Chopt Down wood Shall pay a tax equal to wild Land and no more." They would not tax the widow of the dead soldier, nor would they tax the scanty beginnings and improvements of soldiers then at the front. This financial pressure explains the action of the town at a subsequent meeting, Friday, June 1, 1781. This was convened to "Chuse a man to Send to Concord to the Convention for forming a Plan of Government," and "To See if the town will agree upon any method to provide their Supply of Beef for the army." Antrim then had "fifty families or more," as the order for election sent out by the assembly read as follows: —

That such Towns & places as contain more than Fifty families be directed (if they see fit) to send one member for every fifty families, provided that each Town, Parish or place so sending, shall pay their own members for their time & expense.

This our townsmen were too poor to do, and they "Voted that we Send no man to Concord."

This year (1781) the distinguished office of hog-reeve was instituted in Antrim. The name is from the old English *reve*, and is as honorable as *shire-reeve*, or sheriff. The first holders of this office in town were Randall Alexander and Nathan Taylor. It was the custom, as now in many countries, to let hogs run loose. Little squads of these comely and interesting quadrupeds might be met with anywhere. They were not considered very desirable guests in corn-fields and gardens. Now the duties of this officer were to go about town occasionally, or upon complaint, to catch all loose hogs, "yoke" them so they couldn't go through fences, and "ring" them so they couldn't "root," and collect fees for the same from the owner. We are left somewhat in the dark as to the methods of procedure, the time required to "run down a hog," or the issue if the emaciated candidate for the pork-barrel took to the woods, and if it became the fortune of bruin to "hug the pig" instead of the honorable official of the town; but certain it is that the office was judged important enough to be filled by serious and dignified election for a long series of years. But in process of time fences were completed, and swine were inclosed in pens as now. The office then had no duties connected with it, and the custom arose of electing newly-married people to this office, on the ground, probably, that such persons were not capable of discharging any duty. Regularly, since about 1800, men who had just been entangled in the bondage of matrimony have been thus honored by their townsmen. And this promotion never has been opposed. And this is the only office a few ever had! Sweet rescue from oblivion!

At a town meeting at Samuel Gregg's, Aug. 20, 1781, called among other things "To See what Instruction the town will give their Selectmen about assessing money to Purchase the Supply of Beef for the Army & to Pay the Remainder of the towns Depts as the Currancy failing will not Pay it," it was "Voted that beef and back rearages occasioned by the depreciation of our paper currency be Sessed in hard money." This

shows their inflexible loyalty in hardship and trial. And as most of them had no money, it was "Voted that a bushel of Corn brought in Shall pay equal to a hard dollar."

They also voted (though there was nothing about it in the warrant) that "Capt. Nichols and Ja^s Steele be a Committee to go to Dearing Selectmen and demand a road from Deering to this Town," — from which it appears that there was no communication with that town except by way of Hillsborough.

Adjourning till Saturday, Aug. 25, they "Voted that the town be classed in eight Divisions to clear up Samuel Densmores fell wood," thus showing their continued determination to share in the sacrifice those in the field were making.

A curious vote is put on record in 1781, which was as follows: "Voted that the Comitee Chuse a man to assist Esqr. Beetin, [perhaps Patten] with the Pillion." The pillion was a soft pad, or cushion, extending back from the saddle, on which it was customary for a woman to ride. To bounce the solid ladies on to this pillion was perhaps too much for the worthy captain alone; or it may be that others were more than willing to render him aid. It was not fair that one man should monopolize this noble work.

Having on petition (1778) been granted land for a burial-place, but failing to get land for a common, Samuel Gregg, then in good circumstances, came forward, bought the land known as the "Old Common," and presented it to the town. This seems to have taken place in 1779, and in that year and 1780 much was done to clear up this land. At the town meeting, Aug. 22, 1780, an article was in the warrant "To See what the Town will do with the improvement at the Center." As no record is made of any vote on this article, it is probable, as Dr. Whiton has it, that they all "volunteered" a day's work, and finished up the clearing of burial-ground and common. In 1782 this burial-ground was inclosed by a neat log fence, but 1781 was probably the year of the first burial on the hill. This being the first summer after the ground was fixed upon and cleared and burned, they made haste to remove thither some of the bodies of the children previously buried on the Whitney place. The first death of a white adult in Antrim was that of Asa Merrill, who was killed by a fall in Dea. Aiken's mill, some time in the year 1781. He was from Hudson, and it is not known whether his body was buried on the hill, or removed to that town.

The year 1782 opens with a town meeting, which for a long time occurred almost as often, if not as regularly, as a club meeting, or that of brokers' board. The convention of 1781 having prepared a "System of laws or Plan of Government," it was sent down to the towns for acceptance. Jan. 8, 1782, the citizens of Antrim met at Samuel Gregg's, and having chosen Capt. Thomas Nichols moderator, they selected a committee of five, viz., James Aiken, Capt. Nichols, John Duncan, Thomas Stuart, and Daniel Nichols, "To inspect the System of laws or Plan of Government Proposed and to make proposals for some amendment," and the adjourned till Friday, Jan. 11. But at this adjourned meeting the record shows no action concerning the constitution, and after some talk about local matters, they "Voted this meeting dissolved."

It may not be out of place here to say that there had been a previous convention, which met at Concord, June 10, 1778, to form a constitution. In this convention, Henniker, Hillsborough, Antrim, etc., were represented by Isaac Andrews, who was chosen representative also to the assembly near the close of the same year, although Antrim, by itself, "Voted that Wee Do Not Send a Deleaget." The constitution which they framed was voted upon in 1779, and was rejected by the people. The constitution of 1781 was framed by a small convention, many towns like Antrim not sending. And the House of Representatives voted, Jan. 10, 1782, to recommend to the convention to adjourn and "in the mean time to issue precepts to the Towns & places not represented in said Convention to send Delegates thereto. But of this second call for delegates Antrim seems to have taken no notice. The constitution of 1781 was rejected by the people in January, 1782. The convention, having adjourned till August, sent out another constitution in the fall of 1782, which also was rejected. Then the convention adjourned till June, 1783, when they proceeded to draft a *third* constitution, and this last effort the people approved. Our town voted, March 11, 1783, "That the present form of Government To Stand as it is Till June Eight four." And when the constitution of 1783 was sent out for approval, they "Voted to Not Act." But in the State at large it was adopted, and for several years was the supreme law in this commonwealth. By it, this territory, formerly called by various names, as colony, province, and so on, and in regard to which it had been voted, Sept. 10, 1776, "That this Colon

Assume the Name & Style of New Hampshire," was forever to be known as the STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. In common remark this is known as the *constitution of 1784*, as it did not go into operation till June of that year. The convention which formed it was a remarkable one, having been in existence nearly two and one-half years, and having had *seven sessions*, some of them at great length.

A town meeting was called on "the last monday of January" to choose a juryman, and James Steele has the honor of first representing Antrim in that position. For many years we have records of little town meetings to choose men for jury,—a very laborious and expensive way of selecting men for this duty. By it, however, they may have secured better men than by the present system.

At the annual meeting, March 12, 1782, this being the third town meeting of the year, Randall Alexander was chosen constable. For many years the constable was one of the most important officers in town, it being his duty to keep the peace, and, within the town, to discharge those duties now usually performed by the sheriff. He was also collector of taxes; but whether this was a part of his office, or was annually voted to him on accession to said office, does not appear by anything discoverable in the records of any town, so far as I know. This office had been filled successively by such men as James Duncan, Joseph Boyd, and Daniel Nichols. The first remuneration noticed for the work of a collector was the following, April 2, 1782: "Voted Six Bushels of Corn to the Constable for y^e present Years Service." Each man was expected to perform this service when his lot came, as appears from the record: "Voted that Jam^s Nasmith Serving as Colector Shall Serve for him as *his Turn* for Constable." Randall Alexander having asked to be excused from serving, the town voted, at an adjourned meeting, April 2, 1782, to excuse him, "he giving the Town Security for seven Dollars the old Way Equeal to Corn at Three Shillings p^r Bushel." Then, having previously tried to have John Smith take the office, they chose Richard McAllister, but, apparently at the request of the latter, they "Voted Thom^s English be Constable the Service Being for Richard Mcallestor Excepted by the Town." Thus this office that went a-begging was at last fixed in the hands of English. Perhaps, as the State had assessed a tax on "unimproved lands of non-residents,"

there was an unwillingness to discharge this extra and out trust. The appointment of English, however, proved unhappily for the town. The State tax (penny an acre) brought too much money into his hands, and he absconded in the fall of 1781, taking two hundred dollars in silver. Probably, with their poverty and privation, that loss was as great as would be five thousand dollars to the town now. The people were struck with amazement and alarm. English was a smart young man, had been here three years, was well connected, and had the confidence of the people. Immediately, the selectmen attached to the land, the matter was carried into court, a town meeting was called for Nov. 25, 1782, and they "Voted Cap^t Thom^s Nichols be Agent To attend at Court To Carry on the action Comenced against Thom^s. Englishes Estate By the Town." Nichols seemed to have been put in possession of said estate soon after by the court, as we find the friends of English's much-respected wife and family coming forward to save her from ejection. A town meeting was called for Jan. 23, 1783, to hear a proposition Dea. William Moore of Bedford, father of Mrs. English, to prevent execution of the order of court and "Take It out of the Law Dea. Moore, now an old and venerable man (member of the board of elders, Bedford, in 1757), came to Antrim in midwinter for this purpose. His son, afterwards Dea. William, Jr. was then in the army, though a mere lad. The old man was known to most, or all, the people of Antrim, and held in great respect. This meeting was, therefore, a very sad one. They heard the old man through, and then "Voted The Town Be excepted of Deacon Mooer's Proposals in Settling The Englishes Affairs as is mentioned in the Warrant S^d Moved for paying The Debt." From this it would seem that Moore made up the deficit while the town paid the cost. At the following March meeting the town "Voted To Give a Deed to English Wiffe and Childer." I find an old note made by me on the record when first seeing it years ago, which is thus: 1. Defaulters existed in those days. 2. Put 'em through as they did.

But the trouble on account of English did not end here. The tax on wild lands, which, subsequent to the vote of March 1780, had gone to the State, had not been paid, and was resisted as before, by non-resident owners. English sold many of the lots for taxes. They went at a very low figure, were chiefly bought in by the citizens, and then quit-claimed by them

new settlers. In other towns, also, there was constant trouble on account of the non-resident tax, and sometimes the State gave relief, as appears by many votes on the House Journal like the following, March 16, 1780: "Voted to pay the selectmen of Francestown £83: 12: 4, for taxes on land of absentees." But in this town the non-residents recovered their land by technical illegalities in the proceedings of English in selling them. As a consequence, the settlers who received titles through the collector, after resisting by law and paying costs, had to purchase their land a second time. One of these, it is believed, was Robert Duncan in the east part of the town, who several years later was sued by owners by previous title, and ultimately had to pay for his land a second time and at a higher rate. Many and probably most of the settlers between 1782 and 1787 were somewhat embarrassed in this way, taking their land through English, or through parties to whom he had sold. Being chiefly poor, it was a heavy load for them, and some of them were old men before they completed payment the last time. Thus English was cause of untold trouble. He did not think it best in subsequent years to exhibit himself in Antrim!

The town, however, proceeded to fulfill their part of the arrangement with Dea. Moore, and March 25, 1783, "Voted John Duncan Esqr. Go to Amherst To Settle With the Lawyers in Regard of Englishs With y^e Town." They also chose a committee (Capt. Nichols, James Aiken, and James Dinsmore) "to prefer a petition to the General Court," — which petition we cannot find, and of whose purport we know nothing. It was supposed to have reference to the troubles with English; but it may be explained possibly by a vote at a subsequent town meeting, that the "Selectmen Signe the petition in Behalf of the Town for a *Road to Hillsborough*," as if this road were what these several votes were about.

We must not leave the year 1782 without saying that the continental paper was nearly worthless, and transactions were mostly in silver and grain. It is said that Rev. Jonathan Barnes, of Hillsborough, paid the salary of a whole year for a pig four weeks old, though that town subsequently made up the loss to him. Sailors sewed the bills together in jest, and made coats of them for parade. Barbers papered their shops with them. For months, a thousand paper dollars were given for one silver dollar. Two hundred millions thus lost their value. This money had

done great service, caused great inconvenience, and then quietly passed away.

The year 1783 was one of public more than local interest. After the surrender of Cornwallis, Oct. 19, 1781, it had been the general feeling that the war would soon end. There continued to be some severe fighting here and there, but peace was talked of, and after various negotiations a treaty was signed Sept. 3, 1783, between the English and American representatives, at Paris; and the "United States of America" took its place as a new nation on the earth. This event was hailed on this side of the water with universal joy. The people of this little town had done wonders of sacrifice and hardship in the public cause. They chiefly were making their settlements, building their roads, and meeting the sacrifices of pioneers, at the very time of this long public struggle, it came especially hard upon them; and the hardest of all upon the women of Antrim, who, being left with the care of the family, had few resources and many hardships. Their perils also were very great. The inhabitants of this little hamlet, therefore, entered into the general gladness with no lack of enthusiasm. All religious minds turned to God with praise. The "Second Thursday of December next" (1783) was set apart by Congress as a day of National Thanksgiving for Peace. The proclamation for this was issued Oct. 18, a few days after the reception of definite tidings of peace; and the paper itself drawn up by Elias Boudinot of New Jersey, president of Congress, is remarkable for force and beauty, and worthy a place in every reading-book and every school-boy's memory!

And now a bright era opened before the few settlers of Antrim. They had been extremely burdened by taxation for the war, as well as by service in the ranks, and hardships at home. Anxieties and perils which we cannot appreciate now, weighed upon them. But after the long struggle these were passed. They had met everything without flinching, their heroism was of the marvelous and noble kind; but none the less could they rejoice to be unburdened and to be free. Some citizens of this town were in camp, some were home on furlough, and some were expecting to march if called for, when the glad news came. At home they laid out many roads this year, and planned improvements, in the hope of peace; but they stood to the ranks as though they meant war to the last, — and rejoiced like true heroes at its close.

The way was now open for the more rapid increase of this settlement. Soldiers returning purchased lots of land, and even in the winter worked more or less, clearing the same and preparing to put up their log houses in the spring. Others, seeing hope of being delivered from the perils and costs of war, had courage to start a home for themselves. Truly, this was a happy hamlet in a happy country !

Previous to 1783 this town had been classed, as will be seen in the list of town officers, with Henniker, Hillsborough, Deering, and Society Land, in the choice of representative to the general court. But this section having increased in population, and Hancock being now incorporated as a town, the assembly, Sept. 10, 1782, " Voted that the towns of Henniker and Hillsboro' be coupled together, and that the precept for a member of the next Court be directed to the Selectmen of Henniker; and that Antrim, Deering, Hancock, and Society Land be formed into one District and the Precept be directed to the Selectmen of Antrim." In accordance with this order, an election was held near the close of 1782, or very early in 1783, but no record of the meeting can be found. The town clerks of Deering and Hancock very kindly searched their records for me, but no trace of this particular meeting could be discovered. But the Journal of the House renders it certain that John Duncan of Antrim was chosen to represent this district, and that he was in due season at his post. I suppose the election was held in Deering, as a courtesy to that older town, but that among so many town clerks the record was not entered in the book of either town, but kept on a loose paper by the clerk chosen for that special occasion. Such loose papers would readily be lost, as we have had more recent occasion to regret.

In the Journal of the Assembly for this year the name John Duncan sometimes occurs twice on the same vote, and Dr. Bouton, the State historian, calls attention to this as a mistake. But probably Col. John Duncan of Acworth, cousin of " Hon. John " of Antrim, then represented Acworth and Unity, so that there were properly two of that name in the assembly. This Col. John Duncan represented Acworth and Lempster in the constitutional convention of 1792, and there Dr. Bouton wrongly applies to him some items in Dr. Whiton's biography of Hon. John of Antrim.

As previously noticed, the old common and burial-ground on

the hill had been "chopped" and "cleared" by voluntary labor, from time to time, and had been burned over, but there yet remained a large amount of half-consumed logs. Sometime in 1782 Dea. Aiken agreed with the town to pile and burn what remained on the whole tract, and "put it into rye" and grass. This tract of several acres was covered in 1783 with a heavy growth of rye, and Dr. Whiton tells us that in hot midsummer it was all reaped in one day by Dea. Aiken "with the aid of two hired men and *three daughters*." These afterwards noble women were not to be beaten by any reapers in the field!

This year (1783) we find the first record of what used to be called "warning out of town." This, as a sample of many, and as a curiosity at the present time, is here given verbatim:—

State of New Hampshire
Hillsborough ss.

{ To John Warran
Constable of Antrim
Greeting—

Whereas Samuel Steel & his Wife hath Latly Comē into the Town of Antrim and Came last from Lyndsborough Whom the Selectmen of Antrim Refuse to admit ass Inhabitants—

This is Therefore in the Name of the Government and Peopel to Require you to Warn the above Named Persons to Depart out of the Town of antrim forthwith, and make Return of this Warrant to uss With your Doings hereon at or before the Twenty third Day of Oct^r Nixt, and this Shall be your Warrant

Given Under our hands and Seal at Antrim This Twenty Second Day of July A. D. 1783.

DANIEL NICHOLS }
THOMAS STUART } *Select*
JAMES DINSMORE } *men*

Oct^r: 22: 1783

The Within Named persons haith Been Warned according To Law
p^r: John Warron Constable.

Persons thus "warned out of town" were not obliged to leave, and were not known to leave on that account. But it was only a legal precaution, according to the law of those days, to avoid the support of any comers that might fall upon the town. This formality having been carried out and put on record, the parties might remain, and generally were desired to remain; but in case they became a public charge, the town where they previously resided was held for their support. This act, therefore, was simply one of pecuniary lookout, while occasionally those warned off became valuable and wealthy citizens. "Warning off" was made the duty of the selectmen; and it must have involved both

work and pain, to investigate every new comer, and inflict this warning on every man that had not money. Happily, this law has long since passed away.

As the summer of 1783 wore away, it was found, as before, almost impossible for the people to pay their taxes in specie, and a town meeting was called for Sept. 19, to act on some State affairs, but specially "To See What the Town Will Do Concerning the Colector Taking Grain in pay of Reats." On assembling, their only action was upon this matter, and they "Voted to Take Rye at four Shillings p^r Bushel" and to "Take Corn at Three Shillings p^r Bushel." Also "Voted Esqr. Duncans be a place to Take in y^e Grain." (Not a bad idea for the Squire, some one says!) This of course involved cost of storage, receiving, and dealing out, and a sale had to be sought for much of it out of town, with chance for loss in many ways. But it was the best they could do, and they went on with this hard and inconvenient method, making no complaint.

In 1784 we find the first vote for State officers, as follows: "Voted Thirty one Votes for M Ware for presedan of State." Another curious vote was this (March 15, 1784): "Voted This Meeting Stand adjurned to there is a Nother Legal Meeting called." Also (Sept. 2, 1784) "Voted the Sixth Articl out of the Warrant." It was this: "To See Who the Town Will Think fit to free of Choping their proportion of the Wood." They made short work of it!

This year, the town, as well as the whole State, was greatly troubled with wolves. They came in about the settlements in vast numbers from the forests to the west and north, starving and ravenous, destroying sheep, and even attacking cattle. Children were in constant danger, and it was perilous for armed men to travel at night. A bounty was paid by the State for killing wolves, but the urgency of the case was so great that the towns took it up, and Antrim "Voted five Dollars of a Dition to the Court Act For Killing of Woolves to be paid by this Town." It was more than a year before this excitement died away, after which gradually these pests disappeared, never to be seen again here in any considerable numbers. But the annoyance and loss from them in the following winter (1784-85) was very great, that winter being very cold and long, and snow very deep. Often were the settlers awakened in the night by the howling of wolves at the door, or about the barns where their little flocks

were sheltered. Toward sunset, when men began to hear their yelping in the woods or on the hills, they left work and hurried home. Flocks were sheltered and doors closed at dark. But, happily, this state of things did not long continue.

Early in 1784 a question arose as to taxing a tract of land between Antrim and Stoddard. Stoddard, then being the most populous town in this vicinity, and wishing for the best slices, discovered that there was a strip on her western border not positively claimed by the new towns adjoining. Actuated by the idea that this land on the west was more desirable than that on their east line (though at this day it is hard to see much difference), the people of Stoddard laid claim to the former, and ceased to tax a corresponding area adjoining Antrim. This last step was taken to avoid exceeding their charter limits. It was a nice little game, though it is very much to be doubted whether it has been for the advantage of that town. The strip of land disclaimed by Stoddard remained untaxed a year or more. It was nearly a mile wide at the south line and came to a point at the north, and contained about fifteen hundred acres. I cannot discover that it was inhabited by any one at that time. Now the claim of Stoddard to the land west of that town not being refuted, and the charter limits of Antrim extending to Stoddard, it became a question whether this town should accept and tax that enlargement of its bounds. In the fall of 1784 a meeting was called to decide this. The meeting was adjourned and the matter talked over, but it was finally (Nov. 3) "Voted to Tax the Land Disclaimed by Stodder." And this has since remained a part of Antrim. Probably the income from the tax of this wild land was very much desired, as hereinafter explained; but it involved large expenditures on the part of the town, in long subsequent years, for roads which were of no advantage to us.

It will be remembered that the tax on non-residents for wild land had been assessed by the town and resisted by the owners, though compelled to pay, or lose their land by non-payment, until, after three or four years, the State, to avoid controversy, took this away from the towns and assessed it as a State war tax. But when the war was over, the legislature was induced to allow this tax of a penny an acre, within the limits of Antrim, to be used to help build a meeting-house. A petition of the people seems to have been handed in for this purpose, and much was due to the energy and shrewdness of our representative,



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FIRST MEETING HOUSE IN ANTRIM, 1785.

Hon. John Duncan, of which the town showed some appreciation in that immediately, though there was nothing in the warrant to that effect, they met all extra charges, as appears from this record (March 15, 1784): "Voted John Duncan Esqr. Three Dollars he Paid out for the Town in Getting the Land Tax." This tax was thus allowed by the State for three years, 1784-85-86. Probably one-half the town was then owned by the Masonian proprietors at Portsmouth, and other non-residents held land purchased from them; and they all paid this tax for the meeting-house with much reluctance and some scolding. But it brought in quite an amount of specie, without which the settlers could not have built for many years. This was kept separate from the town's money, and the first act upon it was this: "Voted Leut: Dan^l: Miltimor Colect the Tax Laid on the Land by the Court for one Year." And thus encouraged they at once proceeded to make preparations to build the following year,—of which a brief record may be found in the chapter on ecclesiastical history. The building was raised June 28, 1785. A drawing of it by F. L. Nay is herein given.

The year 1785, beyond the fact that it was meeting-house year, and on that account memorable to the settlers, has but little to narrate, of interest to the present generation. Dr. Whiton says the spring opened with forty-three families in town,—his authority no doubt being the memory of some old person who recollected, or *thought* he recollected, that this was the number of families in town when they began to build the church. But this certainly could not include several who had made beginnings, nor any that came in 1785. This year and the preceding year, or in some cases a little earlier, came Isaac Cochran, William McDole, Nathan Austin, David McClure, Thomas Day, Thomas Jameson, Adam Dunlap, Reuben Boutwell, and others, so that there were constant accessions to the population.

There was but one two-story house in town, that of Isaac Cochran, raised July 12, 1785, a part of which is now in existence, a few feet from the spot where it was raised, though eclipsed and hidden by that which took its place in 1864. The other houses in town were almost entirely log houses, and small at that. The people were brave, hardy, hopeful, self-denying, ready for any good work, but *poor*. The house of worship which they set about making was, therefore, grand and rich,

compared with the dwellings of the people. Though in respect to having neighbors and roads there had been great improvement in ten years, yet it was still a time of great inconvenience and many privations to our fathers. They had to get everything from their land and their flocks. Foreign goods and groceries were nearly unknown in most families. There was no store within many miles. Dr. Whiton thinks there was no store nearer than Amherst. But search into the records shows there was a store at that time (1785) in New Boston, doing a large business, and which had then been running more than twenty years. And it is scarcely credible that Peterborough, having then eight hundred people, had no store. But at best it was exceedingly difficult to get at a place of trade, and the people had no money to buy.

Yet there was something delightful and beautiful in the society of this town's people at that day. If they had privations, they had them all alike. Dr. Whiton quotes the remark of a survivor that "Then was a time of brotherly love; each family sat under its own vine, having none to molest; no haughty looks or mincing steps; no jealousy, tale-bearing, or envy, known in town: but as population and wealth increased, these evils crept in." This no doubt is spoken strongly, as old men are wont to speak of early scenes. Unquestionably, however, these pioneer families were very happy together, living in great simplicity, peace, and love. Their brotherliness and helpfulness to each other were deepened by their common and equal struggle for a living and a home.

A curious and summary case of ousting a town officer occurs at this time. At the March meeting Samuel Moore was chosen town clerk and third selectman. But a dispute arose as to some money in his hands according to the "Counter's Reports," which money the new selectmen demanded, and he refused to pay over. Moore had been chairman of selectmen and town clerk the preceding year, and had managed affairs chiefly, it seems, himself, though it is not certain that he intended any fraud. But the people were so stirred up by the matter, that, at an adjourned meeting (May 5, 1785), they "Voted the Town reconsider the Choice of Samuel Moore for Town Clerk," and chose Daniel Miltimore to said office. Then "*reconsidered*" his choice as selectman and put Daniel Nichols in his place. They then "Voted that Lieut. Moor be Call^d upon to Settle and Pay

up the Ballance or give Security," failing of which the selectmen were instructed to "Prosecute for the Same." Just how this affair was settled I have found no data to determine. But Moore's name appears no more among the town officers, and in a few years he left town.

At this time there was renewed uneasiness in the public mind, occasioned by the dearth of coin. To say nothing of inconvenience, it continued extremely difficult to get enough to pay state and county taxes, or make indispensable settlement of debts. Old excitements and discontents burned higher than ever. There was a popular craze for paper money corresponding to the greenback clamor of the present day. They wanted the State to issue paper, lend it to New Hampshire land-owners on security, and make it legal tender for all debts within our own State. This would be the "Continental Paper" with certain conditions, and probably no improvement, — paper whose temporary relief would again be followed by depreciation and consequent trouble. But still large numbers clamored for relief by law, as if some arbitrary legal tenders could accomplish what economy and persevering labor only have been able to do. This excitement culminated the following year in the "Shay's Rebellion" in Massachusetts, in which several thousand men, some of them old soldiers of the Revolution, took up arms, demanding a reduction of salaries and an issue of paper money. But there were enough level heads in New Hampshire to keep the malcontents quiet from violence for the most part, and to defeat the inflation scheme. It is pleasant to know that in public town meeting the people of Antrim, with their usual good sense, "Voted to instruct our Representative not to have Paper Money."

Stepping now into the next year, we find the town appropriating its first money for school purposes, March 14, 1786, as follows: "Voted to Raise fifteen pounds for the use of a Town School." The sparseness and poverty of the people had hitherto prevented any public effort in this direction. A few children who came here at about the age of eight years, grew up with little or no schooling. But most had some privileges by way of private schools. Others, by earnest study, in spare hours at home, acquired a fair knowledge of the common branches. There was a certain strength of *thinking* power among the people. They wasted no time in trashy and frivolous reading. Having

few books, they made the best use of them. By vigor of mind and strong application, they found compensation for lack of privilege; and were surely people of *intelligence*, as well as virtue and religion. In the chapter on schools more may be found upon this subject, showing the continued interest of the town in the education of its children.

March 3, 1786, the legislature of the State ordered a "return of all the inhabitants" to be made by the selectmen of each town, under penalty, if neglected, of the "sum of five pounds." Until recently, this census was unknown for half a century. The original returns were discovered in an old box of papers in the attic of the state-house, and first saw the light in a publication by Dr. Bouton, in 1877. The population of the State then was 95,801. There were five counties; in order of population, Rockingham, Hillsborough, Cheshire, Strafford, and Grafton. Concord, then returned as "Gunthwaite," was in Grafton county; and had 152 inhabitants. The number of towns returned was 138, averaging 691 persons each for the whole State; while by the census of 1870, there were 239 towns, and an average population of 1,337 each. The document for this town is as follows:

A Return of the Number of Souls in the town of Antrim County of Hillsborough taken in April last and found to be two hundred and Eighty nine p'sns.

289 Souls.

ISAAC COCHRAN	} <i>Selectmen</i>
JONATHAN NESMITH	
DANIEL NICHOLS	

ANTRIM June 5, 1786.

It will be interesting to know that at that time the population of Hancock was 291; Society Land, returned by Alexander Parker and Isaac Butterfield, 157; Bedford, 785; Amherst, 1,912; Temple, 701; Peterborough, 824; and Stoddard, 563; while Nashua (Dunstable) had but 554. It will be noticed that several of these towns had a greater population in 1786 than in 1870. And it may be added, though anticipating, that the population of Antrim by the census of 1790, four years later, was 528, with nearly 90 families; showing for those four years a more rapid increase than in any other period of our town's existence. There was also a corresponding increase of conveniences and of wealth.

This year the town lost one of its most valuable citizens, by an accident in shingling the meeting-house. The staging gave way,

and with it James and Samuel Dinsmore fell to the ground. The latter was but little injured; but James Dinsmore's back was broken, and he lived but three or four hours. He never spoke after the fall. He was a carpenter, chairman of the selectmen in 1783, at the age of twenty-nine, and only thirty-two at his death. This accident filled the whole settlement with universal and unaffected gloom. No such occasion for mourning had been known in Antrim before. Very properly they engraved upon his burial-stone these lines : —

“The rising morning can't assure
That we shall end the Day;
For Death stands ready at the Door
To sieze our Lives away !”

Dr. Whiton advances some doubts as to the time when Antrim was first represented in the legislature, fixing, however, on the fact that John Duncan represented this town and others adjacent in 1787, and perhaps earlier. But, upon search of the Journal of the House and other documents, I find that John Duncan was chosen for this district in 1783, as will be seen on a preceding page, and also in the list of town officers; while Society Land, including Antrim, was represented as early as there were people here to represent. Capt. Joseph Symonds of Hillsborough represented Henniker, Hillsborough, and Society Land, in 1776, the year before our incorporation. From 1783 to 1797, inclusive, John Duncan represented the district, it is believed. This was a new district, consisting of Deering, Antrim, and Hancock, which so remained till 1795, when Antrim and Windsor were classed together. At a meeting of the voters of Antrim and Windsor (then called Campbell's Gore), at the house of James Wallace (now William Stacy's), March 21, 1797, John Duncan was again chosen representative, as also in 1795, and probably in 1796. But being elected to the senate, he resigned; and a second meeting was called at James Wallace's, which, Aug. 28, 1797, elected Dea. Jonathan Nesmith to represent the district. This union with Windsor lasted but one year, as Antrim had voters enough of her own in 1798, and always since that day has been entitled to one representative.

As indicated by the census of this year (1786), slavery in New Hampshire was nearly extinct. Subsequent law made it entirely so; but it was in the nature of the constitution of 1784 to abolish slavery, as shown by its opening sentence: “All men

are born equally free and independent." Slavery never had **any** legal establishment in this State. After the establishment of **the** above-named constitution, it was looked upon as dead. A **few** slaves were held subsequently, yet apparently not by force, but **by** the choice and for the good of these persons. It has been said **that** slavery was abolished in New Hampshire in 1810, at which time the census found no slaves in the State ; but it was certainly abolished so far as PROPERTY in slaves was concerned, by the tax-law passed Feb. 8, 1789, which, in furtherance of the principles of the state constitution, "*expunged male and female servants*" from the lists of taxable property. The number of slaves in this State in 1775 was 657 ; in 1790, 158 ; in 1800, 8 ; in 1810, 0. Slavery was never recognized in any way by legislation in New Hampshire, subsequently to Feb. 8, 1789. Strictly speaking, therefore, there never was a slave in this town. Manly Ransom, named elsewhere, and often spoken of as a slave, coming to New Hampshire was really no longer *property*, — though the servant of Mr. Moore, and of Dr. Adams. These men were not taxed for him as for a horse or a yoke of oxen. The census of 1786 makes return of servants, for the most part, not as *slaves*, but as "those bound to service for a term of years."

A severe tempest passed over the east part of Antrim in 1786, similar to one which swept through the valley of East Sullivan in 1875. The writer saw the path of the latter a few days after its occurrence. A swath some ten rods wide was cut through the woods, and every tree, small and great, uprooted. In Antrim, 1786, the ruin was not so great, but many trees were blown down. It passed with terrible force through the valley at the foot of the McCoy hill, north of the Robert Duncan place. Hugh Jameson buried a babe that day, and the procession, following the then only road to the Center, by Hiram Comb's and George Turner's, had just got down the hill into the woods when the fierce wind struck them, and trees began to writhe and snap and fall. The mourners on horseback fled in terror back to McCoy's with all possible speed. The bearers, being on foot, ran with the corpse through storm and wind, and dared not stop till they reached Mr. Cochran's. There they waited till the tempest was over, when the frightened mourners followed, clearing the way ; and when they came up, the procession again moved on, and they buried the unnamed little one without further trouble ! Hundreds of trees were blown down in Antrim that day. In the

valley a few rods east of Mr. Gove's, and some distance southward of the present Center, half the timber was leveled with the ground! Its force was greater in the valleys than on the hills.

It seems pretty certain that the first store in Antrim was opened in the spring of 1788, or earlier, by Ebenezer Kimball, on the spot now occupied by the Carter house. Dr. Whiton's History says it was in 1789; but in his Half-century Sermon, published in 1838, he says the store was opened in 1787. Kimball came here in 1787, prepared his place, and opened his trade as soon as he could. The people of Antrim, in their first years here, went to Londonderry sometimes to trade, sometimes to Amherst, but generally to New Boston. It was no unusual thing for the women of this town to take the linen cloth they had manufactured, go to New Boston on horseback, exchange the same for goods or money, and return the same day, — and not much of a day's work it seemed to them! Francestown had a store about two years before Antrim. The following year (1789), James Wallace opened a store on the William Stacy farm on the hill west of Branch village, and this was the place where subsequently several town meetings were held in connection with the Windsor people. These two stores accommodated the people several years, and until the population was greater, probably, than at the present day. Merchants had but little competition in that day, and made large profits on their limited sales.

The year 1788 was long cherished as the time of the organization of the church. Referring the reader to the chapter on churches, I will only say here that the *town* acted in legal meeting. March 11, and appointed a committee to apply to the presbytery for the establishment of a church here; and that many church affairs were managed by the town in public and legal meeting. Rev. Walter Little was settled, as also was Dr. Whiton, on the call of the *town*; and the *town* chose committees to present the call in each case. The minister was paid out of the town treasury as regularly as any town officer, and he was called "the town's minister!" This course made the burden come equally upon all. And it was satisfactory to all, inasmuch as they were all substantially of one opinion.

The first town meeting held in the meeting-house was Sept. 15, 1785, though it was only a frame partly covered. They had met several years previous at Samuel Gregg's (Dea.

Newman place at the Center), and there again, being cold weather, they held their March meeting in 1786. But, subsequent to this, town meetings were held in the meeting-house on the hill for about fifty years. It is suggestive of the brogue of our fathers that they chose each year a "Town CLARK." Most of the hard spelling in the old records results from an obvious effort to put the brogue into English, rather than from ignorance. The curious may find pleasure in tracing this.

In February of this year (1788), a convention was called to act upon the new constitution proposed for the United States. The small States being jealous of the large ones, and all of them unwilling to delegate much power to the general government, it was a long time before the body which framed that great instrument could reach an agreement. But at length it was attained and the constitution was sent to the several States to be ratified or rejected. Strong opposition was made to it in every State but ten States soon accepted it, and it went into force in 1788. New Hampshire was one of the States that were prompt to accept the constitution. In our convention, Hancock, Antrim, and Deering were represented by Evan Dow, believed to be of Deering, who voted in the negative, as did also Cochrane of New Boston, Bixby of Francestown, and most other representatives from this section of the State. The final vote to ratify was June 21, 1788, and stood fifty-seven yeas to forty-seven nays.

At a town meeting Dec. 15, 1788, the first vote of this town was cast for member of Congress and presidential electors. Thirty-six was the highest number of votes cast, it being a small meeting and very quiet,—apparently all one way.

This year we find on the record the first instance of "selling the poor," as it was called. It was customary to sell the support of paupers to the lowest bidder. Philip Riley, the first settler, was poor, and had been supported chiefly by his son-in-law, Michael Cochlan, the town freeing said Cochlan from taxes. At times Philip "boarded round," the people taking turns to keep him along. March 25, 1788, the town "Voted the Selectmen provide Sutable apperil for Phillip Reley." But in May following, pending the decision of referees as to the obligation of the town to support him, the town "Voted that mr. Raley be Struck of to the Lowest bider," and he was immediately "struck off" to Lt. Thomas Stuart "as Long as he Concludes to Stay." We have no means of knowing what the decision of the referees

was. The town subsequently "Voted Mr. Rely to be kept over the town when & as Proportioned," yet he soon went off among his relatives and died with them.

There is a curious item in the record of 1788, thus: "Voted to give m^r Anssworth 24 y^{ds} of Linning Such as the Selectmen will approve." The writer is not able to reach any satisfactory explanation of this vote.

There is another curious item at the meeting March 9, 1790. They met at the meeting-house, but it was a cold, rough day, there was no glass in the windows, and they "adjourn^d on account of accomidation to the house of Ensign Benjⁿ Gregg immediately." Arriving there, they continued Daniel Miltimore in his office of town clerk. but, as he was absent, they chose Arthur Nesmith *Clerk Protemperary*."

At all these meetings a great deal of business was transacted vital to them, but unimportant for history. The records indicate the dispatch of much such business. March 8, 1791, after a long session of several hours, they "adjourned to Mr. Caldwell's for fifteen minutes." This being one-fourth of a mile off, fifteen minutes would not do for *dinner*, but would answer tolerably well for a *drink*! That this last was probably the object in view is further indicated by the effect on the town clerk, who makes this record when he gets back to the place of meeting: "Met according to adjournment and REAZSSUMED the meeting!"

Aug. 8, 1791, the voters of Hancock, Deering, and Antrim met at Ebenezer Kimball's (now Carter house), and chose Daniel Nichols delegate to the "Convention of 1792," as it has been called. This convention had several sessions, as its first efforts were not all accepted by the people. The voters of Antrim, however, by two-thirds vote, accepted all the articles save one, which concerned a court of equity. Other amendments were then sent out, which were adopted in the whole State by a small vote. On these, the vote in Antrim was eight for, and none against. Then the convention met Sept. 5, according to adjournment, and the new constitution, being adopted in all its parts, was declared to be "The Civil Constitution of the State," at Concord, Sept. 6, 1792.

In March, 1791, James Nesmith was chosen town clerk, which office he held for twenty-seven consecutive years,—until too old to discharge its duties. He was a good penman, and competent every way, but was specially kept in that position because of his

efficiency in the publication of marriages. He had a voice of tremendous power, and yelled out just as they heard the close of Mr. Whiton's gentle "amen," and his tones rolled high over the succeeding clatter of heavy feet and slamming of falling seats. It was said, that, notwithstanding his age, they never would have consented to his leaving the office, but for a legal disqualification by loss of his real estate.

A meeting was called for Nov. 5, 1793, to choose "one Person Duly Qualified to serve as a petit Juror at the next *inferior court* of common pleas to be holden at Hopkinton." We are not told exactly why this was an "*inferior*" court, but certainly, in the person of James Steel, Jr., Antrim sent no "*inferior*" man to attend upon it.

March 28, 1793, meeting of Hancock and Antrim was held at Ebenezer Kimball's, and John Duncan was again chosen representative.

In 1793 the distinguished office of "Dog-Pelter" was instituted in this town, Hon. John Duncan, Samuel Dinsmore, James McAllister, and Dea. Joseph Boyd being elected to that responsible position. The duty of this officer was to sit near the door with a cudgel, and lay it on to every dog which attempted to enter the church. Sometimes these officers were armed with a long staff having an iron point, or hook, at the end, to be used in severe cases. It is related that one dog-pelter struck the hook into the back of a rebellious cur, and swung him, howling, over his shoulder. This would be very interesting to the audience and helpful to religion, of course. An occasional wake-up in the process of a two-hour sermon would certainly have its uses. As a great many babies were then carried to church, it may be supposed that *small* noises were not noticed. Perhaps our modern looking round at the step of a slipper, or the rustle of silk, or the snore of some restful saint, may be taken as a mark of our too great fastidiousness as to silence in church.

It will be observed that some of the most responsible men in town were promoted to this office. The salary is not mentioned. But these men were willing to remain in the office year after year, as the annual record is, "Voted to continue the old Dog pelters." The fact that these men's pews were near the doors, may account, in part, for their annual election to this office of trust and honor. Dogs were plenty, every farmer having one or more. They made considerable disturbance in church, with a

dog-fight in the aisles at any time possible, and various uncleanly demonstrations at the corners of the pews. To prevent these insupportable trials, dog-pelters were first chosen. But the object of *silence* was scarcely attained, since often all business had to stop through a tremendous howling, till the officers cleared the aisles. One person remembers seeing Samuel Dinsmore, who sat with a heavy cane leaning over his pew by the west porch, when a big dog came in and proposed to stop a minute at his pew-door, strike him a blow that sent him, with inconceivable yells and howls, clear up to the pulpit. The audience were all waked up!

It was a custom, for many years, to sell at auction the collection of taxes to the lowest bidder. This commenced in March, 1792, when they "Voted to vendue Constableness & Collector's together," these offices being then united. These were "struck off to David McClure at eleven Dollars." Of course the purchaser had to give "a bondsman whom the Selectmen will accept."

As far back as 1786 there arose a dispute about a certain lot of land "Laid out for a School lot," and action is put on record in regard to it, as follows: Aug. 16, 1787, "Voted not to give up our former grant of the lot of Land Laid out East of the Meetinghouse for a town Privilege."

Monday, June 22, 1789, "Voted Esqr. Duncan & Deacon Cochran be a Comete to treat with Daniel Miltimor, James McGregor, John Hunter, John Miltimor in Respect to the Center Lot," these men being "Owners of the Jeffrey Right of Land by virtue of Jeffreys Deed."

At a legal meeting held by the Inhabitants & freeholders of Antrim in the County of Hillsboro' State of New Hampshire on the 22^d Day of April Setting forth in the forth Article of the Warrant Something to be Done Concerning the Center Lot, as there has been several Disputes which has arisen betwixt Cap^t Danl Miltimor & Some individuals in S^d Antrim Respecting S^d Lot who shall hold it & whereas Some persons of Late have proposed To Commence A Law Suit Against S^d Miltimor on account he purchessed it from the Mesonian Proprietors We therefore, the Subscribers Hereof Do Utterly protesst against all Such unneecessary sutts of Law which may rise from Such Disputes and May be hurtfull to the Town in General —

Ritchard Mcalisster	Arthur Nesmith	Michal George
Tobias Butler	John Mcalisster	Semion George
Dan ^l Miltimor	John Karr	Robt Gregg
James Nesmith	Alexander McDoel	John Stuart
Thomas Patch	William Holms	Samuel Patten
Alexander Jameson	William Bodwell.	

March 12, 1793, "Voted Daniel Nichols be requested to survey the land which the town had from Samuel Gregg and Cap^t Daniel Miltimore."

It seems that a tract of land between Benjamin Gregg and Samuel Christie, and extending from the old road eastward one-quarter of a mile or more, had been granted to the town for school purposes,—but without deed. This the Masonians subsequently deeded to Daniel Miltimore and others for a consideration. Then followed the question of ownership; and after several years, it seems to have been compromised,—the town taking part of the land, and hiring it surveyed, as indicated by the above vote. The other land referred to was given by Samuel Gregg to the town, constituted the "old common," was known among the old people as the "parade," and when, on removal of the church and town-house forty years later, this was sold by the town, the avails were returned to "Blind Lettice," the aged daughter of Samuel Gregg.

In 1794 considerable was done by way of repairing the cemetery on the hill. The wooden fence which had been put round it at first was in a decayed and fallen state, and the town voted, at the March meeting, to "fence the grave yard with a good Stone wall four feet four inches high and a timber of eight inches on the top." At an adjourned meeting, March 25, they voted to dispense with the timber, and have simply a wall of stone five feet high, and proceeded to sell the building of it at once. The east side was built by Samuel Christie; the south by William Brown; the west by David McClure; and the north by "Lt. Macfarland." Most of this wall stands in good condition after the lapse of eighty-five years.

In May, 1794, there was a remarkable frost, killing almost every green thing. Dr. Whiton says it was *June* 17. But, as this was fourteen years before he came to town, and probably fifty years before he wrote, I think we must rely upon the evidence which puts it a month earlier. The following entry appears in the diary of Dea. Isaac Cochran:—

1794 May 18th A Remarkable Hard frost on Saturday the 17th was a very heavy gale of wind, from the norwest, and extreme Cold. On the morning of the Eighteenth, the water in tubs was froze, one inch thick, and watter Emptied out of a tar kittle, on the ground, Condensed into ice, as fasst as it Struck the ground; and the wheat, Barley, oats, and flax, was intirely Cut off; and Rye in general was very much damaged, and in many plaisse totally Cut off.

Fruit that year was entirely destroyed. No mention is made of any damage to corn, which would have been very serious had such a frost occurred on the 17th of June.

March 26, 1795, a meeting was held at James Wallace's store (Stacy's) to choose a representative to the "General Court to be held at HANOVER on the first wednesday of June next;" and John Duncan was chosen, as usual. He must have been in the legislature, one branch or the other, as much as twenty years.

In 1795, there was again a call for military action. The relation of America to England had never been very cordial, and the constant disturbances between France and England made trouble for us. In 1794 a treaty was made with England, which, though somewhat unfavorable to us, was on the whole beneficial for many years. But France was in such a state of violence and rashness as almost to involve the United States in war with their old ally. Ambassadors were sent over from this country, but they would not receive them. Some of them went so far as to intimate that if America would pay tribute money to France, it would be taken as a sufficient satisfaction by that country; to which Charles C. Pinckney of South Carolina replied: "Millions for defense, not a cent for tribute." Things went on from worse to worse until Napoleon came into power. There were some disturbing elements in this country also. It was in the process of this excitement that a meeting was called in Antrim, April 9, 1795, "To See What Method the town Will take to raise their proportion of minute-men called for from this town." A trained army subject to call at any moment was the object of this plan. This town "Voted the term for which the minutemen are enlisted be two years;" they voted to "make up the minutemen's wages to ten dollars per month" exclusive of clothing, and then proceeded to enlist men for their quota. Further than this, the town records do not show.

March 22, 1796, the town "Voted the Selectmen be empowered to appoint a Day, and to clean the parade and Set up Some horse blocks." There not being a carriage of any kind in town, and riding altogether on horseback, these blocks were needed to assist old men and boys and women in mounting the horse. These were set up in convenient places near the steps and round the common, and then the horses were led up to them. The mounting of matrons and fair damsels at the close of service was quite an affair. There was room for agility and politeness both.

And then, slowly, the long procession of horses moved like a caravan down the hill. I have heard old people say that the head of the procession, two or three horses abreast, reached Mr. Whiton's (Bass place) before the last horse started from the church. Sometimes the blocks for mounting had one or two steps up, for the special advantage of the aged. I well remember the old chestnut horse-block at my father's door, an enormous thing that had lain there a hundred years, and after all that decay was large and heavy.

The year 1797, like the preceding, has but little to chronicle in this place. March 21, a meeting of Antrim and Windsor was held at James Wallace's store (Stacy's now), to choose a representative to the general court at Portsmouth, and John Duncan was chosen, as before. At the same place a meeting was called to assemble Aug. 28, to vote for congressmen; and another separate meeting was called at the same place and on the same day, to elect a representative in place of John Duncan, who had been elected to the senate. Probably the laws required that national and state elections should be separate, as they ought to be. The first meeting was called at two o'clock, P. M., the other at three. Woodbury Lang received all the votes for representative to Congress. Then adjourning, the other meeting was organized immediately, and they chose Dea. Jonathan Nesmith representative to the state legislature. This was the last meeting of Antrim with any other town.

In 1798 it was found that Antrim had voters enough for a representative of its own, the number required by the constitution of 1792 being one hundred and fifty. This indicates a constant increase of population in the preceding years. Dea. Jonathan Nesmith was chosen representative, the first the town had by itself; and the subsequent list may be found in the chapter on town officers.

At the annual meeting March 13, 1798, "Voted to choose the Selectmen by *pricking*." This was probably to save time, as they had no printed votes. In recent years it has been customary, in caucus and elsewhere, to suggest several names, write them in one column, on pasteboard, and then pass the pasteboard for every man to mark against which name he preferred. It is supposed a sheet of paper, with eight or ten names on it, was passed for every man to prick with a pin against the name he preferred, the one having the most pin-holes to be first selectman, the one

having the next highest number to be second selectman, and the next the third. This certainly was a novel way to elect town officers; but it is supposable that they voted fast and with freedom from the party whip. At any rate, most of the old officers were thrown overboard. Perhaps this would not be a bad method of election at the present day — especially if the pin might be used occasionally upon the candidate himself!

In 1799, a company having been formed to build a turnpike from Claremont to Amherst, they asked permission to pass through this town; and a meeting was called, Nov. 18 of that year, "To See if it is agreeable to the Inhabitants of the town to have a turnpike road established from Cornish to Amherst." Upon this, "Voted the town have no objection." This road was constructed chiefly the following year, cutting across the eastern edge of the town. It was called the "Second New Hampshire turnpike." It was completed and stages were put upon it in 1801 ("the first that had visited Antrim"); and at once there was a great stream of travel over it to Boston. Business was thus drawn to the east part of the town, and travel diverted from the old line through the Center. In the following year William Barnes put up the great three-story tavern on the turnpike, and subsequently a store was opened near by. Thus it looked as if the extreme east of the town were to be the principal place of business. But the turnpike was built over hills and away from villages, as though it were more an object to go in a direct line than on an easy road; it was calculated for the accommodation of interested parties, rather than the public, in some cases; and its tolls were so burdensome, that, in the process of time, other roads were built on better ground, which, being free, seriously affected the travel and income of the turnpike. For twenty-five years there was an enormous amount of travel over it, chiefly of the heavier sort, — teams of all kinds in long procession, laden with farm products and timber going to Boston, or loaded with store goods and rum in return. But as, by competition and expense of supporting it, the income of the turnpike dwindled down, the proprietors threw it upon the care of the towns through which it passed, and it became a free road. The gates were taken down, or were left to rot down. They were about eight miles apart. When the turnpike was in its prime, a toll-keeper was stationed at each gate. There were two gates in Frances-town; one where the New Boston road branched off, and one at

the Gibson place. Another toll-gate was at Hillsborough Upper Village. The charge for passing a toll-gate was eight cents. At a proper bed-time, all the gates were closed; the heavy bolts were locked; and woe to the young gentleman that was out late with his father's team!

The year 1800 is memorable for the terrible scourge of dysentery that swept a great number of children into the grave. It was a summer terribly dry and hot, — spoken of as one of great physical suffering for every one, on account of heat. The first death by dysentery was July 23; and the last fatal case, it is believed, occurred on the 23d of September.

The following item in the "Village Messenger" of Amherst, Sept. 30, 1800, gives some idea of this great fatality:—

MORTALITY IN ANTRIM.

Funerals from the 23 ^d of July to 17 th of Aug.	16
" " 17 th Aug. to 24 th of Aug.	19
" " 24 th of Aug. to 31 st of Aug.	9
" " 1 Sept. to 7 th of Sept.	7
" " 7 th to 10 th	4
" " 10 th to 23 ^d	10

All but 3 of dysentery.

65

From this it will be seen there were nineteen funerals one week in August. For two months there was hardly a day without a funeral in town, and some days there were four or five. These were mostly children, but not all. The following appears in the "Village Messenger," Sept. 27, 1800:—

In Antrim, Sept. 20, of dysentery, Mrs. Mary Duncan, wife of the Hon. John Duncan. She was benevolent and friendly, and in particular useful amongst her own sex in the hour of distress.

Quite a number of families lost all their children. It was a time of intense mourning among the mothers of Israel. Seven persons died in the year from other diseases, making four besides those numbered above, and sixty-nine in all, — nearly one fifteenth of the whole population. Other towns suffered at the same time with Antrim. Probably more than fifty of those little graves on the hill, in 1800, are now unmarked, and forgotten by the living.

It was in the midst of this terrible sorrow that the town settled its first minister. The town voted him a call more than a year previous; but there was some opposition and no enthusiasm,

and much delay: but in the summer of this terrible year their need of a minister was so great, and the work they required of Mr. Little put them under so much obligation to him, that they hurried up the work of ordination. Many cherished objections to him, but made no opposition. They may have thought there was a judgment upon them for failing of a pastor so long. The day of ordination was one of sadness, and under a baptism of tears, the like of which seldom has opened a minister's career.

The census of 1800 gave Antrim a population of 1,059. Dr. Whiton thinks the census was taken in the fall of the year, and reached the above figure notwithstanding the loss of numbers by death. The inhabitants had doubled since 1790; and in all outward features the town had vastly improved. Let Dr. Whiton, who always speaks a little better than any other, add here: —

This period was marked by a happy progress in relation to buildings, fences, roads, cultivation, and the increase of the comforts of life. Nearly all the log houses of former days gave place to more commodious framed buildings. The rude household furniture of the first settlers began to be succeeded by articles more convenient and ornamental. The bean porridge, the hasty-pudding, the brown-bread-and-milk, — the staple articles of former diet, — yielded the field quite generally to tea and coffee.

The year 1801 began with a small political tempest in town. There had been a terrible struggle between France and England; and a terrible revolution in France, with an aim toward liberty, perhaps, but with fatal result. A strong party had grown up in this country, that sympathized with the aims of the French Revolution, and they were called Republicans, subsequently Democrats. These were opposed to a strong central government, talked about having the people rule, and advanced the doctrine of State Rights. Their opponents were called Federalists. These last had always prevailed without opposition in Antrim, hitherto. But after peace with France was restored (1800), removing the apprehension of war, the new party received additional strength. Some severe and offensive acts of the Adams administration, subsequently referred to as "the first Adamses reign of terror," had resulted in the election of Jefferson to the Presidency in the fall of 1800. These things were talked over during the winter, and at the following meeting, March 10, 1801, a large majority were of the new, or Democratic, party. The old officers were all removed; and the new set, under the leadership of Hon. Jacob Tuttle, took possession of the town. From this time, for about

half a century, the "Democratic party retained ascendancy in this place by large and decisive majorities."

As an example of the economy of the times, the following item may appear (March 16, 1801): "Voted Mr Fairbank take the care of the meeting house for one Dollar and Seventy five Cents." Yet at the same time they voted a "gallon of rum for the vendueing of the great bridge," and "three gallons of rum for the use of the men who work on the road near Stoddard."

This year, the Baldwin bridge, which, never having been thoroughly built, had always been a source of trouble, was so out of repair as to occasion much outcry and risk. The matter was delayed because of the unwillingness of this town to build the whole bridge. At length its condition became so serious that a special meeting was called, June 11, 1801, and the town "Voted Cap^t Hopkins Mr Balden and Lt. Sterrett be a committee To treat with the Society [now Bennington] respecting building the bridge." And this committee were instructed "to Inform them if they refuse to build one half of the bridge, that every thing in the power of the town will be done to compel them to it." It is supposed they quietly conceded to build their half, as nothing more appears concerning the matter. This would be inferred from the fact, that, soon after, the town, in good nature, "Voted to spend forty dollars to Causaway the Intervail between Mr. Baldwin's and the Bridge." Since then, one-half of said bridge has been maintained by Antrim, and often the town has had occasion to "causaway" that interval.

In the year 1802 very little occurred, to be mentioned in this place. A vote was passed to repair the graveyard fence, and the work was intrusted to Samuel Christie. This was the third time within twenty-five years that this fence was set in order, — showing the deep interest of the fathers in that spot. All the surroundings were very humble, but kept neat and in good order.

The previous year the depredations of crows had been so great, that, at the following March meeting, this town, like many others, offered a bounty for their extinction, putting it at "one shilling for an old one and 6 pence for a young one." Under this rule the boys made rapid work with these black pests. In these early years the towns often assumed the matter of bounties; but more recently the State has had control of such things, though it must be admitted that the town was ahead in knowing what was wanted, and in common sense in pursuit of it.

This year (1802), William Barnes put up the "Great Three Story Tavern," on the turnpike. It attracted considerable attention, as being by far the largest building of the kind in this section, and probably destined to influence the direction of business for the whole town. The only village, then, being on Meeting-House Hill, and very small, there seemed to be nothing to prevent the drift of things eastward. Roads were soon called for from other parts of the town to the turnpike. Some short pieces were built. The "Big Tavern" had its day. Mr. Whiton occasionally went there to preach. But, after all, it does not appear that there was much money in it; it changed hands occasionally, and at length was burned, Feb. 1, 1818. Likewise, the turnpike store was not a good investment; and, after the fire, business no more drifted to that part of the town.

In 1803, and for several successive years, John Duncan, Isaac Baldwin, Samuel Dinsmore, Joseph Boyd, Alexander Thompson, and Jacob Tuttle were chosen dog-pelters. The annual elevation of some of the best men in town to this office, indicates that it was a position of some importance. Or, possibly, it may have been deemed prudent to dignify the office by means of the men. At any rate, these men accepted the trust, and no doubt discharged its obligations faithfully, as before stated.

Oct. 4, 1804, Rev. Walter (Little) Fullerton was dismissed from his pastorate. In the chapter on churches further notice of this event will appear, and it is barely stated here, inasmuch as the business was all done by the town in public town meeting. Some of these votes strike us as very peculiar now. For more than fifty years, the votes on church matters are as much a part of the town record, and about as frequent, as votes on highways, or on raising money.

A remarkable snow-storm came Oct. 7, 1804, covering the ground, in this town, more than a foot deep with snow. People had only begun harvesting. Mr. Whiton says of it: "The greater part of the potatoes and apples were buried under the snow. In the open fields it gradually melted and disappeared, but in some cold spots, secluded from the sun, the *drifts* lay till the next spring." This indicates a very cold and early winter, compared with anything we have now. It seems certain that the removal of forests, and other causes, have produced a change of seasons, in a hundred years, very marked and favorable. In proof of the same, it may be said, that, April 19, 1807, at the

funeral of Dr. Cleaves, snow was so deep as to make it very difficult to carry the body to the grave, and that the doctor got his death by traveling on snow-shoes, to see his patients, in the middle of April.

The years 1804-8 were prosperous ones for the town. They had preaching, but no pastor, until the settlement of John M. Whiton, Sept. 28, 1808. It is proper to say here that the "town" took great pains to prepare for this day. Minister being settled for life, such events occurred but once in a generation. People came for many miles, and in great numbers, to witness the solemn and unusual scene. A legal town meeting was called more than two months beforehand, and in the middle of "hay-time," for the sole purpose of arranging for the ordination. Of this meeting, Mark Woodbury was moderator.

Voted Dea. Isaac Cochran, Dea. Jonathan Nesmith, John Dunca Esqr., Capt. James Hopkins and Mr. Isaac Balden be a committee to make all necessary provisions for ordination day.

Voted Dr. Arthur Nesmith, Ensign Asahel Cram and Mr. Abram McNichols be a committee to regulate the music.

Voted Col. McCluer be Marshal of the Day on Said ordination Day.

Voted Capt. Jameson, Capt. Worthley, Lt. Tuttle, Lt. Nesmith, Ensign Bell and Ensign Gregg be a committee to keep regulation in and about the Meeting-house on Said ordination Day.

Voted the Selectmen See to proping the Meeting-house and fixing the steps.

In accordance with these faithful and earnest preparations, the vast gathering of people from this and the adjoining towns and the "hundreds of strangers" from abroad, were provided for to an extent "far exceeding the demands." The great and free hospitality of the fathers has been kept up. Antrim *always* was generous, and *always did* love to feed and honor her guests.

It was about this time that Mark Woodbury bought out the "Jeffrey Right." He had been collector, and had advertised the non-resident taxes, as appears by the Amherst paper of October, 1800, and subsequent dates, and it occurred to him that he might make a good thing by buying up this advertised land. He advertised nine hundred and forty-four acres in one lot "on the west end of Great Right No. 6," which seems to have been near Stoddard line. The "Jeffrey Right" was what remained of the original wild lands of the Masonian proprietors, and consisted of thousands of acres of woodland in Antrim, Deering, Hancock, and Bennington,—i. e., the various tracts in the

original Society Land remaining unsold to settlers. This land was variously situated, and, in many cases, of uncertain bounds. Woodbury bought them out, and, it was said, at a low figure, as they did not realize that they had much left here, and he subsequently sold to various parties as he could. Woodbury met Benjamin Bullard of Bennington, at Goodell's lower mill, and laid claim to all said Bullard's land, which he had occupied many years. It may be presumed that Woodbury did it by way of a joke; but Bullard snatched up a sled-stake, in desperate earnest, and drove him out of the mill-yard. *That* claim was not prosecuted any further.

From 1804 onward a number of years, there was but little political interest in town, if we may judge from the votes. As the families were large, the number of voters was less to the same population than now. But there must have been 225 voters in town, or more. Yet, in 1806, there were only 36 votes cast for representative to Congress; in 1808, only 121; for President, 1808, only 127; in 1810 the votes for congressmen were 120; in 1812 the number increased to 213; and the next year the vote for governor was 241.

Until 1811, collector and constable of the town were always united in the same person; but, at the March meeting that year, John Taylor was chosen collector and Ezekiel Paige constable, and these offices have since been held separately. The auditors were then called "town counters."

For many years the town "voted Dea. Jonathan Nesmith find a pound and be poundkeeper." It was very common then to "pound" cattle, a custom now gone to disuse. Dea. Nesmith used his barn for this purpose. At one time Samuel Fairbanks sued the town because they had no pound, and, after considerable litigation, he lost his case; but the town, soon after, took measures to build a pound, which resulted in the erection of the now dilapidated structure above the Center. The law case was closed up in 1818. The present pound was built in 1817, and the office of pound-keeper, so long held by Dea. Nesmith, was passed over, in March, 1818, to Asahel Cram, living near the new structure.

In the winter of 1811-12, the spotted fever broke out in Antrim,—the most fatal scourge that ever swept over the town. It had been a time of unusually cold winters and unhealthy summers for about three years. The winter of 1809-10 was very

severe, Jan. 19, 1810, being the celebrated "Cold Friday." There was no snow that winter till Feb. 20; but the cold was almost intolerable, and many persons perished from cold in all parts of New England. Then followed a summer of much sickness among children, and there were many deaths in Antrim among the young. In the following year, 1811, there was considerable sickness, but few deaths. Again, the winter of 1811-12 was one of great length and severity. Dec. 25, 1811, William McClary was frozen to death. Snow was very deep. Dr. Whiton's diary says that "snow fell a foot deep in May, 1812." In the midst of this long and terrible winter came the spotted fever. The first case occurred Feb. 7, 1812, the first subject being a child of Samuel Weeks, then for a short time living on the Dea. Shattuck place. This child recovered. On the following day, Robert Nesmith, child of Dea. Jonathan, was taken and lived but a few hours. This first victim died Feb. 9, 1812. Then cases followed rapidly in all parts of the town. Dea. Nesmith's child died on Sunday, and was buried the following day. The next death was that of Mrs. Daniel Paige, sick only a little over half a day. Persons would be taken with a violent headache, or, as in the case of Mrs. Abraham McNeil, with a pain in the little finger, or in some other strange way, and, in severe cases, the victim usually died in less than twelve hours. There were two hundred cases and forty deaths, in two months. Everybody wore mourning till the deaths became so numerous it was impossible to provide mourning apparel. It was hard to find well persons enough to take care of the sick. At many times there were two or three funerals per day, and on one day there were four funerals and four processions up the hard snowy road to the cemetery on the hill. Sometimes they threw a little snow and dirt over the coffin, and then left the grave unfilled till spring. All ages were taken, from sixty years down to the infant of days. Daniel Nichols, Esq., surveyor deacon, and nine years selectman, fell a victim. None were attacked by it who were over sixty years of age. The "Cabinet" at Amherst printed reports from Antrim mournful indeed week after week. These reports bear the mark of Mr. Whiton's hand. For ten weeks all work was suspended except what was absolutely necessary, and people gave their attention to the care of the sick and the burial of the dead. As this was a new disease, physicians did not know how to manage it, and most o

them adopted the roasting process. This they carried to such an extreme that many were actually roasted to death. Families held themselves ready to apply the roasting or sweating process, at a moment's warning, night or day. With hot bricks, hot stones, hot blocks of wood, hot rooms, hot drinks, and piles of clothes, the poor creature, burning with fever, was roasted out of the world. But, after many deaths, experience and the "sober second thought" brought about a more merciful and successful treatment. Houses were kept lighted all night, and for more than a month there was one body, or more, awaiting burial all the time. But, as the spring advanced, the disease took a milder form, and entirely ceased about the middle of April. In other towns this scourge was felt. In Acworth there were fifty-three deaths, and many fatal cases occurred far and near. In some towns the disease returned in milder form when cold weather came again, but not here; and it is not known that there has been a case among us since that lamentable winter.

June 18, 1812, Congress declared war against England. This was approved by a very large majority of the people of Antrim; and many citizens of this town took part in the struggle, as will be seen in the chapter on military matters. The war lasted about three years; all the way there was considerable opposition to it; the celebrated "Hartford Convention" was called to oppose the prolongation of the war; there was no little excitement in this town; and when, therefore, tidings of peace came in February, 1815, the people here turned out, in disregard of party lines, for a meeting of mutual congratulation. The treaty of peace was signed Dec. 24, 1814. The last conflict of the war was the battle of New Orleans, when Jackson gained his great victory, Jan. 8, 1815, two weeks after peace was declared. But there were no telegraphs then!

It was in the course of the war that the Antrimites raised an enormous liberty-pole on the top of Meeting-House Hill. The day was July 4, 1813. It was cut on Dea. Boyd's land just south of Clinton Village, was drawn up by eighteen yoke of oxen (one pair for each State in the Union), and raised with great ceremonies, speaking, and shouting, by a vast assembly. It was a great day for the men and boys. Alas! but few remain to tell the memories of that day. The big pole went down in the gale of 1818.

March 9, 1813, a record is as follows: "Voted Alexander

Witherspoon, James Jameson, James Campbell, and all others of the *newly-married* men be hog-reeves." So far as the *record* goes, this is the first indication of the transfer of this office to this unfortunate class of men, as a body.

As a sample of votes on the subject for many years, the following is given, under date of March 11, 1817: "Thomas Day struck off to Charles Gates at 98 cts. per week, he to be furnished with suitable victuals, Drink, lodging and Tobacco." "Drink" and "tobacco" begin with capitals, it will be noticed. But this selling was not so hard as it might seem, inasmuch as the selectmen looked after the treatment of the poor, and they were kept in our own town, and looked upon by the people with kindness and pity.

It may be of service to some to know that the capital of the State was fixed at Concord in 1816. The various legislatures had assembled at Portsmouth, Exeter, Hanover, Concord, and Hopkinton previous to this date. The latter place made a struggle, hard and long, for the honor, but in vain.

The "Amherst Cabinet," August, 1816, has the following:—

Fire! The barn, shed, and outhouses of Mr. James Dunlap of Antrim were consumed on the 26th of July last, together with all his farming utensils contained in them, with about three tons of hay, 80 pounds of wool and 100 pounds of flax. In consequence of his heavy loss the inhabitants met on the following Monday, and prepared timber for a frame and raised him a barn 40 by 50 feet, underpinned, and boarded a third part of it in 30 laboring hours! And on the 2^d inst. it was completed for receiving and saving his crops.

Sept. 25, 1815, a terrible wind swept over the northern part of Massachusetts and southern part of New Hampshire, making great havoc of buildings and orchards. The damage in Antrim was mostly to the timber, a great amount of it being blown down. East of South Village there was a second growth extending to the river, covering a large tract, over which were scattered perhaps a hundred old hemlocks rising above the new growth. Clark Hopkins, then a small lad, says he lay on his bed that afternoon and saw the old trees go down, one after another, till all were gone.

The year 1816 used to be called by old people "Poverty Year," and sometimes "Mackerel Year." It was a cold, frosty season so that corn would not ripen, and farmers had little to fatten stock with, and hence were compelled to live largely on fish, there being then no great storehouse of corn in the West. Now, if a

frost should cut off the whole corn crop of New Hampshire, it would not sensibly affect the price. Then, farmers lived on what they raised themselves. Their crops of English grain, however, were very good in 1816, and sufficient to prevent starvation. I remember hearing my father tell about two inches of snow and great suffering from cold, on the eleventh of June. It was with difficulty that ripe corn enough was matured for seed on the following year. That also was a cold and unproductive season.

March 10, 1818, the town "Voted that the Selectmen enlarge the Graveyard the present Season to the West as far as the towns Land runs." It seems, that, in accordance with this vote, about half an acre was added on the west, being that part which is not so full of graves. The old part is literally packed with the dead.

The summer of 1819 was remarkable to the people of Antrim for the number of thunder-showers that passed over the town. This fact is suggestive to those who think every season they live through to be the "strangest season they ever saw," and are always finding some fearful omens, as if remarkable seasons never occurred before! Yet the world has stood through several such. I have heard travelers and boarders say that "showers generally went round Antrim." My observation for twelve years leads me to have some belief in this. But in 1819 showers were numerous and violent here. There were many weeks in the summer that had a violent shower every day. Mr. Whiton tells us that "buildings were set on fire and many persons killed by lightning," throughout New England. The only building damaged in Antrim was the house of Dea. Josiah Duncan; but crops were injured, and damaged hay was plenty. It is believed to be in the course of this marvelous summer that the old church on the hill was struck by lightning. Mr. Whiton speaks of it thus: —

It was a time of bright sunshine, after a sprinkle of rain, a little after noon: but a single cloud, and that small, being visible. The flash was vivid and the report violent, but soon over; no other thunder clap it is believed was heard that day. The electric fluid entered the roof directly over the pulpit, being attracted by the large bar of iron by which the canopy, that old-fashioned appendage of ancient meeting-houses, was suspended over the stand of the minister. It set the canopy on fire, and flames began to burst forth, when the people in the vicinity arrived in season to extinguish them.

Some parts near the pulpit were much blackened and shattered, but the damage on the whole was not great.

In 1820 the town's poor were ten in number in a population of thirteen hundred and thirty. The following year there were six only; and the town voted the "Poor be *set* up as last year."

For a long time there had been a little sectional feeling in Antrim, as divided by Meeting-House Hill. Intercourse between the two parts of the town was only by the road over the summit, and therefore was very limited. In winter it was difficult, and at times even perilous, to travel from the south to the north part of the town. The old church and the annual town meeting were all, except the memories of the past, that held the town's people together. Hence, after long talk, it was determined to build a road round the west side of the hill. This was laid out in 1820. The vote, March 14 of that year, was as follows: "To have the Selectmen to Lay out the road from near the Pound to Nathan Pierces old place," — now Luther Campbell's. This was difficult to build, and was not finished till 1822. At that time there was no building of any kind from Lemuel Page's (Newman place at the Center) to Luther Campbell's.

This road being completed, travel was almost entirely diverted from the hill. The location of the meeting-house, in a beautiful and sacred place, glorious in summer, favorable as being midway in point of distance, and hallowed with memories, was nevertheless unfortunate in being on a high hill-top, hard of access, especially in the storms and drifts of winter. The subject of building a new meeting-house was talked over in earnest. All were agreed that something must be done; few could unite on any one thing. Nor was it strange, considering the geography of the town and the location of its inhabitants, that this embarrassment should arise. South Village was not large enough then to be of special promise, and nobody seems to have thought of building there. Meetings for consultation were held. Finally a town meeting was held, Feb. 4, 1823, to take action as to building a new house, or removing the old one to "some convenient place near the Center of the Town." This seems to have been a full meeting. Jacob Tuttle was moderator. They voted not to remove the old house; to take measures toward building a new house; and the first question being that of location, they chose a committee of one from each school district in town to "point out a spot to set a meeting house." This

committee consisted of Eps Burnham, Amos Parmenter, Jacob Tuttle, Samuel Steel, Robert Carr, Boyd Hopkins, Dimond Dodge, John Worthley, Samuel Fletcher, John Symonds, and Josiah Duncan. No record is made of the meeting on "the first Tuesday of April," to which they adjourned. But the committee could not agree upon any location, and so reported to the town. So great was the diversity of interests and opinions, it was thought best to drop the subject for the time; and it was never brought up in legal meeting again. Yet this was not the last action of the town, in its corporate capacity, concerning religious matters. For, a society of individuals having been formed, and the present church built by them, as will be seen in the proper chapter, the town voted in legal meeting (Amos Parmenter, moderator), Nov. 27, 1826, —

To have the Preaching discontinued at the old Meeting House, Yeas 149, nays 24. Voted to have the Rev. John M. Whiton hereafter officiate in the New Central Meeting House by Yeas 128, nays, 15. Voted that Mr. Whiton Preach an Appropriate Farewell Sermon in the old Meeting House next Sunday in the forenoon, and take Possession of the New Central Meeting House in the afternoon.

Also they refused to let Mr. Whiton "preach in the New East Meeting House" by yeas 34, nays 126. This was the last action of the town in church matters, except that they annually voted the salary of Mr. Whiton, so that he drew his pay like any servant of the town. This continued until the March meeting of 1836, when the article in the warrant being "To see how much money the Town will raise for Salary of Rev. John M. Whiton," the town voted to dismiss the article. And with that vote terminated the long-continued connection between the town and the church.

The year 1826 is spoken of by the old people as "Grasshopper Year." The summer was one of great and long-continued drought, and by August the grasshoppers were in hosts and almost covered the pastures, sweeping them clean of verdure. Hay-crop was at least half cut off. The fields looked brown and dead as November. I have heard some of the older farmers tell how they drove the grasshoppers in between the rows of potatoes or corn, and then scooped them up by the bushel to feed to their hogs! This year of meeting-houses and grasshoppers was at this time very dark. The change is best expressed in the happy words of Dr. Whiton: —

On the afternoon of Aug. 28, a tremendous rain swelled the little brook into raging torrents, so that by evening they were impassable, and the roar of foaming waters was heard in almost every direction. The autumn yielded an exuberant growth of grass, cold weather was late in coming, and the cattle found, till into December, ample supplies of food in the fields; happily disappointing gloomy apprehensions of distressing scarcity.

But so great was the damage done to roads and bridges, by this sudden flood of water, that a town meeting was called for Sept. 11, 1826, to "see what measures the town will take" to make the extensive repairs needed. They voted (George Duncan, moderator) to raise an extra tax on the highways of half the ordinary annual tax, and to leave the heavy expenses of bridges to the selectmen. The loss to the town has been estimated at more than two thousand dollars in money and a vast amount of work.

The first appearance on the record of any action concerning the sale of liquor, is a permit given by the selectmen May 25, 1822, to Jacob Tuttle, "to sell wine, rum, gin and other spirits by retail, that is, in less quantities than one gallon." The agitation of the temperance question had then only begun, and the law was only carried to such an extent as to limit the amount of sale to one gallon, and prevent selling by other than licensed parties. These licenses were given by the selectmen, forming a sort of local license. This continued for several years. In 1826, the year of building the meeting-houses, Isaac Smith, Capt. Robert Reed, Robert Burns, Jr., Isaac Barrett, Jacob Tuttle, Marshall Woodbury, George Duncan, Amos Holt, and Ira Cochran (in company with Hiram Bell) were all licensed to keep tavern and sell rum,—nine places in full blast in this town! One would think they needed a few meeting-houses! Surely, we have made some progress in fifty years!

CHAPTER III.

AN OUTLINE OF EVENTS IN ANTRIM FOR FIFTY YEARS.

1827-1877.

THE year 1827 has always been distinguished as one of great religious interest in Antrim. This will be noticed in another place, but it is proper to say here, that, after the preceding year of controversy and doubt about the future, the revival was one of the most remarkable ever known. About one hundred and twenty persons became Christians, one hundred and three of whom united with Mr. Whiton's church. Oct. 25, 1827, seventeen persons in the east part of the town were formed into a Congregational church. With these arose conflicting denominational sentiments, where hitherto hardly a division had been known. Immediately after March meeting of this year, ninety men protested against being taxed for Mr. Whiton; but under the revival some of these returned. Some, also, were in the extremes of the town, and were justly exempted. The previous religious oneness of the town was, however, forever broken.

Scarcely had the church been organized before ideas previously entertained began to be spoken out boldly, concerning a division of the town. The people in the east part, having a church and a costly church-building, a saw-mill, grist-mill, blacksmith-shop, tavern, and store, with favorable location, boldly struck out to make it the center of a new town, taking Society Land, the western part of Deering, and the eastern part of Antrim. Their plan was to take in the Dustin Barrett farm, the contemplated line running southward so as to take into the new town all east of Meeting-House Hill, including the poor-farm, the Whiteley place, and all of South Village. This was first brought before the town in public meeting, Nov. 3, 1828, — George Duncan being moderator, and the article being, "to take the Sense of the Voters respecting a division of the town of Antrim, as petitioned for by Robert Duncan and others." The town voted to dismiss the article. But the matter being now hard pressed by the petitioners, another town meeting was immediately called. At this meeting, Nov. 19, 1828, Clark Hopkins was chosen moderator. They then by ballot elected Isaac Baldwin the town's agent to

oppose the petition for division. They empowered him to employ counsel and use all available means to prevent the dismemberment of the old town, and chose James Cochran, Amos Parmeter, and William Little, a committee to "advise with the Agent in Selecting the necessary Witnesses from this town." The town also voted to raise six hundred dollars to defray expenses, and instructed the town clerk, Jacob Tuttle, who was understood to favor division, to "forthwith transmit an attested copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Agent." They also voted a survey of the town, so as to exhibit the position of the town house and the distances from the Center. The work of the town committee was so earnestly done, that, at the following session of the legislature, the "Committee on Incorporation of Towns" reported against the division, and it was lost. So persistent, however, were the friends of the measure, that, at the same session they subsequently obtained, on petition, the appointment by the legislature of a committee to visit the town and vicinity, examine the country, take evidence, and report at the next session. This committee had, for its chairman, C. F. Gove, of Nashua, then of Goffstown. The other members of the committee were Alfred Gordon, of Washington, and Jesse Bowers of Dunstable.

The next spring (May 27, 1830), this committee came here to perform its work. Antrim by its agent, Isaac Baldwin, backed by most of the leading men in the town, opposed the measure. The selectmen of Deering came to represent that town in opposition to the petition. Society Land, by its agent, John Dodge Esq., did all in its power against the scheme. Counsel appeared on both sides. But the committee reported in favor of establishing the new town. No name seems to have been suggested for this new creation, as one of them said "they would not name the child till it was born." All now turned to the legislature (June, 1830) for the final struggle. It should be added that, pending the hearing of this committee, an article had been introduced into the warrant for the annual meeting (March 10, 1829) to "See if the town will consent to a division of the town of Antrim, provided the line of division be so drawn through said town as to leave a sufficient number of voters on the west part to send a representative to General Court." But so strong and decisive was the feeling, that, as soon as they were organized (Sutheric Weston, Jr., moderator), they called up this article and dismissed it. A motion was made to allow the town a

counts except what was raised to oppose division ; but the town quickly voted that the "account be adopted as it stands." Then they proceeded to the election of town officers.

It should be added, also, that at a meeting May 17, 1830, the town chose "Amos Parmonter second Agent" to assist Mr. Baldwin ; and also chose a committee consisting of the selectmen (Samuel Fletcher and Thomas McCoy, besides Baldwin, the agent), Dea. Jonathan Nesmith, and Capt. John Worthley, to assist in opposing the petition "at the Widow Woodbury's house on the 27th of this month."

Before the legislature there was a sharp and final contest. On the one hand was the report of the committee in favor of the new town, backed by able counsel, and determined friends. They did everything possible to force the thing through, and never was a plan more vigorously pursued. And they were confident of success. On the other hand, Antrim, Deering, and Society Land (now Bennington), by decisive and determined majorities, opposed the new town. Every man in Antrim signed a remonstrance against it except the few interested petitioners. Within the proposed new town, many and influential men opposed it with all their might. And some of the older people begged the legislature, even with tears, not to dismember the old town. In the face of all this, to grant the petition of so few, to their no great advantage, against the wishes, the associations, the convictions, and the interests of so many in all these towns, was seen to be preposterous ! By an overwhelming majority the legislature voted down the measure ! And it has stayed voted down to this day !

At the March meeting, 1829, an article was in the warrant to see if the town would move the "Town House," no longer called "meeting-house," to a more convenient place. Travel had mostly left the hill, most of the families had moved off, and the old building stood there, high, cold, and almost alone. But the town was then stirred up with the excitement about division, and simply dismissed the article. Thus the matter stood till March meeting, 1832, when the town "voted that the Selectmen be requested to insert an article in the warrant at the November meeting to see if the town will vote to build a town-house and appropriate the Old Meeting House to that use." But, meantime, a town meeting was called on petition, to take immediate action. This meeting was May 30, 1832, Capt. Isaac Baldwin, moderator (afterwards Dea.

Isaac). They voted to accept the plan proposed by the selectmen, to rebuild the old meeting-house "by leaving out the middle band and Cutting it Down to one Story in high." They then chose John Worthley, Thomas Carr, Thomas McCoy, James Cochran, and Samuel Cummings, as a committee to nominate "a Disinterested Committee to locate." They reported "Russell Tubbs, of Deering, Solomon McNeil, of Hillsboro', and Thacher Bradford of Hancock Esqrs." These were immediately accepted, and met on June 13 following. They fixed on the spot now occupied by the town-house. The town meeting having been adjourned to June 16, the citizens, when met, accepted the report of the locating committee; voted to pay Capt. Robert Reed, then owning the land, five dollars a rod for what was needed; chose Isaac Baldwin, Benjamin Rollins, and James Wallace, Jr., as the building committee; and instructing them to spend as little as possible, and "have it convenient," they dissolved the meeting. The contract for taking down, removing, and rebuilding, was given to Charles Gates. And thus this old landmark was removed, making a great change in the appearance of the hill, and leaving only the monuments of the dead to mark the spot! It had been a place of meetings and partings, of joys and sorrows, for half a century! The first town meeting at the new place was Nov. 5, 1832. From the unfinished state of the building, the meeting was called at the Center school-house; but immediately, on choice of moderator (Luke Woodbury), they adjourned to the town-house. There the town meetings have been since held.

About this time, in addition to expenditures in opposing division, and on the town-house, the town was beset with petitions for roads. All the town meetings had petitions for roads; and extra meetings were called over and over; and after being voted down again and again, the petitioners would put in the same article again. At one time (Nov. 9, 1835), as though fairly worried into concession, the town voted to lay out three different roads. But these were not very burdensome compared with two larger ones, and the "Forest Road," across the southwest corner of the town. The latter had been built in passable condition for many years, making a road from Stoddard to Hancock at our expense, the town voting quite a sum every year to repair it, not, however, without all the swearing and scolding needed on each occasion! Nor is it strange that they should be unwilling to be

taxed to support a road for which no citizen of Antrim could derive any advantage, it being in an uninhabited part of the town, entirely separated from the rest. But about this time, under the name of "Forest Road," the whole thing had to be widened and straightened, at a heavy expense to the town. And it always has been a heavy and unfair tax upon us. To keep two miles of this road, remote from all the people of the town, in good condition for stages and heavy teams year after year, was felt to be a burden.

Then, in 1831, the "Court's Committee," as they were called at that time, laid out a road from Stoddard line, near the Box tavern, to Hillsborough line, east of Miles Tuttle's, mostly on new ground, making more than six miles of new road, and involving a very large outlay. To this road the town made all possible opposition. Town meetings were called. Petitions were sent to court asking for discontinuance. Plans were made to improve the old route from Concord to Keene, through South Antrim, Hancock, and Dublin. Luke Woodbury, Esq., was chosen agent to fight this road. Other towns above also made vigorous opposition to said road.

At near the same time the "Court's Committee" laid out a new road from Hancock Factory (Bennington) to Cork bridge. This and the "North Keene Road," then so called, are first mentioned in the town warrants Nov. 5, 1832, and first appear together. The Cork-bridge road was laid chiefly on new ground, about three and one-half miles in Antrim. Both these roads were fought off for about two years, and considerable money was expended in the opposition; but the town was compelled to build them in the end. Both were constructed in the year 1834. The town chose Jacob Tuttle agent to build the "North Keene Road"; and Thomas McMaster, Jr., agent to build the "South" road. The expense of the Keene road was over \$4,000, and of the South road about \$2,000, — all of which was hired on the credit of the town. All the costs of these roads was about \$8,000, from first to last. The road from Clinton Village to Mr. French's, built in 1836, was also quite expensive, and added to the town debt.

Another heavy item for the town at this time was the support of the poor. There were nearly twenty paupers. They had been sold out year by year, but the expense was large for so many, and some more thoughtful people believed the poor would

be better off with a fixed home, and were not willing to see them "sold" at auction. As early as March 13, 1832, the town voted the "Selectmen be a committee to look out a farm, and report at a future meeting." They selected the Hutchinson Flint farm now Henry D. Chapin's residence, which was purchased the following year. March 11, 1834, the town "voted The Selectmen to take charge of Paupers and the Town Farm"; and this was the first year it was occupied by the town. Its cost, with stock and some repairs, was \$2,500. Timothy Weston, a joking, jolly man, first took charge of the farm. Chandler Boutwell was the first man chosen to "superintend" the farm and the poor, and was annually chosen to that office for several years. The farm continued to be the comfortable home of our poor till 1869, when those dependent on the town being very few, and the tax for the county farm being heavy, it was sold. In November, 1868, the town chose J. W. Perkins, Cyrus Saltmarsh, and William Foster, a committee to sell. This change was made inevitable by the county-farm system, as no town could support its own farm for two or three paupers. But the county system was hard and cruel to all but foreigners, and very distasteful to the people of Antrim. Many protests has the writer heard. Some poor have been kept away from the county farm, by gifts of money and board. If some one state institution, with plenty of work could have taken the foreign element, and the system of town farms, so acceptable, and so general, been retained, it would have saved money and pleased the people, besides saving the poor from many home-sick and bitter years!

In view of all these expenditures, the town debt in 1835 was as high as \$9,000. Population was decreasing slowly by emigration and death, — and taxes were very severe. For the first time in its history, the town paid a large amount of interest money; and town notes, hardly before ever heard of in Antrim were now very common. At this time the prospect of help from the surplus revenue of the United States arose, most agreeable to the people. Congress passed an act, June 23, 1836, the country being out of debt, and a large sum having accumulated in the public treasury, to distribute a certain part of the surplus among the States. It seems that our state legislature was in session, and passed a law to distribute this sum to the towns on certain conditions, Jan. 13, 1837. On the 14th of February following, a meeting was called in Antrim, of which Amos Pa-

menter was moderator, at which they voted to receive the money and to "Execute a certificate of deposit therefor," according to the terms of the law. This is understood to be a bond of the town to pay back said sum on certain conditions. They chose Samuel Fletcher agent to receive the money. He obtained \$3,000. The town voted to invest the money on "undoubted security"; but subsequently, as there was no probability that the money would be called for by the government, they appropriated the whole sum to the payment of town debts. At once the taxes were diminished, and the people were enabled readily to subdue the debt. And perhaps it would be well if, at the present day, town debts were viewed with the same abhorrence and alarm as then!

For many years it had been the custom to sell the collection of taxes to the lowest bidder, the town finding its security in the bondsmen. This selling at auction was in open town meeting, and the bondsmen were then and there proposed, and they were accepted or rejected by public vote. These were generally the most excited, and often the most amusing, scenes in the town meeting. All the taxes of the town were generally collected for five or six dollars per year; and sometimes the salary of this dreaded official was run down to almost nothing. At the March meeting of 1832, excitement was so great that they bid the collectorship down to nothing, when Bartlett Wallace offered the town fifty cents for the privilege of collecting, and it was struck off to him on those terms. And amid shouts of triumph and laughter, Jacob Tuttle and John Worthley came forward to be his bondsmen and were accepted by the town.

For the pleasure it may afford to the curious, the following resolution, passed in public town meeting March 12, 1839, is here given: —

Resolved that George Duncan has faithfully Served this Town in the Capacity of Clerk and that our only object in Displacing him is that we hold rotation in office a fundamental principle of the Democratic Creed.

Whether this was planned by way of letting-down easy some sensitive official, or to put a little salve of compliment over a sore place, or to give deserved praise, does not appear on the record. Strange to say, Mr. Duncan did not live a year! But, as he was a worthy man whom the town had many times honored, it is fair to presume that their object was to honor him also on retirement.

In 1840, the population being 1,225, the number of names on the check-list was 299,— of which 296 voted at the presidential election, Nov. 2, that year. Of this number twenty-seven did not pay a poll-tax, indicating *that* as the number of men then in town over seventy years of age; whereas now, with a population of about eleven hundred, we have thirty-four men in town about that age. Life is not growing shorter in these days.

In January, 1840, there was a great scare in Antrim on account of the small-pox, and a town meeting was called (Feb. 11, 1840) to take public action. Of this meeting, Rev. John M. Whiton was moderator. They chose two agents, Dr. Burnham and Dr. Stickney, "to See that all the Inhabitants that is in town are vaccinated." These agents made rapid work and all the people were frightened into readiness therefor. A man had died of that loathsome disease at Bennington, so near, and in such fearful way, as justly to produce alarm, especially when we remember that very few of the people had been vaccinated. Dr. Jenner's discovery of vaccination had been announced in London in 1796, but was a long time opposed, and even preached against in the pulpit as "diabolical"; so that it was slow in finding general acceptance. Such a scare, probably, could not occur now. It seems to have filled the people with more alarm than any war ever did. But it soon died away, and only the curious mind will care to revert to it.

Dec. 15, 1842, the last of Society Land was incorporated as the town of Bennington. With this Antrim had been connected in the early days. From the original tract called Society Land, a part of Francestown was taken off June 8, 1772, in the incorporation of that town. Another larger portion was set off as the town of Deering, June 17, 1774. Another slice was cut off for the town of Antrim, March 22, 1777. Still another was incorporated as Hancock, Nov. 5, 1779. The south part of what was left, together with parts of Francestown and Lyndeborough, seem to have been made into the town of Greenfield, June 15, 1791. Both Antrim and Hancock were bounded on the east by the Contoocook river, and therefore what was left of the original Society Land was only a small strip between Francestown and the Contoocook, lying along the stream. Its old name gradually dropped out of use, and it was called "Hancock Factory" for many years. To this unincorporated tract, inhabited in 1830 by about one hundred and thirty persons, small portions of Hancock,

Greenfield, Francestown, and Deering were added to form the little town of Bennington. On account of manufactures, its population had largely increased; and the new town started with a population of about four hundred. This increased at the census of 1850 to 541. At the census of 1860, it was 450; at that of 1870, 401. But for the past few years Bennington has evidently increased in population. It is almost a child of Antrim, and is a smart little town, with busy factories, and a wide-awake, ambitious people. Its church, formed in part by members from Antrim, was organized July 6, 1839.

As noticed under the year 1822, the selectmen were authorized to license as many as they saw fit, to sell liquor in each town. This with little variation was the law for more than twenty-five years. There were plenty of these licenses in Antrim every year, and rum was free and cheap. But misgivings began to arise in the minds of good men concerning this traffic. Our town records contain hints of the progress of the temperance sentiment among us. Public opinion changed very slowly. An article was in the warrant March 10, 1846, "To See if the town will vote to instruct the Selectmen not to License the Sale of ardent Spirits except for mechanical and medicinal purposes." This made quite an excitement in town, and the friends of free liquor were not a little angry. Almost immediately after the organization of the meeting they called up this (the twelfth) article and voted to dismiss it, one hundred and fifty-three to eighty-seven. Thus more than one-third of the voters favored a practical prohibition. But the selectmen went on with the license as before, though with greater care, and a less number of licenses. The question of temperance had been carried into the church, and had made great disturbance there, and had been agitated with considerable bitterness among Christian people; but was settled among them by the following vote, which is in force to this day: —

That when persons hereafter (1842) may offer themselves for admission . . . they be required to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks, except as a medicine.

In the town, however, the discussion went on, as appears by this article in the warrant for March 14, 1848: —

Is it expedient that a law be enacted by the Legislature, prohibiting the Sale of wines and other spirituous liquors, except for chemical, medicinal and mechanical purposes.

It shows the intense feeling on the subject, that they passed other articles and immediately called this up for action. The vote for this law was, in favor, ninety; against, one hundred and two; showing a steady advance of sentiment.

In 1850 a convention was called to revise the constitution of this State. Previously, several times, the project to call a convention had been voted down. This town had gone steadily and strongly against it. But finally it had been decided to have a convention; and a meeting was called Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1850, to choose a delegate. Of this meeting, John G. Flint was moderator. On the first ballot for delegate, John M. Whiton had five votes, and Hiram Griffin fifty-eight, besides scattering votes, and there was no election. On the next ballot, Mr. Griffin was elected by a very small majority. This convention met at Concord, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1850. They worked faithfully, had a long session, suggested many excellent changes, and supposed their work would stand. But it was voted down by a large majority. Antrim voted against every article, generally by large majorities. The great labor and heavy cost of the "Convention of 1850" were thrown away! And the old constitution went for a quarter of a century more.

The first break in the town lines was in 1849, when the southern farm of John Flint, in the southwest part of the town, was annexed to Hancock, by act of the legislature, he having access to Antrim except by passing first through other towns. A petition for consent of Antrim had been inserted by him several times in the town warrant; and the town voted, Nov. 1848, that "Our representative be instructed to favor the disannexing John Flint & joining him to Hancock." This, it is believed, was completed at the next session of the legislature, and was doubtless beneficial for a time; but, on the whole, it is to be regretted as breaking the continuity of the town lines, and being of no present use, since the farm is now deserted.

About this time, began rapidly to disappear the whole population of a school-district of about a dozen families on Robb Mountain. More than sixty persons resided there at one time. About 1816, Andrew Robb, Moor Robb, Nathan Cram, Thos. Aucerton, Daniel Paige, Thomas Carleton, Luther Conant, Samuel Reed, John Edwards, and others, were at one time living there near together. They all lived in log houses, had large families, had a school, were well off, were large raisers of stock.

and were considered a prosperous community. But they began to leave for better accommodations, and in a few years all were gone. The log houses rotted down. And as no road was ever built to these habitations, and fences have gone to decay, almost every relic of this community has disappeared. Cattle roam there; trees have sprung up in the old fields; and no one now passing there would think that within one hundred years that tract of land was cleared, turned into fruitful fields, inhabited till babes born there grew gray, was deserted, its buildings rotted down, and all gone back again to forest, or worn pasture, as if never inhabited! If all this may take place in ninety years, it becomes us to speak cautiously of what time may do! Will not six thousand years answer someway for all known effects on the earth?

In 1852, Franklin Pierce was elected to the Presidency of the United States, — an event at that time of much interest and satisfaction to the people of Antrim, inasmuch as the farm of Gov. Pierce joined Antrim, and the family had long been intimately associated with our people. Before he entered upon the high office to which he had been elected, his only son was killed by a railroad accident at Andover, Mass., Jan. 6, 1853; and this, from sympathy, kindled a new interest in the honored and afflicted man. But many thoughtful minds here were slowly alienated from him, by his course favoring the propagandists of slavery. Especially the act of May 30, 1854, sometimes called a "Compromise," but really opening Kansas and Nebraska to slavery, awakened a sullen, deep opposition at the North, and multiplied the strength of the anti-slavery party. Pierce's administration was that under which the great forces that clashed in 1861 were really setting themselves. The "Free Soil" vote in Antrim, before almost nothing, now steadily and silently increased, and ultimately made this town a unit in resistance to the armies of slavery.

In the year 1860, the famous cattle-disease broke out, called pleuro-pneumonia. One Antrim man (not born here) refused to buy meat out of a butcher's cart, because the creature he feared had had the "E pluribus Unum!" This cattle-disease had been immensely fatal in some sections of the country; and on its appearance in New Hampshire, our legislature hastily passed an act giving great power to the towns over live-stock, for the purpose of suppressing the disease. Immediately, a town meet-

ing was called in Antrim, and they chose William S. Foster, Cyrus Saltmarsh, and James Boyd a committee, with discretionary powers, to enforce the new act. This committee was continued through 1861-62-63. They ordered cattle supposed to be infected, to be isolated. At great labor farmers made double fences, twenty feet apart, between their pastures, to prevent the communication of the disease. There was a certain Dr. Cutter who came here claiming to know all about the disease, and who ordered the killing of some creatures. The excitement among the people was universal, and among stock-raisers it was intense. Many were afraid to buy meat. Some of the more nervous ones said: "We shall come to bread and salt yet." The hills of Antrim were covered with herds of cattle, many of them from below; and nobody could be *sure his* cattle were not infected. Men watched their stock constantly, and worried, and didn't always "remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy," in their zeal for the safety of the brute! At one time, two hundred and fifty men and a crowd of boys assembled on the mountain north of the pond to see the slaughter and examination of a heifer supposed to be under the disease. By loss of the animals killed extra fences, and time spent, the cost to the people was quite heavy. Yet not an animal died of the disease in this town. Less than a dozen were killed, all told. And I have heard cattle-men in town say that all of these would have lived to a fat old age, if the people had let them alone! It was a great scare. No doubt there was some small temporary trouble with the stock; but it wore away, and soon was unmentioned, save by way of jest! How oft our fortunes are better than our fears!

The action of Antrim through the fearful civil war was loyal and vigorous. All through Buchanan's administration things were ripening for conflict. John Brown commenced his raid to deliver the negroes at Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 16, 1859. He was soon captured, was tried for treason, and was executed on the gallows, Dec. 2 following. This event created great excitement North and South. Parties were broken up. The Presidential contest of 1860 was very severe. But Lincoln being elected by a decisive vote, the Southern States began to "secede," as they called it. South Carolina passed an "ordinance of secession," Dec. 20, 1860, but was not remarkably successful in the business in the end. Six other States along the Gulf went through the same formality, in so short a time that they formed the "Con-

federacy," and held an election of their own Feb. 8, 1861, and thus had Davis and Stephens ready to be inaugurated as soon as Lincoln and Hamlin. The Southerners began the conflict by firing on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861. That cannon roar waked up the whole North like the sound of an earthquake! There was a swell of holy indignation in every heart. Old political enemies to a great extent rose up together all over the North, saying,—“The Union—it must be preserved.” There was a call to arms! Many marched to the front! Solemn, determined preparations were begun. April 15, the President called on New Hampshire for a regiment of infantry for three months,—which was at once filled by volunteers, and in a few days started for Washington. There was a town meeting in Antrim, as soon as legal notice could be given, May 3, 1861. John G. Flint was chosen moderator. The town expressed at once, by resolution, its deep interest in those who had volunteered to defend the flag, its determination to assist them, and do its part in whatever struggle might come. Then they appointed a committee, consisting of Charles McKeen, William S. Foster, D. H. Goodell, N. W. C. Jameson, and John G. Flint, to assist volunteers; and made an appropriation of money to carry it into effect. Surely, this was prompt and smart. The town meeting was called, the fourteen days' notice given, the committee was appointed and at work, all within less than three weeks of the hour when the first gun was fired on Sumter!

And the town was true to all the pledges then made, and more than true. At a meeting Sept. 5, 1861, J. H. Bates moderator, the town voted to hire \$3,000 to assist the families of volunteers. At the March meeting, 1862, they voted a continuance of aid to the families of volunteers. At a meeting Aug. 12, 1862, Harold Kelsea moderator, voted \$125 bounty “till the quota be full,” and to hire an additional \$3,000. This was besides the help to the families. In September following, the same offer was made to nine-months men. March 10, 1863, the town voted \$3,000 for war purposes. At a meeting Aug. 15, 1863, M. B. McIlvaine moderator, they voted to pay a drafted man, or his substitute, \$300. Also, Dec. 9, 1863, in legal meeting, the town voted to hire \$7,500, and appropriated the same “for the purpose of encouraging voluntary enlistments to fill the quota of this town.” At the March meeting of 1864, they appropriated \$1,000 to aid families of volunteers. April 16, 1864, they voted a generous

bounty to soldiers who would re-enlist, and took efficient measures to fill Antrim's quota. Aug. 10, 1864, they voted a bounty of \$1,000 to every soldier enlisting to fill Antrim's quota; also \$200 to any man who might be drafted and choose to serve. And they authorized the selectmen to hire \$15,000 to carry these votes into effect. At a meeting Nov. 25, 1864, James W. Perkins moderator, they authorized the selectmen to pay the highest bounty allowed by law to twenty volunteers to fill Antrim's quota *in anticipation of a future call*, and keep our number full and a little more. For this they voted to hire \$15,000. And still further, at the meeting March 14, 1865, after four years of struggle, they instructed the selectmen, by volunteers, or otherwise, to fill any and all calls for men, up to March 1, 1866, at any cost not exceeding \$15,000. This was the last vote. Had the thing gone on, it is not known how much Antrim would have done! Our quota was more than full when the war closed. Lee surrendered April 9, 1865; and soon all the other rebels did the same—and the terrible war was over. The selectmen of this town hired some substitutes and some volunteers from other towns; but chiefly the quotas were filled from our own citizens. Some of the substitutes deserted; but others of them were good soldiers, and stood by the flag to the last. And some of these substitutes were killed in battle, or retired from the service scarred with wounds. The number of our soldiers that lost their lives in the war of the rebellion, either by battle or disease, was twenty-seven. Of these, ten were killed in battle. Others languished and died in hospitals or prisons. Three or four were fatally sick, but lived to reach Antrim and die at home. Further details will be given in the chapter on the military of Antrim.

In the round of events since the war, little has occurred requiring notice in this connection. On return of peace, the town found itself fearfully in debt. Taxes had been very high through the war, large sums being raised at the time to meet the new obligations of the town. But *above* all this, the debt reached the great sum of \$32,341.17, as by report of 1865-66, or about \$33 for every man, woman, and child of our population. With this debt the town has been struggling ever since. In addition to ordinary expenses something has been paid on the debt every year. Town bonds were issued to the amount of \$17,800, in the year 1870, bearing interest at six per cent, and covering most of

the then existing debt. These bonds have from time to time been called in, as they could be paid. The debt of the town, March 1, 1879, was \$7,388.47.

The question, Is it expedient to call a convention to revise the Constitution of this State? having often been submitted to the people and decided in the negative, it was in March, 1876 (I think), decided in the affirmative, many thinking to diminish expenses by biennial elections, and other changes being demanded. Consequently, at the meeting for the presidential election, Nov. 7, 1876, Leander Smith moderator, the town elected Nathan C. Jameson, delegate to the convention. This body convened at Concord, soon after, and prudently and rapidly performed its work, so that the new constitution was printed and submitted to the people at the next March meeting. Every article was approved by the people of Antrim, though not all by a two-thirds vote. Being adopted by the whole State, it is now the supreme law of our Commonwealth.

The Baldwin road, so called, was raised about five feet in the spring of 1878. This is later than the proposed limit of our History (June 27, 1877); but as this had been long talked over, and measures previously taken to accomplish it, it may be proper to say, that it was brought about at the above date, at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars, the opening of the railroad making it an immediate necessity.

Thus I have gone over the events for one hundred years from the incorporation of the town. The narrative of the centennial celebration of that event will follow; and then chapters of ecclesiastical and military history, and miscellaneous matters. I venture the hope that some abler hand may touch these threads in the future, and weave them into fabrics fair. Probably the facts here brought together will be of greater interest then than now. The only record of some of them is on these pages. God grant that those who may live here then, be worthy of the fathers of the town! In Dr. Whiton's words, may "Antrim be inhabited by an industrious, well-educated, Christian population; fearing God, honoring religion, seeking truth and righteousness. Long ere that day comes, time will have leveled the graves and obliterated the memory of the present actors on the stage of life!"

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION,
JUNE 27, 1877.

At the annual March meeting, 1875, an article having been put in the warrant by George A. Cochran, Esq., authorizing such action, the town voted to celebrate its centennial anniversary, voted to raise one thousand dollars to defray the expenses of said celebration, and chose a committee to take the whole charge and execution of it, and see that the will of the town be properly carried out. This committee was as follows: —

Dr. Morris Christie, George A. Cochran, Esq., Rev. W. R. Cochrane, Capt. Moody B. McIlvaine, David H. Goodell, Esq., and Reed P. Whittemore, Esq.

The committee held their first meeting soon after, and chose Dr. Morris Christie, president; D. H. Goodell, Esq., secretary, and George A. Cochran, treasurer. March 22, the day of incorporation, being an unfavorable time for a celebration, the committee fixed on June 27 following, as the most convenient. Met as often as occasion required — selected Prof. James E. Vose as the orator of the day — appointed sub-committees, and with untiring labor and care made ready for the day.

One thousand invitations, in form as follows, were sent out by mail: —

• ANTRIM, N. H., Dec. 14, 1876.

DEAR SIR, — The town of Antrim was incorporated about one hundred years ago, and it is proposed to celebrate its CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY in an appropriate manner.

You are hereby invited, by the resident citizens of Antrim, to meet them "at home," on Wednesday, June 27, 1877. All natives of this town and their descendants are cordially invited to be present with us.

Prof. JAMES E. VOSE, of Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass., is expected to deliver an address, and such other exercises will be held as will be suitable to the occasion.

Respectfully yours,

MORRIS CHRISTIE,
REED P. WHITTEMORE,
M. B. McILVAINE,

W. R. COCHRANE,
GEO. A. COCHRAN,
D. H. GOODELL,

Executive Committee.

The celebration was held at the Center of the town. The large brick church was elegantly decorated for the occasion; a large

platform was erected on the west side of the church ; and a large tent, white as the snow, was located still farther west, and amply filled with provision of every kind.

The vestry on the opposite side of the church was used as an *antiquarian room*, under the charge of Mrs. Anna Woodbury. It is simply just to say that she managed this department with admirable good taste, to say nothing of patience and work. Here the implements, keepsakes, weapons, and innumerable treasures of our fathers and mothers, were on exhibition, and this was one of the most attractive features of the occasion.

Preparations were made, partly by food contributed, chiefly by purchase, to feed three thousand people. But the audience largely outnumbered this estimate, so that, though a considerable amount of provision was hastily purchased on that day, not over a bushel was left in good order, after the vast company were filled.

Not a bite of poor meat or poor provision was on the ground ! Antrim had the honor of giving a dinner, excellent, bountiful, and free !

The choirs of the town, under lead of Prof. Sylvester Little, rendered several pieces most powerfully and happily, so as to win praise from all hearers.

Two brass bands, the New Boston Cornet Band and the Hillsborough Cornet Band, having been engaged for the day, music of that kind was abundant from sunrise far into the night, and of a quality not easily surpassed.

The committee selected, as president of the day, Reed P. Whittemore, Esq., of Antrim, with vice-presidents, Dr. Morris Christie, Chandler B. Boutwell, James Boyd, George F. Parmenter, Samuel Dinsmore, James Wood, N. W. C. Jameson, John M. Duncan, George A. Cochran, John B. Woodbury, Clark Hopkins, and William N. Tuttle.

The weather was all that could be desired. In the early morning it threatened rain, but soon broke away into a day of singular beauty. Soon after sunrise, people began to gather. The farmer's humble turnout — the dainty phaeton — the princely four-in-hand — pedestrians — young and old — the gaily decorated — the modest poor, — came pouring in from all the neighboring towns.

In the morning at half-past seven a flag was presented to the Antrim Cadets. This ceremony was in South Village, the con-

course was large, and the presentation was beautifully done in an address from the balcony of Waverly Hall, by Miss Bessie, daughter of N. W. C. Jameson. Then the march was taken up for the Center, the multitude, especially at Clinton, falling in on the way. This division was led by the New Boston band, under direction of Capt. Moody B. McIlvaine, chief marshal, and Col. S. I. Vose, assistant marshal.

A procession also came in from the Branch, led by Hillsborough Band, under direction of Col. Silas Dinsmore, assistant marshal. These met on the common at nine o'clock, marched to the field on the north, — and then re-forming, in the order on the programme, marched into the church. The spacious edifice was filled to its utmost capacity in every part, and every standing-spot, even to vestibule and outside platform, was full; more than eleven hundred were thus accommodated; and yet twice as many at the same time covered the common outside, and thronged the antiquarian room. Those outside were busy and happy as children let loose from school, talking over old matters, and laughing or weeping at the recall of the past, so that they did not seem to miss the literary exercises within.

As soon as the house was packed full, the chief marshal announced the president of the day, Reed P. Whittemore, Esq., who, on taking the chair, made an able address of welcome, and called on Rev. James M. Whiton (in absence of Rev. J. L. Felt) to invoke the divine blessing. Then, after reading of Scripture, and singing by the choir, prayer was offered by Rev. William Clark, D. D., of Amherst (in absence of Rev. E. M. Shaw), which was followed by reading of the town charter by Charles B. Dodge, Esq., town clerk.

Then, after music by the band, Prof. James E. Vose pronounced his admirable oration, which the audience followed intently to the close. It is herein subjoined entire.

Again the choir sung, charmingly, one of the grand old pieces of the fathers; and then came the poem, which will be found below, by Prof. J. W. Barker, of Buffalo, N. Y. It was impossible for Mr. Barker to get here, and hence the poem, which he had taken the precaution to send on beforehand, was read by Henry D. Chapin, Esq. The exercises in the church were now closed with singing, and music by the band, after which all marched out to dinner.

For three-quarters of an hour, forty persons worked with all

their might in distributing provisions and ice-water to the multitude. *One cord solid of bread*, one-half a ton of meat, cakes and et ceteras innumerable, vanished like a dream. But there was enough and to spare! And after all were filled, and a half-hour of buzzing conversation stirred occasionally by martial music, the audience was called to order, and speaking commenced on the platform outside.

These responses for the most part will be found below. They were given with vigor and life, and received with cheers and laughs, all of which is utterly beyond a description of the pen.

And the bursts of music by either band were frequent, and of the most able and enjoyable kind.

Some of the addresses and letters here given, it was impossible then to hear for lack of time. The programme of the day, three thousand copies of which were printed and scattered in the assembly, is reproduced below. The hymn was written by the author of this book.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

— OF —

ANTRIM, N. H.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1877.

PROGRAMME.

Ringling of bells, &c., at Sunrise.

South Procession, with Military and New Boston Band, form at Clinton, at 8 1-2 A. M.
North Procession, with Hillsborough Band, will form on the Branch road, at the same hour.
Both arrive on the Field at 9 A. M. There form in the following order for march to the Church:

Chief Marshal and Aids;

Band; Granite State Cadets; Band;

Odd-Fellows;

President of the Day and Vice Presidents;

Orator, Poet, Speakers, Town Clerk, Clergymen, Choirs,

Town Officers, Aged People;

Guests from other Towns and Citizens generally.

Chief Marshal will announce President of the Day, REED P. WHITEMORE, Esq.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Invocation of Divine Blessing. - - - - - REV. J. L. FELT.

Scripture Reading, - - - - - REV. W. R. COCHRANE.

Singing, - - - - - CHOIR.

Prayer, - - - - - REV. E. M. SHAW.

Reading Town Charter by Town Clerk, - - C. B. DODGE, Esq.

Music, - - - - - HILLSBOROUGH BAND.

Oration by

PROF. JAMES E. VOSE,

of Ashburnham, Mass.

Singing, - - - - - CHOIR.

Poem by

PROF. J. W. BARKER,

of Buffalo, N. Y.

Singing, - - - - - CHOIR.

Music, - - - - - NEW BOSTON BAND.

DINNER.

Social half hour, enlivened by Music by the Bands.

RESPONSES TO SENTIMENTS:

"Scotch Character—still marked by grit and grace."

Hon. CHARLES ADAMS, JR.,
North Brookfield, Mass.

"Bonny Doon"—New Boston Band.

"The Physicians of Antrim."

DR. JAMES STICKNEY,
Pepperell, Mass.

"Past of Antrim contrasted with the Present."

REV. S. G. ABBOTT.

Music—Hillsborough Band.

"The Clergy of Antrim—may their power always be felt."

REV. J. L. FELT, Antrim.

"Hardihood and toil of the Fathers and Mothers of Antrim."

ISAAC BALDWIN, Esq., Clinton, Ia.

Music—New Boston Band.

"Influence of the Hill-Towns on the Destiny of our Country."

REV. J. M. WHITON,
East Hampton, Mass.

Music—Hillsborough Band.

"Lawyers of Antrim."

FRANK H. PIERCE, Esq., Concord.

"Rev. J. M. Whiton, D. D.—his life a Gospel of Peace."

PROF. CYRUS BALDWIN, Meriden.

Music—New Boston Band.

"Antrim forty years ago."

COL. S. I. VOSE, Peterborough.

Reading.

MRS. E. M. HUNTLEY, Milford.

Music—Hillsborough Band.

"Men and Women of 1777 who laid the foundation of the Church in Antrim."

A. H. DUNLAP, Esq., Nashua.

"The State of Maine—of our best she has taken and of our best she has given back."

REV. E. M. SHAW, Antrim.

Music—New Boston Band.

Volunteer Responses.

Form in procession and march to old Parade Ground on Meeting House Hill.

Historic Statement, - - - - - REV. W. R. COCHRANE.
Dirge over Old Century, - - - - - NEW BOSTON BAND.

HYMN.

AULD LANG SYNE.

We bring thee here, our fathers' God,
Our tribute warm and deep,
Where once our sires in vigor trod,
Where now in death they sleep.

CHORUS.

Of Auld Lang Syne we sing,
Of Auld Lang Syne;
We'll drop a tear in memory here
Of Auld Lang Syne.

Hard by their graves the altar grew,
A temple large and free;
And here in joys and sorrows true
They paid their vow to thee.—CHO.

And this till death their only fold,
Thy praise their only aim;

Through summer's heat or winter's cold
The long procession came.—CHO.

But now, O Lord, not here thy call,
Nor throng, nor sacred fane;
To-day these graves alone of all
That busy scene remain.—CHO.

But o'er their dust we pray that we
May touch thy garment hem;
And the same voice acknowledge thee
That bids farewell to them.—CHO.

And since our sires through all the past
Were safe to rest or roam,
We trust our fathers' God at last
Will bring their children home!—CHO.

March down and re-form. Closing words by President.

Benediction.

Antrim, N. H., June, 1877.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY THE PRESIDENT, REED P. WHITTEMORE, ESQ.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, — Through the kindness of my fellow-townsmen, I have been called to preside over your deliberations to-day. I need not say to *you*, fellow-citizens of Antrim, nor to *you*, her sons and daughters gathered from near and from far, that this is a duty to which I am not accustomed, as century celebrations do not occur often to the same man in his own town. We at home are mostly a farming community, living in scattered dwellings, and having a hard though productive soil. We have indeed, some pleasant villages and thriving manufactories, but as a people we look to mother earth, in humble dependence on the blessing of God, to earn with our *own hands* our daily bread from the soil. We have kept the old farms. And it becomes my pleasure, as well as duty, to welcome you, the returning sons and daughters of Antrim, to your ancestral ground. I am not a public speaker; nor have I been chosen to fill that place. You will in due time listen to the orator of the day, — a gentleman and a scholar and a self-made man. I shall not intentionally step into the work assigned to him.

But, while I make no pretensions to the graces of oratory, or to the learning of schools, I am proud to say that I have a heart that feels a deep interest in this anniversary. My memory goes more than half-way back to the beginning of Antrim as a corporate town. I know in my boyhood the Londonderry stock gave character to this place. The early settlers were warm-hearted, whole-souled, impulsive, generous men; quick, indeed, to resent an insult with a blow, and as quick to acknowledge a favor and double it in return. A mean man among them was rare to find, and, when found, was the object of general dislike.

There was among them a deep religious feeling, but they scorned to make a show of it, and hated all sham. They were a church-going people, as yonder hill, crowded with willing feet going up to worship, can testify.

While we, their sons and daughters, perhaps to the third or fourth generation, may have made great advance in arts and improvements in implements of agriculture, I fear we may have lost some of their straightforward, stern integrity of purpose. And if we have more contrivance, we may have less heroic endurance.

It is pleasant for us, friends and neighbors, to meet to-day and look into each other's faces, and take each other by the hand, i

token of the fraternal union and harmony in which, as citizens, we dwell. It is pleasant to see those who have sought to better their fortunes by leaving the old town, come back again to visit the remembered retreats of their boyhood.

We recognize you as the same young men that went from us. You find us the same you left behind. The *same*, did I say? Yes,—but not wholly the same; in some things changed. Some of us and some of you have had our days of sorrow. Loved ones have faded from our sight. Many here have been borne with sad hearts to their long resting-place.

Yet we are glad to meet you; glad to have you know, that we who have stayed at the old homestead have hearts to feel, and can weep with those that weep, as well as rejoice with them that rejoice.

We welcome home again the school-boys and the school-girls of the olden times! We will forget for the day that so many years have flown! We ask you all to lay aside for now the cares of business! Do not trouble yourselves whether stocks are rising or falling; whether the debt or credit side of your paper or your company's account be the greater; throw off care, and enter fully into the festivities of the day!

In the name of ANTRIM, now one hundred years old as a town, and at her request, I bid you all a cordial welcome!

CENTENNIAL ADDRESS BY PROF. JAMES E. VOSE.

Three hundred years ago! This continent was a wilderness; not a Protestant settlement in all its length and breadth. But the clay was in the hands of the potter. God was slowly shaping those bodies of men, who, during the next two centuries, were to transform the wilderness into an empire. It is remarkable through what furnace fires the founders or reformers of nations have had to pass. The dross of ordinary men has to be burned out of them. Muscle, and mind, and heart, and soul, have to be laid on the anvil, and the ponderous blows rain down till every spark of baser alloy is driven out, and nothing but the clear, tough, ringing iron remains.

“ Hot burns the fire
Where wrongs expire,
Nor spares the hand
That from the land
Uproots the ancient evil.”

So it was that three centuries ago the massacre of St. Bartholomew, destroying forty thousand Protestants at a single blow, sent six hundred thousand of the best blood of France out into the stern discipline of homeless exile to prepare the Huguenots for their great work upon this continent. So it was that three hundred and twenty years ago the Bloody Queen lighted in England those fires of persecution, that, through intervals, for more than a century, drove men to the stake and sent them wandering through caves and dens of the earth, till twenty thousand of them, "the foremost men of all this world," had been driven to take refuge in the woods of New England. So it was with that small but remarkable body of men, a few of whose descendant meet here to-day. The peerages of America, thank Providence were not bestowed by royal favor. *Manhood is peer*, and you and I have blood in our veins that ought to tell in the world.

— Three centuries ago Queen Elizabeth was crushing out a long series of Irish rebellions with blood and fire, and so relentlessly did she do it that the six northern counties of Ireland, a territory half as large as New Hampshire, became a waste of ruin. Partly to repair this devastation and partly to hold the Irish in check, about 1612 King James drew over some thousands of Scotchmen to settle on the lands. They gained rapid headway and laid the foundation of a good share of all the prosperity poor Ireland has ever since enjoyed. But they had to stand for their lives. The native Catholics turned upon them like wild beasts invaded in their dens, and for sixty years there was on continued conflict for the mastery. On one dark October day in 1641, in a second St. Bartholomew, thousands of them were butchered in cold blood, and the rest were driven to take refuge in protected places. Ten years later the iron hand of Cromwell released them for a moment's breathing-space, but in ten years more the merciless grip of Charles II. was upon them in the most terrific persecution of all. Over in Scotland too, Graham of Claverhouse was hunting and murdering the Covenanters in every fen and fastness where they with their Bibles were hidden away; and so hundreds of the first men of the country took refuge with their brethren in Ireland. Out of such materials, and through two generations of such stern work, the SCOTCH-IRISH race had its beginning.

Two hundred years ago! Fifty years of this schooling of sword and blood, and now to see what stuff these men were

made of. In 1688 occurred the greatest of England's rebellions. James II., the bigoted Catholic, had been driven from the country, and the Protestant William was struggling against the greatest odds to hold the throne. By French aid James was making desperate efforts to regain his kingdom. His plan embraced a descent upon Ireland, thence upon Scotland, thence upon England. The first part of the programme was speedily carried out. Ireland was subdued, the victorious armies were preparing to descend upon Scotland, everything was favorable, and a few months more, apparently, would see this great rebellion ended and the tyrant in his throne again, when a sudden obstacle arose. A little handful of these same Scotch-Irishmen stood up across the pathway and disputed the passage into Scotland. They could not stand in the open field, for the flower of the king's army was against them. But they knew their foes. Their fathers had told them of the old-time butcheries. They themselves, some of them, had but lately escaped from the slaughter of the Covenanters. They resolved that only over their dead bodies should the new-found liberties of their country be struck down again. So seven thousand five hundred of them shut themselves up in Londonderry, right athwart the path of the king, and for nine months endured one of the most memorable sieges on record. Four times their number, French, English, Irish, aided by a powerful fleet, raged and stormed against them in vain. With only a clergyman for their general, without arms, or munitions, or discipline, or food, by incessant fighting, by sorties day and night, by hand-to-hand encounter, they repulsed every attack and held their foes at bay. Every second man of them fell by sword or famine; they were reduced to feeding on horse-flesh, dogs, and cats. A rat, fattened on human flesh, sold for a shilling, and a mouse for a sixpence. In grim, terrible resolution they were preparing to feed upon their own dead, when, at the last extremity, a fleet from William relieved them. The besiegers retired, the great rebellion triumphed, and English liberties and our liberties were saved.

These were the men to found a state. As they could brook no tyranny in politics, so they could endure no intolerance in religion. The established Episcopacy was insufferable to them, and they resolved to find here in the wilderness that liberty which the world offered nowhere else. Five ship-loads of them came over in 1718, part settling in Boston, Worcester, Lunen-

burg, and other towns in Massachusetts, and part going to Casco Bay. We can well picture this latter party as they stepped for the first time upon the desolate shore in the late autumn, gathering to sing that saddest of all the old psalms, —

“By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down,
Yea, we wept when we remembered Zion.”

In the spring they settled in Londonderry. It may be added here that some fifty years later a very much larger emigration occurred, making in all some one hundred and twenty ship-loads of the Scotch-Irish race that came to America, settling in every State from Maine to Georgia. Small leaven, it may seem, for so great a lump, but we shall see.

The Londonderry company prospered. They brought over with them their great energy and industry. Their spinning-wheel, which makes Irish linen famous even to-day, brought them wealth. They introduced into New England what has been known as the “Irish potato” ever since. They wrung fortunes from those hillsides where now their descendants cannot subsist. With their restless activity they moved out to make wider settlements; Bedford, New Boston, Antrim, and other towns had their planting from this stock. Of the well-known peculiarities of this people, I need not speak. Their uncultivated manners, keen wit, unconquerable will and perseverance, sterling common sense, firm, deep-rooted religious convictions, have made them a marked people wherever they have been found from that day to this. We read that Dea. Aiken, second settler of this town, gave his note to his neighbor Smith, and, at the request of the latter, kept it safely locked in his own desk till he was ready to pay it, and did pay it. The smile with which we to-day receive the story shows how much we have gained on their grand integrity in the hundred years. Their Bible, their Sabbath, their religion, — for these they had endured the tortures of the Covenanters, the starvation of Londonderry, the privations of exile and the wilderness; they clung to them as the sheet-anchor of their hope, they made them the cornerstone of their foundation. Had these things anything to do with the prosperity of these old towns during the first half of the century, compared with the depopulation since?

One hundred years ago! The early history of this town is quite as familiar to you as to me, and is soon to be recounted in

better words than I can command. Riley's first opening in 1744, the Indian war driving him away for years, and then his first permanent settlement, 1761; Dea. Aiken's opening at South Antrim, Aug. 12, 1767, his nearest neighbor five miles away; his solitary home in the forest for four years till William Smith came in 1771; the toil and privations, carrying his grist on his back six miles through the woods to find the mill broken, then returning and rowing another one twelve miles up the river, only to lose it in the water after all; the weeks without taste of bread; the children without food relieved by the chance shot of a single pigeon on Sunday morning, while the father had gone sixteen miles to New Boston for corn,—all these and scores of incidents more have been so wonderfully condensed in Whiton's history of the town, that you will be more interested in getting them there than here. How often, when a boy, have I lain dreamily on the hill over there and looked down upon this most magnificent scenery,—looked, to see the whole covered with its original forest, and watched and listened to the varying scenes: the sharp stroke of Dea. Aiken's ax, and the crash of the trees, one after another, as they fell before his vigorous blows; the smoke of his first clearing going up into the sky; the royal welcome, and supper, and cheer, when Smith came to break his four years' loneliness; the creak of John Bell's first cart, bringing Capt. Duncan's goods through the Contoocook, 1773; the gathering from all the towns about to the first sermon in town, in Dea. Aiken's new frame barn, 1775; the great event of two saw-mills in town, 1776, one at North Branch, the other at South Village; the hardly less event of the "Great Bridge" over the Contoocook below Dea. Aiken's, and the sturdy axmen slowly cutting a bridle-path from it up through the hills to the Branch mill, and thence to the grist-mill at Hillsborough. But why recount? How little we realize, my friends, in our comparative ease and abundance, the tremendous cost of what we possess to those sturdy men who dug and cleft it with bar and ax from the depths of the primeval forest. Yet, I am not sure that I would not leave, to-day, our elegant mansions and sumptuous fare and costly refinements, with their accompanying physical, not to say mental and moral, weakness, for the glorious manhood of those, who, barefooted and in their shirt-sleeves, ate baked-beans and hominy from pine tables in cabins with no carpet but the hardened earth.

"Lexington battle, April 19, electrified the country. The spring was early and the grass-fields green. Men either flew with speed, or fired guns, to give the alarm to their neighbors. The scattered inhabitants of Society Land promptly assembled at Dea. Aiken's, elected Isaac Butterfield of Greenfield their captain, and marched forthwith toward Boston to defend the liberties of their country, — a band of as brave hearts and as true patriotism as could be found in America. Next morning the women came together with the provision they had prepared during the night; and, after a fervent prayer by William Smith, his female auditors being in tears, he set out with a load of provisions to overtake the company, John Gordon being the only male adult left in town." Such is Dr. Whiton's quaintly beautiful account of an event which I have never been able to think of without a thrill of pride and admiration. Not an able-bodied man in town but was speeding down to fight the foe at Boston! They were met at Tyngsborough by Col. Stark, and sent home to plant their corn, not being immediately needed; but the spirit was there the same — the spirit of their race: for "the first voice in America," says Bancroft, "for dissolving all connection with Great Britain, came from the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian;" and another adds that "such a thing as a Scotch-Irish Tory was unheard of; the race never produced one."

And those weeping women there in the gray morning, kneeling beside the load of provisions which their hurried fingers had toiled all night to prepare, while the white-haired veteran lifts his hands for the divine protection on those left alone there, and on their fathers and brothers marching to the war, — it was one of those rare scenes that canvas, song, and story seize upon for immortality. Oh, those Scotch-Irish mothers and grandmothers of ours, — what marvelous women they were! With their large families; their spinning and weaving and housekeeping; their great stores of butter and cheese; their milking, and feeding the pigs, and "doing the chores"; their washing and ironing and mending and making; their "fixing up" the children every morning for school, catechising them for the Sabbath, toiling early and late to send them to college, weeping over them in childhood, praying over them always; their tireless watching before the sick and the dying; their humble, devoted walk before their God, — where, in all the past, can we anywhere find their peers! What wonder, with mothers such as these, that New

Hampshire has her unchallenged record, not indeed for fruits of the soil, nor wealth of trade, nor silver mountains or golden valleys, but for men !

The year 1777 was an eventful one. Burgoyne was marching down into New York, sending detachments into Vermont, boasting that he could march across New England if his superiors would permit. New Hampshire flew to arms, — our own town furnishing her quota under Lieut. John Duncan, — and led by the Scotch-Irishman Stark, aided by troops from Vermont and Massachusetts, won the brilliant victory of Bennington, one of the most decisive battles of the war. But the most important event of the year to the town was the granting by the general court, March 22, of the town charter just read to us, which we celebrate to-day. The first regular town meeting was held May 1. At the second meeting, August 20, at eight o'clock, A. M., a report was made fixing the site of the Center, and adopted at once, when the meeting immediately adjourned to felling trees on the site of the meeting-house. Oh for one more such town meeting in Antrim ! The meeting-house was not begun till 1785, and was finished in 1791. The first school-house was reared in 1779, and a better took its place in 1786. Thus, true to the instincts of their race, in their labor and poverty their first solicitude was for the meeting-house and the school-house. They knew, those men, what we are too much forgetting, that in religion and education lies the only security to popular liberty. Remember they did these things under "hard times" such as we have never dreamed of, when a silver dollar could hardly be found, when ten dollars of an inflated currency was the price of a day's labor and seventy of a Sunday's preaching. A corresponding energy and sacrifice on our part, with the wealth and advantages of to-day, would build a railroad through the town, erect a factory on North Branch river, found a high school for our children and endow it for all time to come.

But I must not linger on these themes. Words of ours are very powerless here to-day. Ten generations of the past are speaking to us, — men who have had a hand in overturning dynasties and founding states ; a race that has given to our country one-third of her presidents, commanders and generals to our armies, scores of governors to our states, and senators, representatives, judges, clergymen, educators, without number ; a race whose blood, it is said, has infused itself into five millions of our

population, and everywhere only to carry its tremendous energy and resolute success. Are we the sons of sires like these? The question is not of three centuries ago, nor of two, or one; not of what they did, but of what we are doing. We look back upon them and say there were giants in those days; they wrought heroically; they builded well. To-day these gathered thousands sit in judgment on a century ago; but I cannot keep it out of mind, my friends, that a hundred years from to-day another jury will be assembled where we stand, a jury larger, and I hope wiser and better, than we — what shall their verdict be? These petty self-seekings, and strifes, and political squabbling, that so much engage us, — into what meanness and poverty they sink beside the achievements of our ancestors! The great work for us to-day — how the blood of three centuries leaps in our veins when we see such paltry trifles holding us from its high accomplishment! If the money, time, and effort, that have been directed by everybody for the last twenty-two years, since the contest began to carrying our March elections, had been put into mill-dams, canals, shops, factories, the old town to-day would have been second to but few in the State. As it is, the pleasant fact meets us that Antrim is one of our few country towns whose population has increased during the past ten or fifteen years. Very few of our towns in the last five years have made such improvement in the erection and adornment of residences. Let this be the harbinger of the future. Turn this Scotch-Irish grit in a new direction. As our fathers were for a long time leaders in reducing the State from the wilderness, let their sons and daughters now be leaders in solving the greatest problem of New Hampshire's future, — of redeeming these old towns from decay.

The old days and the old ways have done their work and are gone. "New times demand new measures and new men;" the sooner we appreciate the fact the better. The steady drain of our young men and women to other fields must be diminished. It may be life to them but it is death to us; the wonder is that we have been able to endure it so long. Only three things will remedy the matter, — religion, education, business. Men may sneer as they please, but it is eternal truth, nevertheless, that "righteousness exalteth a nation" and "unless the Lord build the house they labor in vain who build it." It was the strong hold which this truth had on the lives of the forefathers, more than anything and everything else, that gave them their prodig-

ious power. The general forgetfulness of this, in high places and low, is one of the direst omens of our times. Our people must understand, too, that while the physical life-blood of our cities must still come, as it has, from the country, it is no longer to be merely physical, — stout muscle, and brawn, and brain. Henceforth it must be *educated* muscle and brain. Our whole country, especially in the larger places, is getting thoroughly alive to this question; and the town or people which fails to appreciate the situation and energetically apply the remedy, must inevitably fall behind. The third thing is everywhere admitted already, that under the changed condition of things no town can stand at all without manufactures. This educated muscle and brain must be set to work *at home*. The places that have seen this and drawn in around them railroads and shops, are prospering; those that ignore it are dead.

This grand old town with all her magnificent lake and mountain scenery, unsurpassed in southern New Hampshire, and with the unbounded hospitality of her people, — bigger hearts I have never yet found in all my wanderings, — instead of being the resort of a few scattered tourists, ought to be made the summer residence of hundreds. These prodigious water-powers, now tumbling idly over the rocks, if harnessed to the wheel would build up in at least three sections of the town, large and flourishing villages like those of Peterborough, if not like Milford or Nashua. Then these wide fields where once our fathers plowed, where now only the oxen fatten or bushes grow, feeling the inspiring touch of industry, would be repeopled, and agriculture, which after all is the substratum of all our wealth, would come up to the position its importance demands. With increased population, these churches, whose prosperity is the best measure of real progress, would no longer crowd each other; and education, without which there can be no progress, would be stimulated into the prominence it must hold in every successful community. I say nothing of the refined and elegant homes, the culture, the wealth, that would come of all this; they are beginning to be seen already, that they would come is certain, but has nothing to do with the case. Our business is to wall up these rivers, send the plowshare through these hillsides, put life and power into school and church.

You say all this is a flighty dream? Well, here all abroad are the grand possibilities, and here before me the power for their

realization. To sit idly down on the fame or successes of our fathers, is to perish. The *twentieth* century is upon us. shake off this tremendous inertness, to turn up our sleeves in our fathers' manhood, and by sheer strength roll these old granite mountains out into line with the progress of the day, — that the work Antrim has to perform, that is the work New Hampshire has to perform. The on-coming years demand it of us for that the jury that shall stand here one hundred years from this day will hold us to the judgment. God grant the verdict, — That did their work, they builded worthy the race from which they sprung !

CENTENNIAL POEM BY PROF. J. W. BARKER.

Turn back, O Time, thy chariot wheels,
And pause in thy mysterious flight;
Whate'er the past from me conceals,
Now throw around the morning light;
A moment pause, — let me forget
The present with its hopes and fears,
And read the past with earnest thought;
Turn back, O Time, a hundred years !

I'm there amid the solitudes
And scenes of nature, undefiled, —
The craggy cliff, the trackless woods,
The trout-dotted brook and rivers wild;
The landscape in its beauty lay
As fair as Eden's richest bloom,
When morning's first inspiring ray
Touched the untrodden hills of June.

A signal on thy granite hills
Is beaming like a golden star;
The mystic wealth its light distills
Seems calling people from afar.
A voice is floating through the vales,
And stirreth by the moaning sea,
Upon the breath of every gale:
It is the voice of prophecy.

'Tis not to waiting mines of gold,
Nor fields of plenty, clothed in bloom;
Oh not to treasures, new and old,
It bids a toiling race to come;
A richer feast than kings can spread,
Or e'en the fabled gods prepare,
Is waiting now the heavy tread
Of freemen, gathering slowly there.

Behold a thin and scattered band,
Yet brave and stout of heart they come,
To plant upon their chosen land
A freeman's hope, a freeman's home;
They build their altars by the streams,
And on the mountain's sunlit sod,
And dedicate their earnest toil
Alone to Freedom and to God.

And Freedom's spirit, hovering o'er,
Accepts the gracious offering given;
The winds upon the lonely shore
Are lifting now their vows to heaven;
And God, who sees the feeblest thought
That stirs to life the human soul,
Looks down upon the freeman's cot,
And gives his labor kind control.

THE BUILDING.

One afternoon, from near and far,
When June her softest air distilled,
They gathered on the neighboring height,
A scattered crowd, resolved to build;
No marble column, towering high,
No stately "corner-stone" is laid,
No steeple pointing toward the sky,
In gorgeous tinselry arrayed.

The oak, the sturdy forest king,
And granite from the solid hills,
With gratitude and songs they bring,
To plant for butments, and for sills;
Firm as the faith on which they stand,
They rear the humble house of prayer,
And God around the faithful band
Extends the covert of his care.

THE WORSHIP.

Six toilsome days, six quiet nights,
To earnest work and care are given;
Six days to till the rugged earth,
And one, the blessed hope of heaven;
For when the peaceful Sabbath came,
Amid the scenes of nature grand,
The breath of worship seemed to stir
The stillness of this favored land.

I see him now — the man of God —
As in the olden time I saw,

Bearing on high the mystic rod
 Of sovereign grace, or sterner law;
 He speaks of heaven, a rest for all,
 With earnest heart and tearful eyes,
 Within the pulpit, rude and tall,
 That lifts him to the listening skies.

They worship with the scented groves,
 The spreading vales and towering hills;
 Their hymns, the chorus of the song
 Of singing birds, and singing rills;
 So near the sky, the azure blue
 Seems ringing with united song;
 The saints on earth and saints on high
 Join in one vast unbroken throng.

THE SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Amid a little clustering group
 Of fair and smiling hills it stood,
 In all its rude simplicity,
 Near to the border of the wood, —
 That old school-house with windows four,
 And one above the shattered door.

Near by, the little brooklet sung,
 In spring and summer time, so sweet,
 Inviting to its pebbly shore
 A score of busy truant feet,
 Which dashed the crystal waters wide,
 When e'er they touched the sparkling tide.

And when old winter's icy touch
 Had deftly silvered o'er the stream,
 And many a stately pile of snow
 Was heaped upon the school-house green,
 How swiftly flew the shining steel,
 Bound closely to the skater's heel.

The people's college, rude in form,
 But in its purpose nobly grand,
 The sport of sunshine and of storm, —
 The crowning glory of the land.
 And so, upon Columbia's shore,
 We'll sing its praise forever more.

The church and school-house, side by side,
 Fair treasures of this chosen land,
 They spread their beams of glory wide;
 As stars above the night they stand.
 These are the bulwarks of the free;
 The chosen forts of liberty.

PROGRESS.

As mountain streams, the years went by;
 With life, the hill and valley rung,
 And thickly o'er the rugged land
 The hamlet and the village sprung.
 The arts of peace, the busy hum
 Of labor, driving on apace,
 Where'er their grateful blessings come,
 Work wonders for the toiling race.

The hamlets of the living grow
 In pride and beauty everywhere,
 Round many a hearth the genial glow
 Of song and gladness mingle there;
 But ah! amid these sunlit scenes,
 Some clouds are hanging overhead,
 As burns the light in living homes.
So grow the cities of the dead.

HAMLETS OF THE DEAD.

Yon silent street I'm treading now,
 And touching memories throng my breast,
 When in the June of long ago
 We laid her * gently down to rest,
 And left her with the groves and flowers,
 A tear upon the lovely bed;
 She vanished from that home of ours,
 To swell the city of the dead.

And oh! to tread the mournful round
 In the lone city on the hill,
 And know that in the voiceless ground
 Some kindred dust is sleeping still,
 Is like the border-land of dreams,
 We visit in the midnight deep,
 When sailing on the shoreless sea,
 Beyond the mystic river, Sleep.

They're with us now. — oh, could the screen
 That thinly veils these mortal eyes
 Be lifted from the worlds between,
 What visions would our souls surprise!
 We'd see the dear, familiar forms,
 Whose dust is mingling with the clay, —
 Though o'er the "silent river" gone,
 They gather round our homes to-day.

For, mid the scenes of hope and toil,
 Amid the calm or mid the strife,

* An only sister.

These spirit eyes are watching still,
 Upon the skyward towers of life;—
 The voices stilled amid the flood,
 Whose sullen murmur we can hear,
 Break the deep silence of the tomb,
 And breathe soft music in the ear.

The ceaseless current of the years,
 With noiseless flow, is moving on,
 While on its glittering sheen appears
 The trophies of the victories won.
 A thousand years, a single day—
 The same upon its heaving breast,
 The works of ages move away
 As lightly as a child at rest.

And can it be all else must move
 Upon the current at its will?
 Is the vast army pressing on,—
 And we alone left standing still?
 Nay, moving, hoping, toiling on,—
 Oh, may we fill the mission well!
 The story of our earnest work,
 The coming hundred years must tell.

PERSONAL.

The sun is dropping toward the western hills,
 A misty halo gathers round its moon,
 I hear the murmur of the distant rills,
 And the soft echo of the songs of June.

Far in the east, beneath the frowning skies,
 A boundless ocean bathes a mystic shore,
 And winding up the steep a pathway lies,
 O'er which my weary feet shall press no more.

And through the gathering shadows, I can see
 Deep foot-prints marking all the beaten road,
 Where struggling with life's earnest destiny
 I sometimes fainted 'neath the heavy load.

Oh! these are not the "prints upon the sand"
 Smoothed and concealed by time's relentless wave;
 The chilling frosts of winter they withstand,
 And greet the vision e'en beyond the grave.

There are thorns which spring by the wayside yet,
 Where the hands of the toiling pilgrims bleed,
 And I know the depth of the sad regret,
 That my hands have scattered some careless seed.

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Wm. Adams Jr.

But a golden light is streaming through
On memory's dim and faded page.



Wm. H. Johnson

But a golden light is streaming through
 On memory's dim and faded page,
 And fairy hands seem weaving now
 A chaplet for the brow of age.

For there bloom upon the virgin soil
 The flowers of love and kindly deed,
 Where, through the hours of earnest toil,
 I scattered wide the precious seed.

And the harvest-fields are rich in gold,
 The fruitage of the kindly years,
 For there springs the growth of a hundred-fold,
 From the seed we sow in love and tears.

But the sun hath reached its burning noon
 And droppeth towards the western sky;
 The anthems and the flowers of June
 No more allure the ear and eye.

The span is short, — the sunset hills
 In gold and crimson seem more near;
 The murmur of the autumn rills
 Within the western vales I hear.

The fields are whitening, and the blade
 Grows heavy with the dropping sun;
 A voice seems stirring in the shade,
 "Brother, thy work is well-nigh done."

Then up to the harvest-fields, at morn!
 There is work for the feeblest heart or hand;
 We must work till the weary day is done,
 And we reach the golden sunset-land.

RESPONSE OF HON. CHARLES ADAMS, JR., OF NORTH BROOKFIELD,
 MASS.

"Scotch character — still marked by grit and grace."

MR. PRESIDENT, FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF ANTRIM,
 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, — After listening to the eloquent and in-
 structive speeches of your president and the accomplished orator of the
 day, it is with great reluctance that I rise to say a single word. I should
 prefer to remain a silent listener; but somehow your committee have got
 the notion that every son of Antrim is a born orator, — which is undoubt-
 edly true, *as a rule*, — and, under that impression, they have invited, or,
 rather, they have *required*, me to respond to the sentiment just read,
 touching the "grace and grit" of the Scotch-Irish character. I shall
 endeavor to comply with the request, conscious, however, that by so
 doing I shall demonstrate the fallacy of their rule, or at least show *one*
 exception to it. I was notified beforehand, by the reverend chairman of

the committee on literary matters, of the sentiment to which I was expected to respond, and expressed a doubt of my ability to do justice to the subject, or to satisfy the reasonable expectations of a Scotch-descended audience, when he cut me short, and, to some extent, relieved my misgivings, by kindly remarking that there was no necessary connection between the "sentiments" and the speeches that follow, — the sentiments being, in fact, mere "figure-heads," ornamental, but of no particular use; or, as I understood it, like the "dummy" forms in a mantua-maker's shop, — used to hang dupes of all kinds upon, for exhibition; or, if my clerical friends will pardon the comparison, like a text of Scripture at the head of a sermon, always good in itself, but not always indicative of the *quality*, and sometimes not even suggestive of the *subject* of the sermon that follows it. Mr. President, I prefer this last comparison, because it applies so closely to the sentiment under consideration, and the speech I am making in response to it.

I am reminded, in this connection, of a meeting of the agricultural society to which I belong, where several gentlemen who were called upon to speak made the excuse that they were unacquainted with the subject, when the president announced that speeches would be in order upon *any* subject, provided no allusion was made to *agriculture*; and I suppose I shall be pardoned, if, in speaking to the sentiment announced, I shall avoid all allusion to anything that is Scotch.

And now, Mr. President, as I have a few remarks to make on my own account, aside from this sentiment, I wish to lay it upon the table for a few minutes, promising to resume it again, if time permits, unless it is voted that the "further reading of it be dispensed with," — a vote which is frequently resorted to, in parliamentary proceedings, to get rid, for the time being, of some tedious bill or document, — and which would be a very appropriate vote in the present case.

It was with extreme gratification that I received the kind invitation of your committee to be present on this very rare and very interesting occasion, — a pleasure of which I should very unwillingly have been deprived. As I have already intimated, my desire was to be a hearer and learner of your history from others, rather than to take any prominent part in the exercises of the occasion myself, for which I am not qualified, either by literary attainments, or by a knowledge of the history of your town, especially in its details, which are of *chief* interest on an occasion like this. Although a native of the town, I left it in early childhood, and my lot has been cast far from it, in another State. But I thankfully accept your greeting of welcome, and am here to claim my birthright, and to "stand up and be counted" among the sons of Antrim, — a privilege and an honor in which I have always felt a pride, and that feeling, I assure you, is re-enforced and brightened by the surroundings of this meeting. Indeed, it always occurs to me when I visit Antrim, and never more sensibly than on this visit, that my leaving it was a mistake, — a mistake, however, for which I was not accountable. New Hampshire is proverbially said to be "a good State to emigrate from," but I have always found it to be a most delightful State to visit, — especially this town of Antrim. These beautiful hills, by which we are surrounded,

were among the objects which first greeted my young eyes. They have never been forgotten, but have ever been dear to me, and will be among the last of earthly scenery to fade from my memory.

It is both a duty and a pleasure to meet you, my brothers and sisters, and join with you in this family gathering; to greet this good old town, our common mother, now a hundred years old, yet beaming in perennial beauty and youth, smiling in every feature to welcome her children as they gather around her, to celebrate this, her centennial birthday.

I have been accustomed, from year to year, to visit this my early home, a stranger to nearly all its inhabitants, calling upon the few remaining acquaintances of my father's family when they resided here; but year by year the number has diminished, and now I find most of their names "grav'd on the stone" in your several places of burial. In my visits I have never failed to make a pilgrimage to the ancient cemetery on the hill above us.

"Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

There in unknown graves rest some of my ancestors and other relatives, and I have looked in vain for any indication of the particular spot occupied by their dust; nor has any one now living, relative or stranger, any knowledge or recollection of it. In my wanderings and musings among the graves, I have sometimes thought, that, with a hammer and chisel in my hands, I might easily be mistaken, by the readers of Walter Scott, for "Old Mortality" himself, renewing and recutting the epitaphs upon the headstones of the old Scotch Covenanters. In these wanderings, I find myself literally fulfilling what may now be considered a prophecy, uttered by Rev. Dr. Whiton, in his farewell to the old meeting-house, December, 1826. He said: "In the progress of years, even though this house should not be removed by the hands of men, yet its walls, already dilapidated, must totter and fall. Still, this spot, consecrated by so many sacred associations, will long retain a peculiar interest. Unborn generations will remember it as having once been holy ground. Tradition will hand down something of its history to those who shall live in this place after the very name of each one of us shall have been totally forgotten. Pointing to this eminence, they will say, 'There stood the first house of prayer erected in this place; there our fathers worshiped; in yonder burying-ground sleeps their dust;' and *tho' no business may call the traveler here, yet a contemplative spirit will invite, now and then, an individual in future generations, to ascend this hill to examine the mouldering monuments of the dead, and to indulge imagination in recalling the scenes of an age then past and gone.*"

I suppose, Mr. President, that I am not the only one who, unconsciously, has already verified these predictions.

The little, old, unpainted house in which I was born, in which my early years were spent, and which was to me the dearest spot on earth, disappeared many years since, and the place is now occupied by the very neat and attractive cottage of your townsman, Mr. Kelsea. The elm-tree, —

small as I recollect it, shading the well, where hung "the old oak-bucket," is now a stately and most graceful tree of some two feet in diameter. That house, as long as it stood, was an object of my love and veneration, and I always visited it with peculiar interest. On one of my visits I found it occupied by strangers, who, however, knew by whom I had formerly been inhabited, for, on my asking the privilege of going into all the rooms, — they were not very numerous, — leave was granted, and the lady of the house, wondering, I suppose, at the enthusiasm I manifested, expressed the opinion that I was either a lunatic, or an *Adams*. The old school-house, too, where they taught my first "ideas how to shoot," — which stood opposite to the end of the road leading westward from the two churches in the South Village, was long since removed, and its site is now occupied, very nearly, by one of those churches. My first teacher was the late Hon. Daniel M. Christie, afterwards one of New Hampshire's most eminent jurists. He taught that school the winter of 1814-15, and also the succeeding winter, I think. The intervening summer it was taught by Miss Fanny Baldwin, — afterwards Mrs. Dr. Burnham, — who was my first female teacher. I was probably the youngest of the winter scholars. Among the older, were Luke Woodbury, afterwards, for several years, judge of probate for Hillsborough county, deceased many years ago; George W. Nesmith, afterwards, and during the entire constitutional term, chief justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire, and whose absence on this occasion is very much regretted by all; and Clark Hopkins, who rejoices all by his presence, and no one more than myself, as he is the only one whom I am able to recognize as a school-fellow. There may be one or two other scholars of that school, and of that day, present, — *possibly* more, — but, if so, we are mutually unknown to each other. More than sixty winters have scattered their frosts upon our heads since we were school-fellows; many are dispersed to various parts of the country; but more have gone to "the undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns."

I wish here to allude to a custom of that school at that time, which, on a retrospective view, seems at least remarkable. At the examination at the close of the winter term, the ashes which had accumulated during the winter — and it was not a small quantity — were sold at a potash manufactory in the immediate neighborhood, and the proceeds invested in rum, sugar, gingerbread, raisins, etc., at the store; and teachers, scholars, and visitors, including the ministers, all united in a general *symposium*. This I suppose was found to be "a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance," for I was informed, from an authentic source many years since, that it was practiced but for a very few years. It is one of the customs of those early times, of which we may not boast except in its abandonment.

One feature, however, in the school-house landscape still remains, — the brook just west from the school-house, where we thoughtless boys — and girls, too — during the noon intermission, in the sultry summer days, were accustomed to wade, sometimes for the refreshing coolness of the stream, but oftener for the fun of splashing each other with water. The bridge, and each rock in the bed of the stream above it, seem to me at

this day just as they did more than sixty years ago. And now that I have got into the brook, I will follow it up to the scene of a very notable event in my life. In my fifth year, as I remember, hearing some older boys tell of their wonderful exploits in fishing, I caught the piscatorial infection, and could not be satisfied till I had tried *my* luck. Accordingly my mother rigged me out with a fish-pole, something like a long whip-handle, which I think it *was*, attached a line to it of her own making, extemporized a fish-hook from a pin and baited it for me. With this offensive gear over my shoulder, I took leave of my friends and the paternal roof, and wended my way westward to the aforesaid brook in quest of adventures. In some previous age a large tree had fallen across this stream, and in the process of time had gradually settled into the ground, till it became a dam, over which the stream poured, forming, and falling into, a basin below. Standing on the end of this log, I threw my hook into this basin or pool of deep water, when the bait was at once taken by a trout, which I was about to say was instantly *landed*; but that would not be in strict conformity with the facts. It was withdrawn from its native element, elevated in the air, and carried dangling at the end of my line, like a flag or pennon, to grace my triumphal and very rapid march back to head-quarters. Achilles, dragging Hector at his chariot wheels, did not feel more exultant than I did on this occasion of catching my first fish. I have usually, when in town, visited the place and stood on the old log; but the last time I was there the log had decayed, its ends only remaining imbedded in the bank on each side of the stream.

Among the cherished recollections of these early years, are those of my school-books. I have at home a copy of each book used by me during all my school-days, — a collection to which I find myself frequently referring, with more interest, perhaps, than when it was my duty to *study* them. Those in use here by scholars of my age were, first, the "New England Primer," from which we learned the alphabet, connected with, and made attractive by, the accompanying wood-cuts and verses, commencing with "In Adam's fall we sinned all," and ending with "Zaccheus he did climb the tree, his Lord to see." There was also a picture representing the martyrdom of John Rogers at the stake, in presence of his wife and an uncertain number of children. But, in the estimation of our orthodox seniors, the little volume was chiefly valued as being the only book among us that contained "The Assembly's Shorter Catechism," of which every scholar was expected to know the answers, from the question "What is the chief end of man?" to "What doth the conclusion of the Lord's prayer teach us?" The young children understood very little of the meaning of these answers at the time; but they learned the "form of sound words," which was of great value to them in riper years. Second, "The American Spelling Book, by Noah Webster, Junior, Esquire," from which we were taught to spell words of two or three letters, and from that up to full-grown words of seven or eight syllables, — "words of learned length and thundering sound." Here, also, we learned the sounds of vowels and consonants, punctuation, numerals, abbreviations, and other elementary principles, which were quite as thoroughly taught then, I think, as in more modern times. But the great attractions of the book were the

fables, — each headed by a square wood-cut, which we *could* understand and ending with a "moral" which to us was *not* always so clear. Among these fables, "The boy that stole apples" came first. This was a case of conflicting claims between him and the "old man," touching some fruit which was, after some very powerful arguments, settled in favor of the latter. The next, I think, was "The country maid and her milk-pail." She appeared to be surveying, with woful visage, the contents of her overturned pail, flowing upon the ground at her feet, and the ruin of a plan quite as reasonable as many speculations of the present day involving millions, and by far more honest than *some* of them. Moral: "Don't count chickens before they are hatched." Then followed "The cat and the rat," undoubtedly the origin of the phrase, "A cat in the meal," much used in these days by our very astute and far-seeing politicians. Moral: "Caution, the parent of safety."

Then there was "The bear and the two friends." These two friends, when entering a forest through which they were to travel, formed an "alliance offensive and defensive" against danger, which soon made its appearance in shape of a large bear, when one of them, who was very agile, went "up a tree" out of the way of harm, leaving his less active friend to arrange matters with the bear, as best he could. By a shrewd piece of deception, which, however, I have always considered justifiable, he succeeded in humbugging the bear and getting clear of him, besides learning from him the valuable moral of this fable, which he repeated to his deserting comrade, "Never associate with a wretch, who, in the hour of danger, will desert his friend." I would remark that the bear, formerly very dangerous, has now become nearly extinct in this part of the country, being seldom seen except upon the stock exchange in New York, where he roams as fierce and untamable as ever. He is hunted there sometimes successfully by "bulls," but sometimes the "bulls" get the worst of it.

Lastly, "The unjust judge," a fable well known to all this audience, and also known to be so exclusively applicable to the legal profession, of which I see around me several of high standing, that it might appear *personal* if I proceeded further into the "case." The obvious moral is, "Don't go to law nor to lawyers expecting to obtain justice." I should not omit to say, the "bull" of this fable is not of the kind used for hunting "bears" in Wall street.

The only reading-books used in that school, besides those mentioned, of which I have any recollection, were the "American Preceptor," by Caleb Bingham, A. M., and "An American Selection of Lessons in Reading and Speaking," etc., "being the Third Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Language," "by Noah Webster, Jun., Esquire, Boston, 1802."

And now, Mr. President, after begging pardon for occupying so much time in giving my boyish recollections of the neighborhood where I was born, always interesting to myself, but tedious, I fear, to my audience, I will say a few words upon the characteristics of our Scotch-Irish ancestors, — a subject laid on the table a few minutes ago, where I really think it had better remain, as the history of the first settlers here,

which you have already heard from others, has necessarily, to a great extent, covered the subject, and presented it more ably than it is possible for me to do.

The emigration from Scotland to the north of Ireland, about the year 1612, was chiefly from Argyleshire. There are reasons, however, for believing that some portion of it went from Ayrshire. From the descendants of that emigration to Ireland, came those who settled in Londonderry and its neighboring towns in this State, in 1719, and subsequently. From *this* stock the early settlers in this town are derived, — that is, those of Scottish descent. I have endeavored to find some record of the names of the families who emigrated from Argyleshire to Ireland, but without success, though I find in the “statistical account” of that shire, in nearly every parish, names identical with those of the early settlers in this town and vicinity. The characteristics of those who emigrated to this country were substantially the same with their ancestors in Scotland. Very little change took place during the century they were in Ireland. Scotch when they came there, and very proud of it, their descendants were just as Scotch, and equally proud of their descent, when they left Ireland for America. The native Scotchman is proverbially proud of the country of his ancestors. Although it is a land rough and sterile, a large portion of which is, and always has been, totally unfit for agricultural purposes, or in any way sustaining a numerous population, the native Scotch are nevertheless strongly attached to the “land of the mountain and the flood.” At times obliged by necessity, or for other causes choosing, to emigrate, they never forget the hills, mosses, straths, banks, and braes of “bonnie Scotland,” or cease to speak of them with affection, and with the hope of some day returning there.

Our *Scotch-Irish* ancestors, although generation after generation of their progenitors were born in Ireland, never seem to have formed any strong attachment to that country, nor to have acquired, to any great extent, the manners, customs, or political or religious notions of that people, nor to have looked back to the country as once their home, or the home of their ancestors. Their religion, and the treatment they received on account of it, probably more than all other causes, created in them an antipathy to the Irish people, which was kept up, not only during their sojourn in *that* country, but survived it, and came with them to this; and, according to my observation, seems to be one of their characteristic, and perhaps *unreasonable*, prejudices, to the present time.

The Scotch are naturally a serious people, and, to whatever religious denomination they may belong, are strongly attached to it, and may be said to be “terribly in earnest” in regard to it. Their national religion has for centuries been Presbyterianism, to which order our ancestors generally belonged. Any history of it on this occasion is unnecessary. Perhaps no Christians, as a denomination, ever suffered more for “conscience’ sake,” than they in the early years of the sect in Scotland, or exemplified more “grit and grace” under their persecutions, or held more tenaciously to their faith under the most trying conditions. In Ireland, also, great trials awaited them. The Irish Catholics, who had been dispossessed of their lands by these Scotch Presbyterians, soon

began to annoy them whenever opportunity offered. In addition to the expense of supporting their own church, they were compelled to pay tenth part of all their increase to aid in the support of a minister of the established church. They could only hold the lands they occupied as lessees of the crown, and not as owners of the soil. With their ardent aspirations for liberty, they could not endure to be thus deprived or trammelled in the exercise of their civil and religious rights. By these and other deprivations and trials, they were finally prepared to abandon the land to which they never were strongly attached, and where they had met so many discouragements, and set their faces toward this land of freedom. The motives for emigrating from Ireland to America, as stated by Rev. Mr. McGregor, in a sermon addressed to his people on the eve of their embarking to this country, were : “(1) To avoid oppression and cruel bondage; (2) to shun persecution and designed ruin; (3) to withdraw from the communion of idolaters; (4) to have an opportunity to worship God according to the dictates of conscience and the rules of His inspired Word.” With these motives and with an unfaltering confidence in Divine Providence, our fathers left the place of their birth and all the associations and comforts of home, and took the perils of a passage across the ocean “to a land which they knew not”; neither for wealth, power, nor earthly honor, but for “freedom to worship God”; and this the very sublimity of “grace,” if not of “grit.”

Arriving at this their adopted home, then an unbroken wilderness, they were subjected to all the trials and deprivations incident to new settlements: the want of roads, bridges, mills, mechanical and agricultural tools and implements, the destitution of educational and religious privileges, sickness, the depredations of wild and savage beasts, and the constant fear of more savage men,—their condition during the early years of the settlement was peculiarly hard and rigorous. From many incidents that might be cited, showing the perils of the time, and also indicating the “grit and grace” with which they were encountered, I will relate a single one which was told me by my mother, who resided in Dea. Boyd’s family some nine years, and who had the story directly from the heroine herself. Joseph Boyd (afterwards Dea. Boyd) with his young wife Mary, or Molly (McKeen), were among the very early settlers here, and had begun a clearing and built a house and barn, of logs, on the spot now occupied by the fine residence of Mr. D. H. Goodell. During the absence of Mr. Boyd at a neighboring town on business, his wife, being entirely alone, heard a sudden outcry from the swine, of which they had only two. Presently one of them rushed past the door toward the barn. As the other did not appear, Mrs. Boyd started at once to reconnoiter, when, at a little distance from the house, she discovered the missing animal held fast in the embraces of a huge black bear, whose biting and hugging caused the outcry of the pig. Here was a call for “grit” if not for “grace,” and Mrs. Boyd was equal to the emergency. Thinking the loss of the animal would, in the beginning of their married life, be almost irreparable, she braved the danger, and, approaching within speaking distance, screamed at the top of her voice, hoping to frighten away the bear. But he cast a look of contempt upon her, as much as to

say, "Who cares for *you*, Mrs. Boyd? This pig is *mine*." But Mrs. Boyd was not disposed to concede this claim. Laying hold of a partially burnt stick of wood which she could conveniently wield, she boldly advanced within *striking* distance, and gave the bear a violent blow upon his back, at the same time raising her voice with all her power; whereupon, astonished, if not *damaged*, by this unexpected attack in the rear, he at once dropped his prize, and, marching off a couple of rods, seated himself upon his haunches to take a view of the situation, when the intrepid Mrs. Boyd, executing a strategic movement, placed herself between the bear and the pig, and drove the latter up to the barn and shut him in with his mate. She then hastened to the nearest neighbor, Mr. Daniel McFarland (who then lived where Mr. N. W. C. Jameson now resides), for re-enforcements; but so much time was consumed in preparing ammunition, that when the allies appeared on the battle-field, the bear had made good his retreat. Mr. Boyd arriving home about this time, a bear-trap or pitfall was constructed, and baited with a portion of the pig, which it was found necessary to slaughter, and the next morning a three-hundred-pound bear was found in the trap. Bear-meat was generally considered a welcome delicacy by the new settlers, but Mrs. Boyd declined to partake of the feast. In describing this involuntary *tete-a-tete* with the bear, as he sat gazing at her, she said she could hardly avoid the impression that it was the evil one himself, and always thereafter mentally associated them together, as having a striking family resemblance at least. I have no doubt the young wives of this day have inherited the "grit" of their foremothers, and would emulate their courage in encountering danger under the same circumstances. But that they are not called to the trial is fortunate for the young wives, and for the bears too.

Few years only were required under the exercise of the indomitable fortitude and industry of these ancestors of ours, to materially change these rigorous conditions. The wilderness gradually yielded to the aggressive inroads of the husbandman.

"How jocund did they drive their team afield,
How bow'd the woods beneath their sturdy stroke."

Green meadows, fertile fields, rich and broad pastures, supplanted the forests; the meeting-house early made its appearance on the hill above us; school-houses multiplied as they were needed; the din of the smith, the carpenter, and the mason began to be heard; the smoke curled up from the chimneys of neat and comfortable dwellings on every side, indicating the industry and thrift of the new settlers. These were the beginnings, one hundred years ago, of what we see to-day in this town, and in many other towns having the same common origin.

The sojourn of our Scotch progenitors in Ireland may be compared with the crystal stream having its source high up among the Alpine glaciers of central Europe, augmented by tributaries as it descends, till it becomes a large and rapid river, pouring into and passing for a long distance through a lake, with whose waters, however, it does not appear to mingle at all, but continues its course, maintaining its own distinctive

character and color, till it pours forth from the lower extremity of the lake, the same clear and sparkling stream which entered it far above, — still pursuing its way, beautifying the landscape, fertilizing the meadows and vineyards, imparting wealth and utility throughout its course, till it reaches the blue sea, where it contributes its share in floating the commerce and navies of the world. So our ancestors, originating and nurtured among the mists and heath-covered mountains of Argyle, induced by the hope of an improved temporal condition, but more by the hope of escaping from persecution and enjoying a greater religious freedom, began the western stream of emigration, landing in the north of Ireland, where they and their immediate descendants sojourned; and, after resisting and repelling, for more than a century, the adverse influences and uncongenial elements by which they were environed, and which crowded and oppressed them on every side in that land, they emerged from it the same indomitable race, retaining the same characteristics with which they entered it more than a century before, and, resuming their westward course, landed on these American shores. Here they settled, founding communities which were models of moral, religious, and material strength, sending out numerous colonies of the same character, — their sons worthily and honorably filling the highest positions in the nation; their daughters exemplary in every relation of life, and ornamenting every station in society to which they are called. From these settlements the race has spread, by emigration, to every part of the land, until, at the present time, there is not a State in the Union which has not more or less of the Scotch-Irish element, the descendants of this Londonderry immigration; and it may safely be asserted that they have contributed much more than their mere numerical proportion in forming the institutions and wielding the destinies of this great republic.

Our ancestors inherited the traditional characteristic of the Scotch, of attachment to their religious belief, and a zealous defense of every theological point of doctrine involved in it. They seemed so sure that a correct life would result from a correct belief, that they depreciated and undervalued all sermons of a mere practical character, and sometimes stigmatized ministers who preached them as unsound, — “daubers with untempered mortar.” On hearing a sermon of this character, a lady of the congregation angrily said of the minister, “If there’s an ill text in a’ the Bible that creature’s sure to tak it.”

They were always distinguished by a strict observance of the Sabbath; never failing to attend church the whole day, unless something very serious prevented. In their homes, no levity, nor conversation on ordinary topics, was tolerated on that day. Reading the Scriptures, studying and teaching the catechism, with family devotions, occupied the rest of the time. The Presbyterians in Scotland and elsewhere formerly had a great prejudice against the use of organs and other musical instruments in churches; and that prejudice was inherited by the same denomination in this country, and to some extent exists to-day. In reading the history of the Presbyterian churches, I find some very ludicrous incidents connected with instrumental music in church choirs. I am indebted to Dean Ramsay for an anecdote or two in illustration: An Episcopal lady

took a favorite Presbyterian servant to church, and, on returning, asked her how she liked the organ music. "Oh," she replied, "it's very bonnie; but oh, my lady, it's an awfu' way of spending the Sabbath!"

A lady, in speaking of an Episcopal minister, who, of course, had an organ in his church, without intending the least disrespect, described him as a "Whistle-Kirk minister."

A most worthy Scotch family came to the town of my residence, and, attending church for the first time where an orchestra was connected with the choir, their little boy, who had only heard instrumental music in the streets of Edinburgh in connection with the exhibition of a monkey, on hearing the instruments commence a prelude, pulled his mother by the sleeve, and earnestly inquired, "Mother! mother! where's the monkey?"

There has been a great change since those early days, in relation to the use of musical instruments in churches, and also in the manner of observing the Sabbath generally.

They are proverbially cautious in their statement of facts; reticent, almost to a fault, in committing themselves by an unwary answer to the most undesigning question. This trait is illustrated by the reply of the non-committal old lady, who, while being examined for admission to the church, when asked if she loved the Saviour, replied that she didn't know as she had anything against him.

Our Scotch-Irish ancestors were firm believers in witches and witchcraft. This was a legitimate inheritance from Scotland, where it was heresy to reject such belief. The whole day might be consumed in the relation of strange incidents, honestly, *religiously* believed in by our grandmothers and their contemporaries; but time will not permit, nor would it be profitable.

They were a well-educated people. The standard of education among the common people in Scotland, at the time of the emigration from there, was much higher than in any other part of Great Britain; and that it was more than maintained while they remained in Ireland, is shown by the fact, that, of the three hundred and nineteen petitioners to Gov. Shute for a grant of land in Massachusetts (but which, on running the line, was found to be in New Hampshire), there were but thirteen who did not write their names. It is also shown by the class of men who subsequently came over and settled in this vicinity. The poverty of many, and the necessity for *all* to labor in clearing and settling a new country, were sufficient reasons why so few obtained a college education here; but the common school was early established and efficiently maintained, and it was very rare, even in the early days of these settlements, to find a person who could not both read and write.

Although Sidney Smith has said that "It requires a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotch understanding," I think it merely shows a prejudice on his part, or an unwillingness to admit in a Scotchman a trait said to be so eminent in himself. If I know what wit and humor are, they are found to a pre-eminent degree in the writings of Scott, Burns, Wilson, and other Scotchmen; and of all the acquaintances I have formed, I should mark the Scotch and Scotch-Irish as distinguished

above all others for humor, wit, and repartee. To be sure, they are an upright, downright, matter-of-fact class; but under all this you are sure to find a substratum of keen, dry, and, to use a Scottish adjective, *poxy* humor. That our immediate Scotch-Irish ancestors inherited a full share of the wit of their progenitors, is the testimony of all traditional and written biography.

Much more might be said, and much *better* said, upon the characteristics of our Scotch-Irish progenitors, but I have already extended these remarks to an unreasonable length, and will close them by a concise summary of their characteristic traits, in the language of another:—

“They have always been characterized by a staid and solid cast of thought, uprightness of personal deportment, an honest industry in the pursuits of life, and, pervading all, a deep-seated sense of religion, which, if it has sometimes merged into severity, and darkened, as it were, with a cloud, although only in detached patches, the fair landscape of the social picture,—has, nevertheless, on the whole and in its grand results, been favorable to virtue and to the maturing of those principles and feelings which have conduced to a quiet, peaceful, contented, and happy life and frugal habits, the desire of independence, a submissive obedience to civil rule withal, but not incompatible, also, when circumstances have required, with a vigorous resistance to oppression, and the exhibition of heroism in defense of civil and religious liberty.”

So much, Mr. President, for the “grit and grace” of Scotch-Irish character, as illustrated in the lives of our ancestors.

May their descendants avoid their failings, and emulate their virtues!

RESPONSE OF PROF. CYRUS BALDWIN, OF MERIDEN, N. H.

“Rev. John M. Whiton, D. D., — his life & gospel of peace.”

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND FRIENDS OF MY NATIVE TOWN,—The occasion which has called us together is one of deep interest to every lover of home and native land. I rejoice to be present at this centenary festivity, and, though addressing public assemblies has not been in my way, yet I must speak. I have occasion for gratitude that so copious subject has been presented to me. So fruitful does it seem that no one could fail to speak on it. The only apparent difficulty is to find a suitable place to close. But great subjects require great ability in those that treat them; and to do justice to great men, requires, not only ability, but a familiar and intimate acquaintance with their whole life. Such acquaintance does not come in childhood and youth; yet that was the period, in my life, when nearly all the observations were made from which I must now draw. A casual intercourse, indeed, existed to the close of his long and useful career; for, in my visits to my native town, I always felt that, next to my mother, I must visit the venerable and much-esteemed Dr. Whiton. Those interviews were always most gratifying, and served to keep fresh the earlier observations, while maturer years and experience served, in some measure, to correct the crudities of my youthful imagination. Childhood and youth look upon mature and noble manhood as distant, grand, unapproachable. They can have

proper sympathy with it. But, as we advance in life, this distance and grandness somewhat abate, though we can never quite dispel the feelings of reverence and awe with which our youthful imagination had invested them. Hence the constant cry, "What shall we do when the present generation of great men shall have passed away?" as if every succeeding age did not furnish accumulated material and equal occasion for greatness, in the various departments of life.

Was the theme of our remarks, the Rev. John Milton Whiton, D. D., a great man? Probably he was never conscious of greatness, and few, if any, who were conversant with him, suspected it of him. But, measured by the true test, I think this quality cannot be denied to him.

Greatness does not consist in illustrious descent, size, physical force, commanding presence, brilliancy of address, nor in great attainments. It is the ability to do, with ease, what is very difficult, or impossible, for others to do at all. It is simple, unpretending, unconscious. The highest greatness is not inconsistent with the deepest humility; indeed, humility is its necessary concomitant.

Dr. Whiton was eminently fitted, by nature and acquirements, for the position which he filled. He had a clear apprehension of his field of labor, and of the duties to be performed in it. When he spoke, it was never for display. Self was put out of sight, and only his subject appeared. His language was chosen with remarkable taste and judgment. He never overshot his audience. His style was lucid and pure. In his sermons he seemed ever aware that he had for hearers the mature and immature, and adapted his words and reasonings to the comprehension of both. He never diverted the attention of his hearers from the subject-matter of his discourse, by the introduction of new and strange words, expressions, or pronunciations. He was plain, direct, and intelligible in his preaching, but never striking. He treated little of metaphysical or abstruse questions. He labored to indoctrinate his church and people in a pure faith and a corresponding practice, to teach all to love and be at peace with one another, enforcing his teaching by his life. He was, himself, "A living epistle, known and read of all men." He was respected, even to veneration, by those who affected to disbelieve his teachings. Though few suspected it, and himself least of all, he was truly eloquent, if eloquence is the power of convincing and persuading, and not, as some think, the utterance of high-sounding words, accompanied by a brilliant display of gestures. The art of pleasing stands first among the essential qualities of the orator; and of this art Dr. Whiton was truly a master.

Those who are to be affected by eloquence, must be satisfied of the honesty and sincerity of the orator. In these respects, also, Dr. Whiton was above all suspicion. Only intelligence and good sense are wanting to complete the list of qualities that go to make up true greatness, and these were accorded to him with great unanimity. He was not only a good preacher, but an admirable pastor. Until near the last of my residence here, the *township* was his parish; and it was his practice to visit every family, at least once in a year, and the people, old and young, gladly welcomed him. Nor, when he had preached his Sabbath dis-

courses, attended his meetings for lectures, conference, and prayer, and made his pastoral visits, did he regard his duties done. The schools of the town were his special care, and regularly did he visit them, without particular invitation, or pay. He was a thorough scholar, and kept himself posted in all the branches taught. So kindly and genial was his manner in the school-room, that, judging others by myself, his visits were ever welcome and inspiring. He also gratuitously examined, as to their qualifications, such as were desirous of teaching, and, if he deemed them qualified, gave them letters of recommendation. But, on no consideration, would he recommend a low or vile character. In all disputed grammatical points, he was ultimate court of appeal. So great was the confidence of all in the accuracy of his knowledge, that his decisions were accepted without question; and, if rumor speaks truth, this confidence in his intelligence and judgment was not confined to this township. As moderator in church councils, his knowledge of the rules by which such bodies are governed is said to have been so extensive and accurate, that rarely did any question arise for which he was not prepared, or any appeal taken from his rulings. Ecclesiastical bodies regarded it an auspicious omen, in all questions of difficulty, if the services of Dr. Whiton could be secured as moderator. And yet, the duties, public and private, so many and varied, he performed with such apparent ease, as always to appear comparatively at leisure. Though simple, unpretending, and humble, beyond most men, he was still a man of great dignity. Though he was never austere, never assumed authority, yet his very presence would keep in abeyance the most turbulent elements. His goodness overcame the spirit of disorder. He never seemed to say, by word or act, to the youngest, poorest, or worst of the people, that he was happy to lay aside his dignity, for a time, and condescend to treat them kindly. His courtesy was inherent, spontaneous. It welled up and overflowed from a living, perennial spring in his heart. He knew, and could call by name, every person, old and young, in the township, and never passed any one without a cordial greeting, nor did he ever omit or misapply titles of respect. If he made any distinction in his treatment of rich and poor, high and low, it favored the latter. He was not only modest, courteous, genial and kind, and easy of access, but he seemed to be endowed with a kind of centripetal force which drew, and bound to him, all who came within the sphere of his influence. All were made to feel entirely at ease in his presence. There was no tyranny in his courtesy, no oppression in his condescension. The bashful and timid he would so lead on and draw out, that they were compelled to feel that they were giving him both pleasure and profit, and that he regarded himself their debtor. In short, he made them please with themselves and him. He was a true and ardent friend, and no man's enemy. He was cordial and wise in counsel, and a safe depositary of confidence. Neither slander nor detraction could be laid at his door. His truthfulness was proverbial. But, with all his excellencies, he still bore the impress of humanity, so we were not left in doubt whether he were an angel. His extreme caution and timidity would provoke an occasional smile. Though he knew well the value of things, he was not

made to get rich by traffic. He could not appreciate his own and depreciate his neighbor's goods. He could not quite see the point of honesty in the man who could dispose of a cow, somewhat too nimble and spiteful of foot, for a quiet, gentle animal. In short, he was not what the trading world calls sharp and shrewd. But of his honesty and honor there was no question. Though we are too apt to judge others by ourselves (and such judgment is termed "righteous"), yet even the dishonest had full confidence in his integrity.

If, in our attempt to prove that our hero was a great man, there should seem to be a missing link, it may be supplied by the estimation in which he was held by his parishioners. If the question of changing ministers had ever arisen, there was not a man in all the region who would, for a moment, have been thought of to fill his place. Thus his greatness was unconsciously conceded, even though no one had thought him great. But this question of change never arose.

A true courage is never boastful: so true greatness is never obtrusive. It may be in the midst of us, and we not know it. "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation." In all my life the example of Dr. Whiton has been "A light to my path." No character has been more constantly before my mind. Though my youth precluded the possibility of forming an intimate acquaintance with him in the more tender and delicate relations of friendship, yet this I can truly say, that, of all men with whom it has been my privilege to hold acquaintance, I have never met a more perfect Christian gentleman.

May the mantle of this remarkable man fall on his successors in the sacred office, and, as we insensibly become like the heroes of our contemplation, may his life and character be so constantly exhibited that his virtues may ever characterize the sons and daughters of this, our native town!

The reading by Mrs. Emma M. Huntley, of Milford, was of a high order. She was the daughter of an Antrim woman, Harriet J. Chapin. (See Chapin family.) The piece rendered was "The Rising of 1776," and elicited much applause. Mrs. Huntley has fairly achieved success as a reader, and is highly appreciated by the most cultivated audiences.

RESPONSE OF REV. J. M. WHITON, PH. D., OF EASTHAMPTON, MASS.

"Influence of hill-towns on the destiny of our country."

The subject which is proposed to me is, "The influence of the hill-towns upon the destiny of the republic." As I begin to think of this, I am reminded how the thought has come to me, when I have stood upon the bridge at Lawrence, fronting the fall, where the Merrimack makes its last plunge in its path to the sea, that the waters of our Great Brook mingle with that flood, and bring their pressure to bear upon those mill-wheels. And as I have stood by our brook, and listened to the dash of its cascades from the pond to the river, I have thought of the work which those waters are waiting to do in the great manufacturing towns. Thus

is presented to us an image of that *living* stream, which, in the country, we see working its way to the city, and which, as we see it turning the wheels of trade and of progress, we love to trace to its source, among the hills. Were he unacquainted with the springs of our national life, a tourist from the European world, passing through these hill-towns, would not see all that makes them interesting to us, who know what they have contributed to the nation.

The lakes that sparkle like gems upon the earth's green mantle; the mountains that stand like sentinels, looking down upon the quiet villages; the variegated reaches of forest, and meadow, and upland pasture, which diversify the landscapes that open from many a turn and many a summit on the highway; the leaping streams that run by many a roadside, and fill many a shady glen with music, — would leave upon his memory many a charming photograph, combined with impressions of a rugged and ingenuous soil, requiring stout labor to wrest from nature a far less liberal return than might be obtained elsewhere. But we, who know what manner of *men* this rough soil develops, may well turn from contemplating those luxuriant lands, —

“Where every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile,”—

to bestow a higher admiration on the soil, which, though so poor that grain must be imported, has made the nation, and the world, its debtor by the export of men. It is a phenomenon equally interesting to the historian and the philosopher, that the hill and the plain have ever reciprocally acted on each other. “The strength of the hills” has descended to the plain, — the culture of the plain has ascended to the hills. The life of the plain has been invigorated by influx from the hills, — the life of the hills has been beautified by tribute from the plains. This current and counter current, in their perennial flow, have always exhibited a form appropriate to the spirit of the times.

In barbarian ages and lands, as often as the dwellers of the plain made advances in the arts, and acquisitions in the comforts of life, the hill populations swarmed down like eagles on the spoil. Thus manly courage and martial strength were stimulated on the plain to resist the invaders, while the rude life of the hills was enriched by glimpses and tastes of better condition. And when the hill and the plain had learned to dwell together in peace, the mutual interchange of strength and beauty was none the less marked. When Rome had become the mistress of the nations, her greatest soldier, Marius, — her greatest orator, Cicero, — her greatest living poet, Horace, — her greatest scientist, Pliny, — came to her from the hill-towns. And, in return, the villas and country-seats of the wealthy pushed back upon the hills. The poems of Virgil were directed to the improvement of agriculture, and the culture of Pliny projected an academy for his native Comum. It is most interesting to notice, on another continent, and in ancient times, the same current and counter current between the highlands and the plains, which we may have imagined peculiar to our own land and times. When we find that the heads of great mercantile houses, whose lines of business extend over

the cities of Europe and Asia; that the managers of railways controlling the transit from ocean to ocean; that the preachers who guide and inspire our metropolitan churches; that the statesmen whose words flash on electric wires to the ends of the earth, — came down originally from hill-side farms, and drew from springs that bubble out of mountain granite the deep, full life which they infuse into the world's movement, we merely meet modern instances of a phenomenon old as mankind, and likely to manifest itself in time to come, so long as hills hold water-springs and make the source of rivers. The influence, then, of hill-towns on the destiny of our country, is to be perpetual. Though the streams are all the while flowing from the hills, the hills will never empty their springs, so long as the clouds hang over them. If, here and there, we see deserted farms on back roads; if, occasionally, a settlement like West Antrim, or our neighboring Windsor, seems likely to be given back to the encroaching forest, — these are but like those slight subsidences in the coast-line, from which we can never infer that the continents are to be submerged.

The monotonous flat of the prairie, however fertile in wheat, (and *ague*!) the pent-up lodgings of a city boarding-house, however convenient to shops and concert-halls, will never compete to any preponderating and permanent advantage with the life of these hill-side homes, — free from city nuisances, if not furnished with every city convenience; sure of a subsistence, that depends on no great man's favor, but on the rain-drops and the sunbeams that God gives; in constant view of a majestic panorama of nature's changing wonders; accessible to all fresh thought that is worth the reading; near enough the world's rush to hear it, and to feel a lively human interest in the struggle, and yet, as in a quiet eddy of the stream, to be at peace and independence, — the likeliest of all situations in the world, if only controlled by a wise appreciation of what God deems best for man, to secure a life of content and dignity, sending forth a vigorous offspring, and reaching a green old age. Such life is to characterize the hill-towns in the future, as in the past. From farm-houses are to graduate new defenders of the constitution, as eloquent as Daniel Webster, of Franklin; preachers as magnetic as Charles G. Finney, of Warren; other inventors as skillful as Elias Howe, of Spencer; world-embracing missionaries, as influential as Mary Christie, of Antrim. For, just as the streams, which the hills send to the sea, are brought back by cloud chariots, so the quickening influences and impulses which these farm-houses are ever giving to the world's movement, are continually brought back to feed the upland springs of thought and life.

If the country pours its best blood into city arteries, it is not long after the public library springs up in the city that it springs up in the country village. The district school, the church, the cemetery, show, by various improvements, the counter current running up hill. The railroads that bring this secluded valley and these lonely hill-tops so near to the focus of New England's thought and work, could not have thus brought the world to our doors, with all its resources for the improvement of our sequestered life, had not the country boys first gone down to make the money that built these residences, and to develop the business that sus-

tains them. Let the boys go, then, and the girls too, as the boys and girls of past generations have gone. We are neither to check nor to grieve over an emigration that has made the land far richer and stronger than if all the young adventurers had taken root on the hill-sides. The Great Brook, let it run never so full to find the mill-wheels, will never drain the deep reservoir from which it flows. Nor will the young people who seem to hear the voice of destiny calling them hence to more exhausting labors and more uncertain harvest than the home farm proffer ever drain away the strength of this town. As my college class sung themselves at graduation, a hundred strong, —

"Some will go to Greece or Hartford,
Some to Norwich or to Rome,
Some to Greenland's icy mountains;
More, perhaps, will stay at home."

So we may be sure that that Providence, whose invisible influence impel us, in our freedom, to go just where we are wanted in his plan will see to it that the life of these hill-towns, refreshed and adorned, as will ever be, by the reflex influences of the constant emigration of the flower of our youth, will ever retain a charm adequate to bind to the birthplace enough to hold the plow, and swing the ax, and fill the church, and feed the stream of our national energies with an unfailing procession of sons and daughters, as of yore.

One word, just uttered, suggests to me the thought with which should bring these remarks to a close. It is through the *church*, that the hill-towns are to hold in the future, as in the past, a share in shaping the destiny of our republic. *What* their share has been, may be seen by referring to the lists of preachers of the gospel that have been raised up in some of the hill churches. One such church in Connecticut has sent out, during two hundred years, forty ministers. How far that little candle throws its beams! And many a city church is indebted, if not for its minister, yet for its strong men and helpful women, who supply its charities and wield its influence, to little, weak, sister churches (mother churches ought they rather to be called) upon New Hampshire hills.

These mother churches, then, must live. Here, in these days of shifting novelties, we find religious conservatism. Here the social focus still found at the sanctuary, and the house of God is still "the *meeting-house*"; the weekly social rendezvous is still at the prayer-meeting. Here the simple Bible truth, which the fathers accepted, is received by the children, who have not yet learned that the book is unfit to be read as the best of classics, in our schools. And, as a familiar word in our language records the historical fact that Christianity originally spread from the city to the country, and reached the village dwellers, "pagani or pagans, last of all, so we may be sure that any partial reverse movement will be felt here last of all, and Christianity find in our villages her most permanent seat. Whatever city temples may be deserted, the people will still offer sacrifice in "the high places," and will love to say "Our fathers worshiped in this mountain." So long as our hill churches shall stand as reservoirs fed from heaven, so long shall streams of the water of life flow throughout the land.

And so shall the praise which old Homer bestowed upon the hills of the Ithaca, that produced the most gifted hero of the Greeks, the praise which the greatest of Roman orators and philosophers borrowed from Homer to bestow upon the rugged hills of his native Arpinum, express the influence with which the hill-towns shall never cease to sway the destiny of the republic, — a glory which will never pass hence, as, with the decay of religion, it has passed from the birthplaces of Ulysses and Cicero, —

“Rugged however they be, they be noble mothers of men.”

RESPONSE OF FRANK H. PIERCE, ESQ., OF CONCORD.

“Lawyers of Antrim.”

This sentiment was responded to by Frank H. Pierce, Esq., of Concord, in a short but very eloquent and interesting address, one of the best given during the day. We regret, exceedingly, that our efforts to procure a copy for insertion in this place have been unsuccessful.

LETTER FROM E. A. WALLACE, ESQ., OF HAVANA, ILL.

“England and Scotland, — fatherlands of our ancestry; together they have given us the best stock the human family can boast.”

E. A. Wallace, Esq., of Havana, Ill., having been invited to respond to this sentiment, wrote the following letter: —

REV. W. R. COCHRANE.

Dear Sir, — Your favor, extending me an invitation to be present at, and take part in, the centennial celebration of Antrim on June 27, was duly received. With many thanks for the same, I regret that my engagements are such that I cannot be with you on that occasion to join in glad rejoicing with the many friends and acquaintances who will be there, as well as to respond to the sentiment proposed. Although separated by many miles, I shall often think of those there assembled in the dear old town of my nativity, for nearly three-quarters of a century the home of my parents, the scene of my early childhood and youth; and, with the recollection, will ascend to heaven a prayer for the peace and prosperity of all its inhabitants.

Hoping that the celebration will be a grand success, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

E. A. WALLACE.

RESPONSE OF HENRY REED, ESQ., OF LOWELL, MASS.

“Reminiscences of old Antrim.”

Henry Reed, Esq., of Lowell, though unable to be present, sent the following response: —

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN, — I am very grateful for the invitation to be present and join in the festivities and exercises

of this interesting occasion. The proper observance of anniversaries of important municipal, as well as state and national, events, is a custom that surely ought to be fostered and encouraged.

Said the eloquent Patrick Henry, "I know of no other way of judging the future, but by the past." There is no way by which a town or nation can make safer or surer progress, than by recalling the past, avoiding its errors, and emulating its virtues. I came to this good old town fifty-three years ago. Almost two generations have passed away since that time, and marvelous changes have taken place during this half-century. When I came here there was not a railroad in New Hampshire, and not even one projected. Now, the iron horse carries mountain visitors, with the greatest ease and comfort, up among the clouds, to the very summit of Mount Washington. Then, it required two days to carry a message from Antrim to Boston. Now, you can send your thoughts around the globe with the rapidity of lightning. Then, the application of steam for mechanical purposes was almost unknown. Now, there is scarcely a town or village in the Granite State but has machinery driven by steam power. As great changes have also taken place regarding other industries. When I lived in this old town, every farmer employed from one to half a dozen men to cut and cure his grass. Now, every important farmer has a mower, a tedder, a horse-rake, a horse hay-fork, and a loader. Instead of doing his haying by the sweat of his brow, he makes his horses and oxen do it for him. Fifty years ago, a barrel of old New England rum was considered as essential, in haying-time, as one of Colby's New London scythes. Now, I trust, that, in the old Granite State, at least, ginger and water, sweetened with molasses, is the strongest beverage allowed on any well-regulated farm. Then, the girls milked the cows, made butter and cheese, washed, baked, mended, spun and wove, and knit, and were thorough-going housekeepers, by the time they were eighteen. Now, the girls, — well, you know better than I do about the farmers' girls of to-day. There have been changes on every hand. The people that I knew fifty-three years ago are nearly all gone.

The number in this large gathering who were in active business life when I came here, is comparatively small. I recall, with many pleasant memories, some of the old families that were then prominent in the town. There are numerous incidents that come back to me in connection with the old homes of Antrim. I can only say here, that these homes were noted for the honest industry, as well as strict integrity and Christian virtues, of their inmates. There were faults, but they are dimmed and overshadowed by the predominating influences making up honest, patriotic, and noble character. May this generation emulate the lives of the fathers and mothers of half a century ago!

And, in closing, Mr. President, let me offer you this sentiment: The old homes of Antrim, — may their benign influences be felt and cherished by all who have emanated from them to the latest generation!

LETTER FROM REV. ARTHUR LITTLE, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

"The host that have gone from Antrim to bless all parts of the land."

In response to this sentiment, Rev. Arthur Little, of Chicago, Ill., sent the following letter:—

REV. WARREN COCHRANE.

My Dear Friend,—I trust you will pardon my delay in answering your card of invitation to be present and share in the centennial celebration at Antrim. Had there been any possibility of doing myself so great a pleasure, I should have given you speedy notice. I like this centennial business first-rate, and am sorry to lose any opportunity of having a hand in it. I should enjoy speaking, for a few moments, in response to the sentiment mentioned in your note. It is a grand theme. Antrim is rich in history. Settled by a little the best stock the world ever saw, she has been sending out a continuous stream of blessing during all the years of the century. Her sons and daughters have marked the whole breadth of the continent with their footsteps. Wisconsin is, to-day, in possession of one gifted clergyman whose mother was an Antrim woman, the daughter of Dr. Whiton,—Rev. C. H. Richards, of Madison. He is an honor to the State capital, a power for good throughout the commonwealth. I am so glad that my father had the good sense to marry an Antrim girl. I shall not seem to boast if I say that a *better, purer, truer*, nobler woman was never born, or reared, or married in that good old town. If I am anything, or shall ever do anything, it will be owing very, very largely to the influence of that mother. I love Antrim for my mother's sake. To review the history of Antrim, or almost any other New Hampshire town, for a hundred years, were enough to fill the heart of any son of the Granite State with honest pride.

The past is secure. I glory in it. The future is what troubles me. It will be a sorry day for this republic, for this great, expanding West, if the time comes when Antrim, and other towns like her, has no more sons and daughters, rich in tried qualities, good character, and rugged enterprise, to send forth to the great work of molding and fashioning these new States and opening territories into Christian commonwealths, after the New Hampshire pattern. Sometimes I fear that time has almost been reached. But I will not indulge in gloomy forebodings. The fathers' God is still the God of the children, and he will preserve us.

Be kind enough to assure the good people of Antrim of my interest in their anniversary, and of the joy it would give me to be with them, personally, in its observance. I know the retrospect will bring strength and hope to your hearts, for the years to come. Know that my prayer mingles with all yours that the century to come may be as rich in good men and women, and good works, as the century that closes with this hour.

Faithfully yours,

ARTHUR LITTLE.

LETTER FROM AMASA EDES, ESQ., OF NEWPORT, N. H.

The following letter from Amasa Edes, Esq., of Newport, N. H., nearly eighty-five years of age, was sent in reply to an invitation to be present at the centennial celebration : —

REV. W. R. COCHRANE.

Dear Sir, — Your favor of the 8th instant is received, and I reply that there is no prospect that my health will be such as to enable me to be present with you on your centennial day. I much regret this, for there is much to attach me to Antrim. There was I born, there repose the ashes of my mother, and there was I first inspired with a love of letters. When about five years old, I attended the common school, taught by a Mr. Gregg. From being much his smallest scholar, or from some other cause, he held me in his lap for hours, while hearing his classes recite, drew me pictures with his pen, and gained my love for himself and my studies, so at the end of the term I could read well in plain reading. I hope you will have an agreeable meeting, and that everything will pass off according to your plan, that your town will be prosperous and celebrated for the intelligence and virtue of its people, and at its next centennial will show improvements and progress greater even than the present.

With great respect,

AMASA EDES.

LETTER FROM HON. GEORGE W. NESMITH, OF FRANKLIN, N. H.

The following letter from Hon. George W. Nesmith, of Franklin, N. H., will be read with interest, because of its numerous personal allusions : —

REV. W. R. COCHRANE.

My Dear Sir, — Be pleased to receive for yourself, and convey to your associates upon the committee, my warmest expressions of gratitude for your kind invitation to be present at your approaching centennial festival. It would afford me sincere pleasure to revisit the scenes of my early days. Nearly all the companions of my youth have gone to their rest. Not enough survive to recount the interesting events and achievements of their own day and generation, much less the history of their virtuous ancestry. I congratulate your town upon your patriotic efforts to obtain a full record of its early and progressive history. Rev. Dr. Whiton rescued from oblivion much valuable material, which will necessarily constitute the corner-stone, upon which foundation you will build a rich edifice for us to look upon.

Antrim can boast of a worthy ancestry. I imagine myself upon my father's old homestead, and there located I look south for his nearest neighbor, and find the good old Deacon Joseph Boyd and his excellent wife, both models of industry and benevolence. They never turned away the hungry or naked from their door without some supply.

boy ever returned home from district school, in good health, without a sharp appetite, and many times we can attest to the generous donations of food from the hand of good Mrs. Boyd — blessed be her memory! With much interest we used to hear her relate how, in the early days of her residence in Antrim, she drove off the bear with a broomstick, that had attacked her pig in the pen. Now I recollect the first settler on the east next to my father's house, Mr. McKean, who resided there for many years, and where his son Joseph was born, who afterward became the eminent school commissioner for the State of New York. A gentleman capable of judging his merits, one who knew him well, says he has never been surpassed by any successor, in the able discharge of the duties of this responsible office, in that State. Dea. John Taylor, a man of great moral worth, succeeded McKean. On the north, our neighbor was Thomas Brown, who was a brave Revolutionary soldier, and recounted with much interest his personal achievements. He lived to a good old age, and led an honorable and blameless life.

On the west, the first settler and nearest neighbor was John Gilmore, from Londonderry. For a number of years he occupied the Cole, or Tennant, or Weston, or Whiton farm. He was a highly respectable citizen, and emigrated to the State of Ohio. Just north of Gilmore was Capt. Daniel Miltimore, who held the rank of lieutenant in Capt. Peter Clark's company, in the battle of Bennington. With this company you will find enrolled, if I mistake not, many of the good citizens, then of Antrim, who rendered memorable service in that glorious struggle one hundred years ago. Now we may place ourselves in the various districts of the town, among the early inhabitants. We shall find occasion to record similar meritorious conduct, illustrating the deep, virtuous, moral principle which stamped the character of our ancestry. They have given to their posterity splendid examples, worthy of imitation by this and future generations. I regret exceedingly that I cannot be with you in person, on this festive occasion, but my pressing engagements at Dartmouth will not permit. I shall be with you in spirit, and I adopt Goldsmith's language in remembrance of his own native city, —

"Where'er I roam, whatever realms I see,
My heart, untraveled, fondly turns to thee."

With sentiments of great respect,

GEO. W. NESMITH.

POEM BY JAMES AIKEN, ESQ., OF LEWISBURG, PENN.

The following poem is from the pen of James Aiken, Esq., a venerable man of Lewisburg, Penn., and relative of Dea. James Aiken, the first permanent settler of Antrim : —

Ye men of Antrim, these rude lines
Are written by a friendly hand;
And my forefathers, like your own,
Helped to subdue your land.

POEM BY JAMES AIKEN, ESQ.

And though my feet have never trod
New Hampshire's hills, so grand, so high,
Long, long your scenery sublime
Has charmed my mental eye.

Oh, call me brother! for my sires,
Like yours, were patriots, true and brave;
They periled life, and all they had,
Our nation's life to save.

Our town, — one hundred years of age!
Not one, now living, saw its birth.
Its history shows us change on change,
Like all the things of earth.

Change seems the universal law;
Suns, planets, systems, never rest;
But all, in silence, onward move,
Obeying God's behest.

Man's intellect and moral state
Must change, — for better or for worse :
The former be a blessing pure,
The latter be a curse!

Nations, communities, as well,
When not advancing, must recede;
And those that wiser, better grow,
Are largely blest indeed.

We cannot boast; but surely, we
Have light our fathers never saw;
And what, with them, was theory,
With us is fixed law.

Oh, had our moral growth kept pace
With intellectual advance,
Then duty's pathway we might see
At the first searching glance !

Our noble ancestors were men
And women of high moral worth;
And who can tell how fast, how far,
Their influence marks the earth!

In a smooth lake a pebble drops;
We see the waves approach the shore;
Even so, the influence of our deeds
Moves onward evermore.

Lord, make us worthy of our sires!
And oh, may our superior light
Show us the way to noble deeds,
Make coming ages bright!

LETTER FROM HON. W. B. DINSMORE, OF NEW YORK.

The following letter from Hon. W. B. Dinsmore, of New York, received in reply to the invitation extended to him to be present at the centennial anniversary : —

W. R. COCHRANE.

Dear Sir, — It would give me pleasure to accept your polite invitation to be present at the centennial celebration of Antrim, on the 27th of June, but my engagements are such as to prevent my enjoying the things to be seen and heard on that interesting occasion. I trust there may be a delightful gathering of old and young, to listen to the interesting accounts by the speakers of the energy, perseverance, industry, and moral power of the first settlers of Antrim, in their trials, tribulations, and sufferings to subdue the forests and provide homes for themselves and their offspring. New England thrift and pluck have made a mark wherever its people have wandered, and will continue, I hope, to make their impress felt "while the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls a wave." Regretting the necessity which keeps me at home, I remain,

Your most obedient servant,

W. B. DINSMORE.

LETTER FROM STEPHEN G. ABBOTT, OF NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

The past of Antrim contrasted with the present."

Rev. Stephen G. Abbott, having been invited to respond, sent the following letter from North Adams, Mass., where he was residing for a season : —

W. R. COCHRANE.

Dear Brother, — I very much regret my inability to accept your invitation to be present at the approaching centennial anniversary of the good old town of Antrim, and participate in the exercises of the occasion. For thirty-eight years it has been the only spot on earth that I call by that peerless name, — *home!*

Most of the tender recollections of my childhood seem to have been connected with the family and household goods, when we became the adopted children of your goodly town. Whenever, in the wanderings of my pilgrimage, my thoughts rove in search of a pleasant and a final resting-place, they settle down in the ancestral homestead at Clinton, the story of all those memories, painful and joyous, which give to the *home* its indescribable and incomparable fascination. There I passed the point of transition from irresponsible youth to the stern reality of life's mission. There I consecrated myself to the work of the gospel ministry. From the little church now worshiping at South Antrim, I received my license to preach. There was the scene of those early years, weaving a variegated web of successes and failures, which formed the most marked and profitable period of every poor but ambitious man's experience. In the old mansion, or adjoining cottage, I grew up under the eyes of father, mother, three sisters, a brother and a brother's

wife, dear to me as a sister, and of her brother, who had, for many years, been to me what only a brother can be, and their precious dust lies in your beautiful cemeteries, awaiting the voice of death's conqueror, calling them forth to life and immortality. There was born my only son and child, who has proved himself worthy a better father, and whose filial devotion none but loving parents' hearts can appreciate. During the vicissitudes of these years, I, with my family, learned, by grateful experience, what great, warm, sympathetic hearts beat within the bosoms of the sturdy yeomanry of your rough hills and verdant vales. Nor can I ever forget the tender, self-denying, delicate attentions of the revered Dr. Whiton and his devoted wife, during the sicknesses and deaths in our family. It is no wonder that their pure example and faithful instruction, for so many years, should be left upon the character of the people.

Love Antrim! Why should I not? With a home around which gather such associations, in a State that has no peer in the nation, should be less than human if I did not love it! It will be just for years, the third of July next, since I first entered the town, and, on the following day, so cold that fires were kept in all the houses, I aided in raising the house that became my future home. I can realize the flight of this long period of time, only when I note the changes it has wrought. The old men and women of that time have all gone to their rest. The middle-aged have become old. The young are just passing, with me over life's summit. So the stream of life, like a great river, is flowing steadily along, constantly emptying its treasures into the great ocean of eternity. This thought must come up, most impressively, before you, on the day of your gathering, and, though it may beget a feeling of sadness, it will more tenderly link the past with the present, and so chasten your festivities as to inspire sentiments in more delightful harmony with the occasion. How varied will be the emotions awakened in the hearts of the people, by memories that will come trooping from the past, and messages from the future which will respond to the prophetic imagination! And how sublime, as well as delightful, the thought, that He whom the past and the future are alike present, will preside over you, and harmonize all with His own grand purposes.

It is one of the very painful self-denials of my life, that I cannot be with you in person, as I certainly shall be in spirit. Accept the sincere expression of my heart in the following sentiment: Glorious old Antrim—in all her inhabitants, her institutions, and her interests, may the second century of her history be to the first as the meridian sun to the morning star!

Very truly your friend and brother,

STEPHEN G. ABBOTT.

RESPONSE OF COL. SILAS DINSMORE.

"Military of Antrim."

Responded to, in writing, by Col. Silas Dinsmore.

My first acquaintance with the military of Antrim was about the year

1810 or 1811. I remember going to a training, with my father, down to Jacob Tuttle's store (the place where James Tuttle now lives). It was the custom, in those days, to train at Tuttle's store and Christie's hotel, alternately, where there was something to take; not the poison of the present day, but the pure article, — unadulterated New England rum. At that training, Parker Morse was captain; Daniel McIlvaine, lieutenant; and William Gregg, ensign. The next year Capt. Morse resigned, and, Daniel McIlvaine declining promotion, William Gregg was chosen captain; David McCalley, lieutenant; and Thomas Gregg, ensign.

To show the spirit of patriotism existing in Antrim at that time, I will relate an incident that occurred during the war of 1812. The Twenty-sixth Regiment was required to furnish a certain number of men (I do not remember how many) to go to Portsmouth to defend that place against an expected raid of the British. David McClure, then in command of the north company, received his orders during Sunday service, after which he notified his company to meet at Christie's the next day, either to volunteer or stand a draft. The company met promptly, was paraded, and the object of meeting stated by the officers, who proposed that the musicians march round the company, as it stood in line, when those who wished to volunteer were to fall in after the music. By the way, some, if not all, of the musicians wished to be considered as volunteers; among the number, Clark and Jesse Atwood, drummers. When the word was given to march, the entire company fell into line; but, as there were not so many men wanted, most of them were counted out, greatly to the disappointment of some. Among this number were Thomas Dunlap and Ira Wallace, who went home with heavy hearts. On arriving at home they were informed that a draft had been made in the town of Windsor, and, if my memory serves me right, James Walker and Simeon Buck were the drafted men; at any rate, Thomas Dunlap and Ira Wallace went over to Windsor that same night and agreed to take the places of the drafted men. Samuel McClure took the place of a drafted man in Francetown. All that went from Antrim to Portsmouth, at that time, returned safely, with the exception of Ira Wallace, who died from sickness. I mention this circumstance to show that the spirit of patriotism existing in 1776 was not extinguished at the time of which I speak. With the same spirit, exhibited in 1861, you are more familiar than I, since I was absent from the town. In the foregoing remarks I have referred only to the north company, which was No. 6 in the Twenty-sixth Regiment. There was a company in the south part of the town, with whose history I am not familiar. I think, that, about the year 1817, the two companies were united, and made choice of David McCalley, captain; John McNeil, lieutenant; and Moody Barker, ensign. Previous to this, a grenadier company had been formed, by enlistments from the several infantry companies in the regiment. As that company had been reduced in numbers, the infantry company in Antrim being enlarged by the union of the two, permission was granted to fill up the grenadier company by enlistments from this infantry. This took place in 1822. The company was promptly filled, procured a new uniform, and, from that time until the active duty of the

military was abolished by law, the grenadier company was none in the regiment, in point of discipline and military drill. experience in active military duty was in 1815, on the reception of peace with England. Col. McClure proposed to have rejoicing, and, accordingly, everybody was invited to meet at that purpose. The boys met and formed themselves into a company, making choice of Jesse Christie for captain, and Clar for lieutenant. I had the honor of being a private in that. We had a swivel for a field-piece. We marched to the meet where Rev. Dr. Whiton stated the object of the gathering, and the exercises with prayer. Daniel M. Christie then read the of peace, and made an appropriate address, when the crowd procession and marched to Christie's, where the remainder was spent in a general good time. I was then thirteen years of the law required boys to perform military duty at the age of sixteen looked forward, with anxious anticipation, to the time when I counted in; but, before I arrived at the age of sixteen, the law changed, making eighteen the legal age. This placed me in ground for two years; but these passed away and my name was upon the roll. On the eighteenth of September, 1820, I met Cork plain, under Capt. Moody Barker (I was eighteen years of every day). Under Capt. Barker, I performed all the duty required private soldier for two years. In 1822 the grenadier company organized, and I was one of the first to join. From this time I to perform military duty for twenty-nine years, when it was required. Now, as old as I am, I should enjoy a day of recreation performing private duty in a well-drilled military company, but in any other way imaginable.

POEM BY MRS. STEPHEN G. ABBOTT.

The following centennial poem, from the pen of Mrs. G. Abbott, was omitted in the exercises of the day, written communications, for lack of time : —

To-day a hundred rolling years
 Complete their final round,
 Since here our sires, in desert wild,
 Their altars sought and found.
 Through long and weary years of toil
 Each struggled for a prize;
 And now, where stood the forest tall,
 See happy homes arise.

From early morn till latest day
 They toil, in want and pain,
 Till they behold a rich reward
 In fields of waving grain,

Which soon the willing, winding streams
 Impel the mills to grind.
 And education's mills soon yield
 The grain that feeds the mind.

And now the rough ascent is made
 To find a Mount Moriah,
 Whereon to build a meeting-house
 Without a bell or spire.
 A church was formed, and placed in care
 Of good and wise divine,
 Who, if a wanderer left his fold,
 Reversed him into line.

Through all the years the wheat and tares
 Have both together grown,
 And side by side shall grow, till when
 The Master claims his own.
 Their names on monuments are graved
 O'er many a mound of dust,
 Which, at the Father's mighty word,
 Shall yield its hallowed trust.

Their honored names we still transmit
 To our own children dear,
 Who to their sons shall bear them down, —
 Untarnished, bright, and clear.
 Throughout full many a hundred years,
 In long and bright array,
 May all, with glory, gild the roll
 On each centennial day!

RESPONSE OF DR. JAMES STICKNEY, OF PEPPERELL, MASS.

The physicians of Antrim."

R. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF MY NATIVE TOWN,—
 I regret that some one more competent than myself had been called upon
 to respond to the sentiment just offered; yet, unused as I am to public
 speaking, the inspiration of the occasion prompts me to give, in a few
 words, some of the leading points in the character, and the circumstances
 under which the early physicians labored.

I regret that I am unable to give a memorial of the physicians of the
 town prior to 1807, when my father, Dr. Jeremiah Stickney, commenced
 the practice of medicine here, as successor of Dr. Nathan W. Cleaves,
 who died a short time previous.

Simultaneously with Dr. Stickney, Dr. Charles Adams established
 himself at the Center of the town, from whence he soon removed to the
 North Village, remaining there nine years. He had several children
 here, among whom is Hon. Charles Adams, Jr., now of Boston, who

has filled, with honor to himself, many important offices in the State, his father having removed to Oakham, Mass., in 1816. At that time, when the inhabitants were few and scattered, with roads almost impassable except on horseback, with drifting snows in winter, without the comfortable protection which we of the present generation so much require, the country doctor displayed as much heroism in his profession as is exhibited in any calling whatsoever.

Physicians were settled at wide distances from one another, and consultations, in cases of emergency, were attended with much delay; consequently, each was often thrown upon his own resources: yet I venture to say that crises were met with as great promptitude and skill by them as by the average physician of to-day. Of Dr. Jeremiah Stickney, who was located at the North Branch, and in continuous practice for more than half a century, — may I not be permitted to say? were mine the conviction that duties to the sick well performed, hardships manfully endured, sacrifices unflinchingly made for those he loved and labored for; were mine the conviction that such qualities were possessed by myself as I know they were by him, — I would ask no higher commemoration.

My recollections of Dr. Israel Burnham, who was settled at the south part of the town, are, that he was a gentlemanly and quiet man, kind and conciliatory in his deportment toward others, attentive to his profession, and that he held the confidence of those who required his presence in the sick-room.

To those who have practiced medicine in town since 1840, when I left it, to return only at long intervals, and whose acquaintance I have not the privilege of possessing, I would only offer this sentiment: Were their mission has been fulfilled, may they deserve and receive a eulogium as worthy as their predecessors!

RESPONSE OF ISAAC BALDWIN, OF CLINTON, IOWA.

"Hardihood and toil of the fathers and mothers of Antrim."

MR. CHAIRMAN,— We are met to commemorate, in an appropriate manner, an event of which there are no living witnesses; and it becomes those who have always been at home in these seats, living in sight of these hills and yonder mountains, as well as those whose tired steps have brought them hither after long absence, while reviewing the scenes, to renew the traditions of, and to recall from the vanishing past whatever gave character to, those who, through toil and trouble, laid the foundations and erected thereon the institution which we honor and celebrate as the town.

In response to the sentiment uttered, we are not called upon to demonstrate the fact that the founders of this institution, the builders of the home seat of civilization, were possessed, in large measure, of the genuine hardihood that springs from trial and culture, nor to prove that they did toil right faithfully to establish this heritage. If this were our theme, it would be enough to say, that they were descended, without corruption, from the Scotch-Irish stock of North Ireland, Presbyterians.

in faith, of the old school at that, case-hardened by the fires of bigotry and the waters of affliction, well versed in the history and traditions of their church and people, who knew, by practice, what virtue there is in continuance, and from whom they inherited, not wealth, nor favor of kings, nor liberal franchise, but a love of liberty, and the will to maintain it! No hot-house plants were they who made this heritage.

If we consider the time in the history of our country during which the fathers and mothers of Antrim took unto themselves a corporate name and set out to obtain a charter and other conveniences, we find nothing auspicious, no exhibition of effeminacy, nor any softening influence upon such a people. In the disastrous campaign of 1777, the hardships of Valley Forge, with the capital of the nation in possession of a victorious enemy, — the cause of King George was not the cause of the people here. Here were none to yield to his exactions or submit to his dictation; and the record does not impeach the truth of the assertion, that those who went hence to maintain their cause were animated by that true courage, that genuine hardihood, which does everything for the right, and were imbued with wisdom to direct.

If we consider what nature had done for the fathers and mothers of Antrim, when Providence cast their lot among these hills and valleys, we perceive that she had not been lavish in the bestowal of ways and means for the advancement of civilization. Beyond a pure air, pure waters, and a not unhealthy climate, she showed them no special favors. No deep bays, embosomed in gently nestling hills clothed with verdure; no majestic streams, natural highways for the world's commerce; no land of voluptuous undulations, so willing to yield all that a proper appetite might crave; no bread-fruit hung overhead mid leafy shade, making sufficient food and shelter; no land of sensual delights, — but everything grave, serious, and solemn, created to be the domain of intelligence. A rugged soil, a rigorous climate, the parent stock, the discipline of the church, and the hardships of war, fore-ordained the fathers and mothers of Antrim to be a hardy race, inured to toil.

They had been trained to believe, and they so taught, that work was a divine institution, and, in faith, to trace the wisdom of God in so ordering. The intimate relation of works and faith was a favorite theme of both preachers and people, and this the lesson taught: "You need expect nothing but by labor."

RESPONSE OF COL. SAMUEL I. VOSE.

"Antrim forty years ago."

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN, — It is a source of satisfaction and real pleasure to me to meet so many of my old acquaintances and friends here to-day. And, as I look upon their smiling faces, my mind reverts to the time when the cares, perplexities, and struggles of life were unknown to many of us. And it must be gratifying indeed to the people of Antrim to meet so many of the sons and daughters of the good old town, who have come from the East and the West, the North

and the South, to congratulate each other and participate in the exercises of the occasion.

I have looked forward to this day, for the past few years, anticipating that it would be one of the most enjoyable holidays of my life. And should I say my expectations were not fully realized, so far as human effort could accomplish that result, I should speak an untruth; and should I say that my cup of happiness was full, I should commit a similar error: for there will probably be but few days in our whole lives in which we shall experience more sad and pleasant thoughts intermingled, than on this, our centennial day.

While this day, so long anticipated, is made a season of rejoicing and festivity, it of necessity calls upon us to review, with more or less of satisfaction, the record of the past.

And now, let our minds revert to forty years ago, as the events of one hundred years ago must be learned from history alone.

Mr. President, when I look over this vast assemblage of human forms and faces, and strain my eyes to select therefrom those of father, mother, brother, sister, neighbor, and townsman, that we were wont to see on this sacred spot forty years ago, how sad to realize that we find so few! And shall we ask why it is so? Yes: and yon marble-dotted inclosure sends back the answer.

But let us not dwell on things so sad, but take a glance at the manufacturing interests of the town, as they were forty years ago. Then, our friend Thomas Poor manufactured the common kinds of leather; also the patent or morocco leather, which, I think, was about the first of this kind manufactured in New England; he also did quite a lumber business, gathering in the pines from the east part of the town and from the Society Land. Then there was one other saw-mill at the South Village, which, I think, comprised all the manufacturing at that place. At Clinton Village we find the manufacture of cotton yarn, by Dea. Imila Wright, who was one of the pioneers of cotton manufacturing in New Hampshire, which was then jealously looked upon as being rather a dangerous business for the best interest of the town, as in those days each household was a rival manufactory on a small scale. Next we come to North Branch, where we find the quite extensive tannery of Dea. William Little, who, I think, also manufactured the first boots and shoes in town, except those made at home by men who went from house to house, which was called in those days "whipping the cat." There was also one saw-mill at North Branch, and the wool-carding and cloth-dressing mill of Franklin Reed.

This, I believe, comprised pretty nearly all the manufacturing by power in the town forty years ago. But it must be remembered, that, in those days, almost every house in town was a manufactory in itself, — where woolen, cotton, and linen cloth was spun and wove, and, after being sent to the mill of Franklin Reed, where it was colored, fulled, and dressed, was made up at home, generally by some maiden lady of doubtful age, who would rig out the boys and girls for the winter schools; the boys in striped frocking, and the girls in their neat, checked, home-made gowns, — that is what they called them forty years ago, — cut to fall

closely about their limbs. But stop! Methinks I hear some young lady exclaim, "Oh, my! how they would look!" But let me tell you, young ladies, those plain dresses were not without their attractions. I have known a young man to ask permission to follow one of them to the wearer's home from a spelling-school a mile and a half distant, treading the middle ridge of a new snow-made country road all the way; and that, I think, is about as well as the young men will do by you to-day.

But, Mr. President, I fear that you will think I am wandering from the subject; and would it be strange, when one's mind becomes fixed on moving manufactured dry goods?

Have I spoken of the schools? I think I have alluded to them somewhere; but I wish to speak of them more explicitly, for fear that some of you might think that I have never known what a school was. Well do I remember the old school-house west of the pond. There is where I graduated, after attending seven terms of seven to eight weeks each, under the tutorship of B. F. Wallace, Mary Duncan, Rachel Fletcher, and Annie Fisk. And nobly did they perform their task, considering the material they had to work with. But oh, such a job to get ready to go to school in those days! We had to hunt up, after having laid away for nine or ten months, "Peter Parley's Geography," "Colburn's Arithmetic," "Webster's Spelling-Book," "Easy Lessons in Reading," and the old "English Reader." Grammar I need not speak of, for you will readily see that it had not come into use in our district at that time, and did not in my whole course. With the addition of an earthen or free-stone inkstand, containing a little cotton saturated with ink, and a wooden stopper; two or three undutched goose-quills freshly plucked from the old gray goose; ay, and one thing more, which I had almost forgotten to mention, the leaden plummet, which required so much skill to mold, and, when finished, was a remarkable cross between a tomahawk and a shingling hatchet, — thus equipped, we were ready for a full term of school, forty years ago.

But enough! I know that I have already trespassed too far upon your valuable time. But, in conclusion, I find that these social reunions serve to revive old and pleasant associations and friendships, partially obscured by the corroding hand of time. True, some of us have come here, with our heads bleached by the frosts of many winters, to find no near relative to welcome us. Yet it is our privilege to turn aside to yonder graveyard, and there to linger in silent sadness by the tombs of our dearly remembered but departed friends.

But adieu to melancholy musings on the past. The cheering and rosy coloring of the present and the future now demands our attention. And when from this visit to our native town we have returned to our respective homes and various duties and avocations, the memory of this occasion will always be fraught with pleasure. It will cause our hearts to overflow with gratitude to God for these sacred privileges, and fill our minds with an enduring fragrance.

RESPONSE OF DEA. A. H. DUNLAP OF NASHUA.

WHO ARE THE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF JERUSALEM.

RESPONSE OF DEA. A. H. DUNLAP, OF NASHUA.

"Men and women of 1777 who laid the foundation of the church in Antrim."

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF MY NATIVE TOWN,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I meet you on this deeply interesting occasion. After the lapse of many years since I turned my face from the home of my boyhood to seek my fortune elsewhere, I am allowed by a kind Providence to meet you again, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of this good old town of ours.

I thank you, fellow-citizens, that you have entertained and matured the idea of celebrating this event; and that you have called back the wandering sons and daughters of the old town to participate with you in the pleasures of this occasion. And I thank you again, that, instead of confining yourselves to the exact day of the year named in the act of incorporation, you have rather chosen this beautiful day, in this beautiful month of June, for us to meet you and turn our thoughts backward for a little while, as we review some of the more important events of the century that has just closed.

You have invited us to meet you at the *old Center Church*, under the shadow of whose dome we are now assembled. Here our fathers and mothers used to worship, and here we, in our childhood, learned to love and venerate the house of God.

This is indeed to me one of the most thrillingly interesting spots in all the world, and I can assure you that those of us who have come back to the old homestead could not have felt at home in any other place on an occasion like this. Once more I have the pleasure of looking out upon these grand old mountains, and these beautiful green fields and forests, as I did in my early days. Every hill and valley and brook presents the face of an old friend; and their image is so indelibly stamped upon my memory, that no time or change of condition can ever efface them. These have not changed; but all else, how changed! To-day we stand around the graves of more than four generations of men and women that have passed away since Philip Riley struck the first blow towards the first settlement of the town, in 1744.

In yonder cemetery, silently and peacefully reposes the sacred dust of my father and mother, and many of my kindred and best friends. To that sacred shrine my thoughts go out instinctively; and as I hold communion with their departed spirits, and call to mind their many virtues, and the deep interest they ever took in my welfare, the tear of affection rises unbidden, while I bow in sorrow over their green graves.

Our greeting here to-day has been most cordial and satisfactory. We recognize, among those assembled, many of our dear old friends and acquaintances, who were school-fellows with us when we were a *little* younger than we are now. But a shade of sadness comes over us as we call to mind other dear ones who have fallen by the way since we last met. In vain we search for them among the living; their names are only found on the long catalogue of the dead.

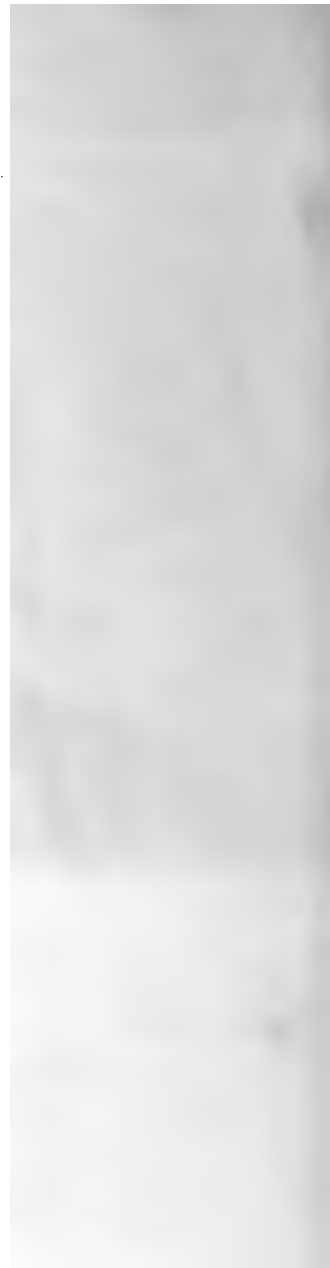
But, Mr. President, I must not longer indulge in this strain of reflection, for you have invited me to speak of the "Men and women of 1777 who laid the foundation of the church of Antrim."



1864



A. H. Dunlap.



assigning this task to me, I fear you have made a mistake, for I frankly admit that I am not equal to it. To do this subject justice, I need give substantially a history of the town for several years from its settlement. This you do not expect me to give, and I will not attempt it to any considerable extent.

This town, as is well known, was settled to a large extent by Scotch-Presbyterians, whose ancestors emigrated from the county of Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, and landed in Boston in 1718. Subsequently, a portion of this colony selected a tract of country in this State and gave it the name of Londonderry, in honor of the county from which they had emigrated. From this colony most of the early settlers of Antrim had their origin.

The first man who began a settlement in this town was Philip Riley, who located himself on the farm now owned by Reed P. Whittemore, in the northeast part of the town, in 1744. Two years subsequently, on the date, a sudden attack upon a garrison-house in Hopkinton, and the escape of its inmates, by the Indians, spread alarm through the neighboring settlements, and caused Riley to flee into Massachusetts, where he remained for fifteen years. During this time Antrim was without a permanent inhabitant, and it was not until Aug. 12, 1767, that James Aiken and his family, consisting of his wife and four children, came to what is now the South Village. Mr. Aiken was a pious, Christian man, and subsequently became one of the most prominent and useful men in the town.

He was chosen one of the first deacons of the Presbyterian church, in 1779, and continued in office until his decease in 1799. He was a man of great energy and tenacity of purpose, and his humble cabin was always a safe and welcome retreat for those who sought its shelter, and its generous hospitality was freely extended to all early settlers who needed his assistance.

In the person of Dea. Aiken and wife, we find the first germ of the town in Antrim; and to them more than to any other two individuals, probably, belongs the honor of having laid its foundation, and secured its early prosperity.

After a residence of four long years in his wilderness home, Mr. Aiken found an unspeakable pleasure of receiving a neighbor in the person of John Smith, who came from Londonderry and settled near him in 1751. Mr. Smith was a good, Christian man, and there very soon sprung up between these two men a strong mutual attachment, and the confidence that each reposed in the other was very remarkable, and continued throughout their life.

In 1772, Randall Alexander, John Gordon, and Maurice Lynch began settlements at the North Branch, and in 1773 Dea. John Duncan moved to the town from Londonderry, making the seventh in town. The first that brought his goods was the first one that ever entered the place, and was driven by the Hon. John Bell, the father of two distinguished officers of New Hampshire.

In 1774, Dea. Daniel Nichols, Dea. Joseph Boyd, James Duncan, Daniel McFarland, and James Dickey settled in the southeast part of the town.

In 1775 the settlement of the town was further increased by Alexander Jameson, Matthew Templeton, Richard McAllister, Thomas Stewart, and John McClary; and in 1778, by Dea. Jonathan and Dea. James Nesmith, Daniel Miltimore, and Dea. James Carr: and also in 1784 and 1786, by James Hopkins, Adam and Thomas Dunlap, and Dea. Sutheric Weston. I have thus given by name most of the families who were residents of the town at this time, and I find these same names, with others, amounting to about sixty in all, on the roll that constituted the Presbyterian church in Antrim, as it was organized in 1788. Most of these men and women were descendants of those who settled Londonderry, and kept up their church connection with that people, and would make long journeys with their children to be with them at their regular communion seasons.

Being desirous of organizing themselves into a church, Isaac Cochran was chosen an agent by the town to apply to the presbytery of Londonderry to authorize a minister to visit Antrim for that purpose. Rev. William Morrison, of Londonderry, was delegated for that service, and on the third day of August, 1788, the Presbyterian church was organized, and a board of elders elected, consisting of Deacons James Aiken, Isaac Cochran, and Jonathan Nesmith. On the twenty-fourth day of the same month, Mr. Morrison came a second time, and administered the sacrament of the Lord's supper for the first time in Antrim.

The first sermon that was ever preached in this town of which we have any record was delivered by Rev. Mr. Davidson of Londonderry, in Dea. Aiken's barn, in September, 1775.

For several years subsequent, the people here were able, only occasionally, to have preaching on the Sabbath, and that was usually furnished as a free-will offering by the ministers of the churches in the neighboring towns. To these neighboring churches, not unfrequently would the pious, Christian parents take their offspring, to have conferred upon them the sacred seal of the everlasting covenant.

Up to this time, 1784, the people of this town had no public place in which to worship God on the Sabbath, or to transact the ordinary business of the town. It is a singular fact that most of the business relating to the church was transacted in open town meeting, for the reason that most of the adult male population of the town were members of the church.

The center of the town having been previously determined by a survey that had been ordered for that purpose, the people resolutely set themselves to work to build a meeting-house,—a lot of land having been donated for that purpose by Mr. Samuel Gregg. The lot selected, near the center of the town, was a commanding eminence, "beautiful for situation," and overlooking one of the finest views to be found in southern New Hampshire. Such was the enthusiasm manifested by our pious ancestors in this noble work, that, in twenty days from the time the first blow was struck, the timber was cut down in the forest and hewed, and

the other material got ready, and, on the twenty-eighth day of June, 1785, the first meeting-house in Antrim was erected, — Col. William Gregg, of Londonderry, being master-workman. So overjoyed were the people at the idea of having a house of worship of their own, that, on the very next Sabbath after its erection, they gathered themselves together inside its uncovered walls, beneath the rays of a summer sun, and poured out their hearts to God in grateful acknowledgment for his goodness and mercy in giving them the means to go thus far towards completing a house to the honor of his name. For forty years our fathers "worshipped in this mountain," and to this hallowed spot they came from the most distant parts of the town, in summer and in winter, in sunshine and in storm, bringing with them all the pious characteristics that distinguished the ancient people of God, as they wound their way up this, the "Mount Zion" of their love.

These were the men and women who laid the foundations of the church in Antrim, and most nobly did they do their work. They knew what it was to be poor. They knew what it was to labor and to wait. They put their trust in God, and most devoutly did they rely upon his promises. A scoffing and gainsaying world may point the finger of scorn at the church, if it will, deride its members, and criticise their faults; but a scoffing world has yet to produce something that is better.

What would Antrim have been without a church? We cannot tell; but we have reason to believe that it *would not have been* what we find it to-day. Antrim without a church, we think, would have risen but little above the howling wilderness that Passaconaway saw, when he roamed, unobstructed, through its pleasant valleys, and up and down its beautiful streams. We owe a debt of gratitude to this noble band of Christian men and women, who, through patience and tribulation, laid the foundations of the church, and built upon it a superstructure that we are proud to own as a part of our inheritance; and it well becomes us, their sons and daughters, here to-day, to rise up and call them blessed.

It is a matter of special interest to me, as I survey the early history of this town, that I can remember, and was well acquainted with, most of the men and women who were the early actors in the scenes that we now contemplate. They were old people then, just passing from the stage of active life. But I knew them well. They were men of sterling integrity and of undoubted piety. They were devotedly attached to the ordinances and institutions of the church and of the Sabbath, and would make great sacrifices for their support.

This brief sketch of the founders of the church in this place would be imperfect if I should neglect to speak of the labors and the excellencies of its second pastor, the Rev. John Milton Whiton, D. D. Although he was not among the first settlers of the town, and was not present at the organization of the church, still he was so well known to the early settlers and so intimately connected with everything that related to their history and prosperity, that he can, with propriety, be regarded as their spiritual father. He came here a young man, direct from college, and God seemed to have exactly adapted him to this field of labor; and the

fidelity with which he cultivated it showed how well he was fitted for the work that was put upon him. His sound discussion, fervent piety, and affable manners soon won the love of his people, and for forty-five years he retained their undivided confidence, affection, and support.

Those of us who were children fifty years ago, will remember the deep interest he took in the public schools. Without being authorized by law, or requested by the officers of the town to do so, he rarely allowed a term of school to end without being present at its closing exercises, with no hope or expectation of receiving any pecuniary reward. Like a good shepherd, he was keenly alive for the welfare of the lambs of his flock, and this was shown by the deep interest he took in their studies. The questions he would ask, in reference to the different branches they had been pursuing, were well calculated to bring to the surface what they had learned. And at the close of the school, the parting advice, solemn warning, and fervent prayer of this good man made a deep and lasting impression on the minds of the children.

Mr. Whiton had the rare good fortune of having for a wife a lady who was almost an exact counterpart of himself, in reference to all those qualities that are lovely and of good report. She was intelligent and refined, modest and retiring in her manners. Her amiable and loving disposition attracted people towards her. She was the acknowledged head of every good work among the ladies of the parish, and she did very much, in her quiet way, towards staying up the hands of her husband, and making him the honored instrument, in the hands of God, of conferring great blessings upon this people.

It was my good fortune, for a little while in my early boyhood, to be a member of this Christian household. I saw something of the beauties of its inside working.

I remember the kind consideration that always characterized their intercourse with those who were in their employ; and I have long since come to the conclusion, that no one can be a member of such a family without receiving a blessing. Standing here to-day, Mr. President, I can seem to see this devoted pair, as they appeared many years ago, approaching the house of God at the call of the Sabbath bell, bowing gracefully and greeting with a pleasant smile, as they recognized familiar friends who were standing about the door.

And now, in conclusion, let me say, that it is hardly possible to over-estimate the good influences that proceed from such a man as Rev. Dr. Whiton. His life and labors have been stamped upon the people of this town and their institutions. If he did not plant the church, he watered it with the best dews of divine grace. He watched over it in its infancy, and supported it in its manhood. He gave to it a name and a reputation that it is not possible for a short pastorate to impart to any people. Since he passed away other able and worthy men have labored here, but none more worthy than the young man who now ministers at this altar, wearing, so gracefully and meekly, the mantle that fell from this eminent divine.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

At a little past four o'clock, P. M., a procession was formed, nearly in the order of the morning, and about twelve hundred, stirred by inspiring music from the two bands, marched up to the "Old Parade Ground," or "Old Common," on Meeting-House Hill. No such procession ever marched there before. It was like a pilgrimage to the fathers' graves. The clear and beautiful day was drawing to its close. The distant prospect, strangely sweet, the present scene, so tender and suggestive, conspired to make *that* the grandest hour of the day. The speakers occupied the spot where the first meeting-house stood, while the company covered the old common and thronged the ancient cemetery in the rear. A statement of past associations that hallowed the spot, bringing up the scenes of other days, was then made by Rev. W. R. Cochrane. Prayer was offered by Rev. Harry Brickett, of Hillsborough Bridge, after which a "Dirge over the Old Century," by the New Boston Band, plaintive and touching, swelled on the air, while the large audience listened with thoughtful faces and bowed heads.

Very happy and able remarks were made by Rev. William Clark, D. D. Then a hymn, written for the occasion, as printed in the programme, was sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne"; and the long procession returned, under the same escort, to the church, where the service of the day commenced, from the steps of which at setting sun, by request of the president, Rev. W. R. Cochrane spoke some closing words, and called upon Rev. J. M. Whiton, Ph. D., of Easthampton, Mass., to pronounce the benediction.

Thus ended a day which will long be kept in remembrance by the sons and daughters of Antrim. It was every way a success. No intoxicating drink was on the ground, — no drunkenness, — no noise, — no fighting, — no accident. No loss was suffered by any person. The Antrim Cadets, under Capt. S. R. Robinson, did the escort duty of the day, with honor to themselves and the town. The police arrangements, care of grounds, and distribution of dinner, were in charge of George A. Cochran, Esq., who managed them with great coolness and wisdom. The cost to the town, in addition to all contributed food and labor, was \$661.25.

The following was said of the Antrim centennial by one every way qualified to know and speak : —

I was not prepared for the high-toned entertainment you gave us. I think it was the best-arranged celebration I ever saw, and reflected credit upon the executive ability of its managers. None need be ashamed of their ancestry who looked upon that stalwart company in their native town. I, at least, never looked upon a better-looking or a better-behaved crowd. While memory does its office, I shall never cease to be thankful for having been present !

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

The following notice of the celebration appeared in the "Nashua Telegraph" of June 28, 1877, and is given as a sample of the newspaper comments, — all of which were exceedingly favorable and pleasing. It should be added, that the oldest Antrimite present was Chandler B. Boutwell, Esq., aged ninety-one, while a dozen of eighty and upwards stood upon the ground.

The one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Antrim — the original settlers of which were representative men and women from the Scotch-Irish families of Londonderry — occurred on Wednesday. It was a gala day for the old and young of village and farm; for the multitude of her visiting sons and daughters; for the people who were present from the neighboring towns; for the "strangers within their gates." The weather was perfect; the highways in the best possible condition for travel, and the mountains and valleys — hills, dales, and streams — in their finest robes. In fact, everything imaginable contributed to make the day memorable and of historic pride to the children and children's children of those who participated, to the latest generation.

The decorations were general, and in many cases very beautiful. There was hardly a dwelling-house or other occupied or unoccupied building that did not display the American flag, while in many instances evergreen streamers and floral devices were conspicuous over doors and windows, on trellises and convenient places. Among those who made fine displays were the following: S. A. Peaslee, on the site of the first house — a log cabin — built in the town, the Carter House, John B. Woodbury, Bennett Buckminster, Mrs. Anna Woodbury, Mrs. Mary Woodbury, N. W. C. Jameson, Melvin Poor, John M. Duncan, D. H. Goodell, E. D. and L. W. Putney, the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches, the town-house, — over the door of which, in large letters, was the word "Welcome," — the armory, high-school building, stores, shops, and innumerable dwellings in the three villages and environs.

It is estimated that the gathering numbered between twenty-five hundred and three thousand people, and that fully five hundred turnouts were made fast in this vicinity. Among those from Nashua who were on their native heath, were Major A. H. Dunlap, Mrs. Charles Williams, Mr. John J. Whittemore, Mrs. B. F. Kendrick, Mrs. Charles R. McClary, Mr. Silas Brackett, Mr. James Steele, Mr. Anson Swett, Mrs. Horace Gillis, and others. Among the Nashuans who are natives and were not present are Mrs. E. S. Russell, Messrs. Alzathan Barker, Alvin Brown,

John M. Hopkins, and others. There were also present sons and daughters of Antrim from far and near. Among the number, Dr. Gilman Kimball of Lowell, whose mother was the first person born in the town; C. E. Carter and G. P. Dadmun of Lowell, Dr. James Stickney of Pepperell, Hon. Charles Adams, Jr., of Boston, Dr. Whittemore of Boston, and Col. S. I. Vose of Peterborough. Among the guests were Hon. David Gillis, Hon. Charles Williams, George A. Ramsdell, Esq., Mr. John A. Spalding, Charles R. McClary, Hon. Albert McKean, Mr. Horace Gillis, and B. F. Kendrick, Esq., of Nashua.

At an early hour a procession was formed on the Branch road in the following order:—

Chief marshal, M. B. McIlvaine.

Aids,—Col. S. I. Vose, of Peterborough, and Col. Silas Dinsmore, of Stoddard.

New Boston Brass Band.

Granite State Cadets, — forty men.

Waverly Lodge, I. O. of O. F.

The president of the day, Col. Reed P. Whittemore, orator, poet, speakers, invited guests, clergymen, town officers, and others in carriages.

The procession, which was very creditable for a country place, proceeded to the church at the Center of the town, where the president of the day made an address of welcome, which was followed by exercises as follows: Invocation of divine blessing by the Rev. James Whiton, reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. William Clark, select singing by the choir, prayer by the Rev. Mr. Clark, reading of the town charter by C. B. Dodge, Esq., music by the band. The oration was then delivered by Prof. James E. Vose, of Ashburnham, Mass.

Following the address, H. D. Chapin, Esq., read a poem which was written for the occasion by Prof. J. W. Barker, of Buffalo, N. Y., formerly of the town. These exercises were concluded shortly after twelve o'clock, and an hour was spent in social intercourse upon the green, in listening to the music of the band, in partaking of an excellent collation hospitably served by the people of the place, and such other recreation and pleasures as the meeting of such a large number of old friends suggests.

Then, after very favorable comment on the various responses of the afternoon, the "Telegraph" speaks thus of the closing exercises of the day:—

The procession of the morning was re-formed, when it proceeded to Meeting-House Hill, where the Rev. W. R. Cochrane made an historic statement, a dirge over "Old Century" was performed, and a hymn sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." The closing words were spoken by the president, and thus was ended a celebration which did honor to the people and adds to the good name of one of the most thrifty and honored old towns in New England.

CHAPTER V.

ITEMS OF ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

UP to the year 1836 the town and the church were united, the town in public meeting calling the minister, and paying him out of the town treasury, like any other town officer. The first town warrant that was ever posted in Antrim had in it an article "To See What Money they Will Rease to Get preaching." It is not known how much they "Reased," but it is certain that they had several Sabbaths of preaching in that year. As to the first known preaching in Antrim, I quote from my memorial sermon, Nov. 5, 1876:—

For many years there was no religious meeting of any kind in town. Probably there was not even a prayer-meeting for thirty years after Riley began in 1744. The first sermon in Antrim was preached in September, 1775, in Dea. Aiken's barn, which stood about half-way between the old Aiken house and the barn now Mr. Gove's. May be some future generation will erect a monument there, marking it as holy ground. What an audience it was! A picture of that scene and company would be worth a fortune now. The speaker, Rev. William Davidson of Londonderry, was a gray old divine, a dull and sleepy preacher, but an affectionate and holy man. He was personally acquainted with those to whom he was speaking, for they were the children that had grown up about him in his long ministry at home. The rough-clad settlers—the hardy wives in their homespun, ribbonless as Eve was in Eden—and bare-footed children made up the group. Seated on rough planks and bits of logs, or leaning against the hay-mow, listening, hushed and reverent, to the words of life,—fitly they worshiped Him who was born in a manger "where the horned oxen fed."

Whenever needed to "solemnize marriages and attend funerals," which events then were rare, neighboring clergymen came in, and their services were gratuitous previous to the incorporation of the town. Rev. Jonathan Barnes, settled in Hillsborough Center Nov. 25, 1772, was for a few years almost as much a minister of Antrim as of his own town. A noted meeting was held in the barn of Dea. Robert Hopkins, of Francestown (Gibson place), in October, 1775, and several sons and daughters of Antrim were carried there for baptism. In those days, meetings in barns took place in many towns. According to custom, "the ladies were accommodated with seats in the center," and men

and boys got in as best they could. In 1776 and 1777, there was occasional preaching here, mostly gratuitous, a sermon a year each, from Rev. John Morrison, of Peterborough; Rev. Sewall Goodridge, of Lyndeborough; Rev. Solomon Moor, of New Boston; Rev. John Houston, of Bedford; and the faithful Mr. Barnes. The scattered settlers had but few religious privileges; yet in these and preceding years they were not negligent of religious things. They taught their children at home. The Bible and the Catechism were the chief literature in every house. They kept the Sabbath with great reverence. Nobody could even walk the rough paths of the forest without being liable to be called in question for breaking the day of God. Having no trash to read, or for their children to read, they studied over and over the Holy Book, and came to hold its great doctrines rigidly and intelligently. Yet they longed for a stated preaching of the Word, and at their *first* March meeting, 1778, voted thirty-two dollars for that purpose, and in July of the same year voted one hundred dollars more. This, considering their feebleness and their poverty, was a very generous outlay. It would be about like nine thousand a year for Antrim now!

At a meeting Oct. 8, 1778, one article in the warrant was "To See Where the Town Will Chuse To have Their preaching for the futer;" and they "Voted that All meetings for the futer be held at Sa' Gregg's." March 9, 1779, they "Voted Eight Dayes preaching the presen Year;" and it may be added, that, as every person went, and they had about four hours of actual preaching, the ratio of annual hearing was not so far behind the present time. The first candidate for the ministry ever in Antrim was Rev. Aaron Hutchinson, of whom a brief notice may be found in the genealogy. He preached here several times in the summer of 1778, but for some reason the question of giving him a call never came up; and he settled as a lawyer in Lebanon. Sometime previous to 1779, a Rev. Mr. Clarke preached here a few Sabbaths. He was a highly educated Scotchman, direct from over the sea; but his oddities were such as to make it undesirable to keep him. In 1779, Mr. James Miltimore (see genealogy) preached here most of the summer. He was a brother of Daniel Miltimore of Antrim. April 20, 1779, the town "Voted . . . Three Days' Work of Each man to be Worket out at ye Center for preparing for a meetinghous."

March 14, 1780, the town "Voted Twelve Days preaching," —

a smart increase on the preceding year. They also "Voted Mr Miltimore to Preach the above time, only to exchange as much with an Ordained Minisster as the town Sees Needfull." The people were so much pleased with Mr. Miltimore that at a special town meeting, Aug. 22, 1780, years before there was church organization or church building within its borders, the town voted a call to him, and chose James Steel, William Smith, and John Duncan, a cominittee "to treat with him." They also voted to send Daniel Miltimore to Portsmouth to purchase a lot of land "for a settlement for a minister." They wanted their minister to have a farm. Mr. Whiton says they offered him a farm and \$233 per year. This does not appear on the record, but no doubt it is correct, as probably Mr. Whiton received it from the lips of the parties themselves. It was a remarkably generous offer. Probably, with the same interest, Antrim could raise \$10,000 as easily now as \$233 then. Mr. Miltimore, it was said, declined the offer on the ground that it was too much for the people to pay. But he continued to preach here summers, part or all, for five years. March, 1781, the town "Voted the Selectmen find preaching;" and they hired Mr. Miltimore. At the same meeting they voted to keep the 19th of May, the first anniversary of the Dark Day, as a town fast. I mention this at some repetition, as expressive of the strong religious sentiment of the people.

March 12, 1782, the town "Voted that Wee have Ten Days' Preaching this year;" and at an adjourned meeting, March 26, they "Voted Jam^s Dinsmore be a Committee man to Get preaching;" also Alexander Jameson. At a second adjournment, they "Voted that Dan^l Nichols Read the *Psalm* on Sabath Days and other Days When publick Service is attended for the Current year." This committee also hired Mr. Miltimore a few Sabbaths; and it is inferred that on other Sabbaths the people carried on a meeting themselves, at which Daniel Nichols did "Read the *Psalm*."

March 11, 1783, "Voted Ten Days preaching this year." "Voted the SELECTMEN provide the preaching," and "Voted the Minister have four Dollars per Day."

March 9, 1784, "Voted Twelve Days Preaching for this Year." They also had an article in the warrant "To See What Steps the Town Will take in Consequence of the Late act of the General Court for Raising a tax off the Lands in S^d Town for the

purpose of Building a Meeting House and Purchasing a Ministerial Lot." On the strength of this aid they determined to build. They decided to have the edifice forty by fifty feet, with a porch at either end, patterned after the old church in Londonderry where they had attended in youth. A picture of the old church is preserved in this book. They chose Daniel Nichols, James Dinsmore, and Samuel Dinsmore, a "Committee to Estimate the timber."

At a meeting Sept. 2, 1784, the report of this committee was accepted. They voted to build "where the Centor is Now found;" voted to sell the building "To the Loest Bidder," and chose the same committee to make the contract. They also at a subsequent meeting voted "five Gallons of Rum for the Vendue." Nov. 3, they "Voted to have Two Barrels of Rum for the Raising," and "Voted Jam^s Hopkins Get the Rum."

In April, 1785, they voted, in addition to the rum, to "Provide Bread and Chease and Dry fish for Breakfast for the Raising at the Meeting house & Butter;" that "A meat Dinner be Provided for the Reasing;" and also "Voted to Provide one Dozen of Wooden kans each to hold Three Quarts." June 8, 1785, Col. William Gregg of Londonderry, who was noted as commander of a division in the battle of Bennington, came here as master-workman. The people were all alive with enthusiasm. The timber was standing when he came; but the people went at it with such vigor that all was cut, hewed, and framed, in less than three weeks. They took the pine timber from the plain, about the Branch cemetery, but the hard wood was cut on the hill near by. The house was raised June 28; and a great day it was for Antrim. The people rejoiced that they had even the frame of a meeting-house. Hitherto they had worshiped chiefly in barns. "So pleased," says Dr. Whiton, "were the people with the idea of having a meeting-house, that, on the Sabbath next after the raising of the frame, they met in it for worship, having a Mr. Whipple for their preacher. Nothing had been done to the house but to lay down a little loose flooring, to place a few boards on blocks for seats, and a few on the beams as a screen from the sun. In time of service there arose a violent thunder-storm, and while the little congregation were fleeing for shelter the rain poured down copiously, wetting many to the skin." But this was not so hard as a similar case some years before in Hillsborough,—when Rev. Mr. Barnes got his boots full of water in a shower!

This old church was not completed till near the close of 1792, it taking nearly *eight years* to struggle through it. They did what they could each year, but they didn't have any debt or mortgage! Blessed old building! What lessons of perseverance and self-denial it speaks! What memories are sealed in its massive walls!

March 8, 1785, the town voted twelve days' preaching, and "Voted Publick Worship be at Daniel Miltimore's this year" (Whiteley place). It was here, this same Mr. Whipple preaching for them, that, the little dwelling being crowded full, the floor gave way, and dropped them all, minister, people, furniture and Bible, into the cellar! Strange to say, nobody was hurt and with a small fright and a few scratches and a short interruption, the service went on!

In 1796 and the following years till 1800, the amount of money raised for preaching was from fifty to three hundred dollars,—slowly increasing from the first-named sum. These amounts seem small, but, under the circumstances of the people were far in excess of what their descendants do.

For the most part, the preaching in 1786-87 was by Rev. Aaron Hutchinson, Sen., an eccentric, brilliant, good old man of whom information is given in the genealogy.

March 13, 1787, the town "Voted Capt Nichols Collect the minister tax for four Dollars,"—the first in town to have the honor.

March 11, 1788, the town chose Isaac Cochran to go to the presbytery and ask for the organization of a church in Antrim. Other records show that John Duncan was added to this committee. All the action was taken by the town in legal meeting. The people were, without exception, in sympathy with the Presbyterian system, and some of them were still members of Presbyterian churches in the towns whence they came. On this petition the presbytery sent Rev. William Morrison, of Londonderry, to this place to organize a church. He found things satisfactory, and proceeded to organize the present Center church, Aug. 2, 1788. James Aiken, Isaac Cochran, and Jonathan Nesmith, by vote of the church *and the congregation*, were chosen elders; and this session held its first meeting and transacted its first business on that day. On the following day, Aug. 3, Mr. Morrison preached; and the church, which seems to have been organized out of those who had been members elsewhere,

received quite a number by profession, — making seventy-two in all. The sacrament of the Lord's supper was first administered in Antrim Aug. 24, 1788. Subsequently it was administered but once a year; and Mr. Morrison, who first officiated, continued his annual visits for this purpose many years. He was an able and winsome man, and was greatly endeared to this people. He died March 9, 1818, after a pastorate of thirty-five years.

The annual sacramental seasons were times of great interest to the whole town. For many years the *whole town* kept the preceding Thursday and Friday with great strictness as *fast days*; and Saturday afternoon, all day Sunday, and Monday forenoon were entirely given to public religious services. *Absolutely all* of the people attended. As these meetings were planned for, and anticipated long, and neighboring ministers were called in to help, the whole was very impressive, and often issued in revivals; and the church, though without a pastor, constantly increased.

March 23, 1790, the town "Voted Mr David Mcleary Provide table Linning twelve y^d 7-8^{ths} wide at the town's Coast," this being for the communion tables. Long tables were set in the aisles of the church and before the pulpit, at which all, if possible, sat down together, the aged being seated first, and the elements being passed from one to the other. Sometimes the tables had to be set several times. At the mother church in Londonderry, more than seven hundred have been known to be present at communion. Often persons came in from a distance, and were unknown to pastor and deacons. In such cases, to keep out unworthy persons, it was customary for each pastor to furnish his own flock with cheap, lead coins, marked with the letter A, entitling them to admission. With still greater reason, this practice had been in vogue beyond the water. It was a kind of certificate of church-membership. Long, however, after there was no need of it, these tokens were in use. The aged people remember when they were taken at the Lord's table, and some of them are kept till the present day. They ceased to be used in Antrim in 1824.

Subsequent to the organization of the church, preaching was maintained most of the time, except in the midst of winter, by various ministers. May 28, 1792, the town voted a call to Rev. Samuel Tomb, which he declined. At the March meeting in 1793, the town renewed the call, but in vain. The records for

1793-94-95 speak of "boarding the minister," but we know not who he was. A Mr. Duff was perhaps here a few Sabbaths, as the town record speaks of voting to send for him. Rev. David Goodall preached here in the summer of 1796, and a town meeting was called Dec. 10, 1796, "To know the minds of the town if they will employ Mr Goodall to Supply the Dessk in antrition any longer." Jan. 5, 1797, the town met "To see if the town will vote to present a call to the Rev. David Goodall probationer;" on which they "Voted not to give m^r Goodall a call at present," and appointed a committee to "enquire into Mr. Goodall's moral character." For some reason he did not remain; but he turned out to be a self-denying and useful man.

March 14, 1797, the town "Voted the agents inquire into the character of m^r Cleveland, and apply to him to Supply the Dessk if they find it fair." He may have preached here in the summer of 1797. In the spring of 1798 Mr. Joshua Howard came here to preach. June 18, a meeting was called to give him an invitation to settle as the town's minister. No record of this meeting appears, but it seems the call was voted, for, at a meeting Aug. 27 following, they speak of the "call voted last meeting." Mr. Howard went to Dunstable, Mass. Early in 1799 Mr. Walter Little, of Peterborough, came here to preach. June 3, 1799, an article was in the warrant to see whether they would ask "Mr. Little for further service." Aug. 29, following, the town voted him a call. At a subsequent meeting they made the salary three hundred and twenty dollars, and four Sabbaths' vacation. He was ordained Sept. 3, 1800, and resigned Sept. 4, 1804. In 1802 he had his name changed to Fullerton. The first opposition to paying the town's minister appears in the record of a town meeting, Feb. 8, 1803, to act on the petition of Zaccheus Fairbanks and others, to be "released from paying taxes to the Rev. Walter Fullerton," which petition was not granted. In the dismissal of Mr. Fullerton, the entire action was taken by the town, there being no evidence of any action by the church. Several very sensible resolutions on the matter were passed in legal meeting, and may be found in the Town Record, vol. 1, page 251.

May 1, 1805, the town voted a call to Thomas Cochran, of New Boston, he having preached here some months previous. This call was declined, but he seems to have remained their preacher for a time. Nov. 20, 1806, the town voted a call to Mr.

William Ritchie, of Peterborough, which he declined. He went to Canton, Mass. The previous year the session adopted a custom then somewhat prevalent, which Mr. Whiton describes as the admission of "persons of sober life and conversation, who had been themselves baptized, to the privilege of bringing their children to baptism." This was called the "half-way practice," or "owning the covenant." This was making town and church still more as one. Many availed themselves of the privilege. It was a matter of great talk and argument, then, and long after; but was practiced only five years.

Mr. John M. Whiton first preached here July 11, 1807. At a special town meeting, Sept. 21, 1807, they voted him a call. After a month or two Mr. Whiton declined the call and left town,—probably on account of some opposition to him. But, May 8, 1808, at a special meeting, the town renewed the call, offering a salary of four hundred and fifty dollars,—the same being counted large in those days. In addition, they voted five hundred dollars down, which they called a "settlement," from which twenty-five dollars a year was to be paid back for the time he was deficient, if he left within twenty years, except in case of sickness or death. With that five hundred dollars they wanted to help him start, and they wanted to *hold* him.

In consideration of these inducements, and of the earnest desire and great need of the people, Mr. Whiton accepted this second call, and was ordained Sept. 28, 1808. And notwithstanding thirteen men entered on the town record their protest against his settlement,—some of them very bitter, some on the ground that the salary was too much for the town to pay, though the population was greater than it is now, and no other church within its bounds; some on the ground that money for preaching ought to be collected "only by subscription"; and some on the ground that Mr. Whiton "held the tenets of Hopkins," apparently a very thin excuse for those men to make,—notwithstanding all this, Mr. Whiton continued pastor long after every one of these opposers was dead and gone, reaching almost the longest pastorate in the history of the New Hampshire churches.

Mr. Whiton's letter of acceptance is a model in every respect, but too long for this place. An indication of his feeling, and a prophecy of his career, may be seen in the following sentence from it: "When I reflect on the various events that have, unexpectedly to myself, led to my return to you, I cannot but think

there has been a Providence superintending these events, and plainly marking out this place as the scene of my labors."

Some items concerning the ordination may be found in the narrative of the town for 1808. None of those who protested, from time to time, against paying for his support, were ever compelled to pay. Mr. Whiton, by his prudent and charitable course, soon gained the hearts of the community. Matters went on harmoniously and prosperously quite a number of years, until the excitement arose about building a new meeting-house. The town as such voted to build, but could not agree on a location. After two years of excited talk, the present locality being agreeable to a large majority, a voluntary society was formed to go ahead and build, as appears from the following, from the "Amherst Cabinet," Dec. 24, 1825: —

Notice is hereby given that Jonathan Nesmith, James Cochran, James Boyd, Amos Parmenter, and Samuel Fletcher, and their associates, have this day formed and organized themselves into a society for the purpose of building a house for public worship, to be styled and known by the name of the Central Society in Antrim, etc.

ROBERT REID, *Clerk.*

Eighty-three men united to form this society. They chose John Worthley, Thomas McCoy, Samuel Cummings, James Wallace, Jr., and Isaac Baldwin, their building committee. They began the foundation in the fall of 1825, quite a large company assembling, and Mr. Whiton making an address, at the laying of the corner-stone. The house was erected in the summer of 1826, at a cost of six thousand two hundred dollars. The bell, costing over four hundred dollars, was added by subscription, and was first used in tolling the death of Dr. Whiton's mother, Oct. 27, 1826. When they were ready to raise the steeple, the four long corner-timbers of it were first drawn up and laid on the beams. Then they drew up the two front timbers to a perpendicular position, and fastened them there by ropes. Then two young men, Ira Cochran and William S. Foster, one to each long timber, with a brace in one hand and holding on with the other, were swung up on the top ends of the timbers, met at the top, drew the four timbers into position, put in their braces, pinned them, and then slipped down the ropes outside to the ground! It was a feat beheld with trembling by a great multitude!

The house was dedicated Nov. 15, 1826. Sermon by Dr.

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Whiton, Gen. xxviii. 17. The first Sabbath of the following December they met for the last service in the old house on the hill. It was cold and desolate, — nature's mournfulest hour, — but the company was large, and Mr. Whiton preached an able sermon (which ought to be preserved), from John iv. 20, "Our fathers worshiped in this mountain," closing with the words of Jesus at the supper: "Arise, let us go hence." Then they all marched down the hill to this house, filling it full, and Mr. Whiton proceeded to preach again from Ps. cxxxii. 8, 9, "Arise, Lord, into thy rest; thou and the ark of thy strength. Let thy priests be clothed with righteousness; and let thy saints shout for joy."

Yet with these sounds of gladness there were undertones of quiet and opposition. Building the new house soured some, he wanted an excuse for not paying anything for religion, my felt heavily the cost of construction, — so that the next spring ninety-one citizens entered on the town record their protest against paying any tax for Mr. Whiton's support. This made about one-third of the paying men in town, and things looked dark and uncertain for the future. But at this critical juncture God came to his people's rescue. Hardly had the last protest, backed up by vigorous wrath, got into the record, when the revival began. It came entirely unexpected; it broke out where it would never have been looked for; softly as the warm breezes of spring it moved over the whole town, — it was the most sweeping and wonderful revival Antrim ever saw; nobody questioned that it was the work of God. It silenced opposition, turned enemies into friends, it united Christians, it brought more than one hundred new members to this church, and its good results are visible now, after the lapse of nearly fifty years. This precious revival began in May and was at its height in June; yet, notwithstanding the time given to meetings, they got their hay all right, — and good and plenty besides.

Up to this time, the Presbyterian church had been so much a *war* church, its affairs being transacted in legal meeting and by public vote, that I have felt justified in this somewhat large narrative of it. But, subsequent to 1826, I will now make its history very brief. In 1831 there was another revival, and an addition of about forty to the church. For the next twenty years there were many additions from time to time, but heavy losses from death and emigration. And Mr. Whiton was feeling the burden

of age, and growing unusually anxious for the flock he must soon leave. Then came the revival of 1851, gladdening his old age. Nearly forty were added to the church; it was greatly cheered and strengthened by those additions; other denominations in town were also blessed; peace and love unusually prevailed; and Mr. Whiton, with characteristic prudence, took this favored time to resign his pastorship, which was done in May, 1852. At the close of his service the church numbered one hundred and fifty-three. On the last Sabbath of December following, he preached his farewell discourse. It closed a service of forty-five years. Many of the hearers of this last sermon were grandchildren of his original flock. A few aged ones present on that occasion remembered the ordination. He had been with them in all the afflictions they ever knew.

And when the committee of the church arose to address to him some parting words in reply, every one was overcome; tears filled the reader's eyes (Dea. Robert Steel), and his voice was choked and broken. And even the saintly old pastor was captured by his emotions. It was a parting of intense interest and pain. There was something *grand* about it. Seldom in this world can such a scene be witnessed. On that day only *five* were living of the flock to which he came; and on this day only *thirty* are with us of the great number which he welcomed to the church!

Mr. Whiton having given his resignation eight months in advance of its taking effect, a successor was early in his place, Rev. John H. Bates being ordained March 16, 1853. He was a man of more than ordinary learning and power. Under him there was only one revival, that of 1864. He resigned July 1, 1866, and died May 10, 1870. By his effort the organ was obtained in 1864, it being presented by the following absent sons of Antrim: S. W. Flint, John G. Flint, I. P. Wallace, M. W. Stickney, Leander Stickney, A. C. Cochran, and W. W. Duncan. To Mr. Bates belongs also much credit in the success of remodeling the church in 1857.

The services of the present pastor began Jan. 1, 1868, though he was not ordained till March 18, 1869. The chapel, located a few steps east of the church, was built in 1875.

The people turned out and gave their service to prepare the foundation. The *building* was given to the church by the following persons: Hon. William B. Dinsmore, Hon. Daniel M. Chris-

tie, Mary Clark, John G. Flint, Esq., M. W. Stickney, Esq., Leander Stickney, Esq., David M. Weston, Esq., Prof. James E. Vose, Gardiner Parmenter, Esq., Hon. George W. Nesmith, Hon. George W. Patterson, Hon. Charles Adams, Jr., W. W. Duncan, Esq., Edward Whiteley, Esq., Hon. G. W. Cochrane, John J. Whittemore, Esq., and Rev. W. R. Cochrane.

The membership of the old church, now (Jan. 1, 1880) in its ninety-second year, is two hundred and sixty-three.

It may please the curious to be reminded, that, in the early history of these old churches, persons were seated according to rank. In some of the older towns the duty devolved upon the selectmen, and it was customary to have set rules to follow. I have examined one set of rules, eight in number, two items of which I quote: "That every male be allowed one degree for every complete year of age he exceeds twenty-one" (not to be applied to unmarried women); and "That some suitable abatement in degrees be made where it is well known that the person is greatly in debt." Who says there was no churchly pride in those days?

The front seats were highest in rank. Women were seated separately from the men. Children were seated on the gallery stairs, or in a great box pew, with a tithing-man to keep them still. Persons of no special standing took the back seats. Strange to say, all this was more prevalent in Congregational churches than in Presbyterian. It did not prevail to any great extent in Antrim, except in the courtesy that was shown to age and piety, though traces were visible of its influence for many years.

It appears even now, in the pauper's pew, and in the custom of taking the best-dressed stranger to the front seat!

The session of the Presbyterian church is here added:—

No.	Name.	Year of Choice.	Year of Death.
1.	James Aiken,	1788,	1817.
2.	Isaac Cochran,	1788,	1825.
3.	Jonathan Nesmith,	1788,	1845.
4.	John Duncan,	1800,	1823.
5.	John Alexander,	1800,	1812.
6.	James Nesmith,	1800,	1845.
7.	Arthur Nesmith,	1800,	1823.
8.	Sutheric Weston,	1800,	1831.
9.	Daniel Nichols,	1800,	1812.
10.	Barachias Holt,	1800,	1846.
11.	Joseph Boyd,	1800,	1816.
12.	James Carr,	1800,	1834.

13.	Samuel Vose,	1816,	1830.
14.	Tristram Sawyer,	1816,	1859.
15.	Josiah Duncan,	1816,	1833.
16.	John Taylor,	1816,	1837.
17.	Epps Burnham,	1816,	1847.
18.	John Bell,	1825,	1865.
19.	Amos Parmenter,	1825,	1865.
20.	Robert Steel,	1825,	1867.
21.	Robert Duncan,	1825,	1859.
22.	William Little,	1831,	1869.
23.	Joel Wilkins,	1831,	1865.
24.	Samuel Fletcher,	1835,	1845.
25.	James Hopkins,	1835,	1838.
26.	Samuel Wood,	1852,	1876.
27.	Asa Bond,	1852,	1865.
28.	Imla Wright,	1860.	
29.	James Boyd,	1860,	1880.
30.	Thomas Thompson,	1860.	
31.	Francis M. Shattuck,	1866,	1876.
32.	Harris B. Newman,	1870,	1876.
33.	John E. Hastings,	1870.	
34.	Edward D. Putney,	1870.	
35.	Enoch C. Paige,	1876.	
36.	James W. Perkins,	1879.	

THE EAST CHURCH.

The church in the east part of the town was erected also in 1826. It was forty-four by fifty-five feet, and cost four thousand five hundred dollars. Jacob Whittemore, Benjamin Bullard, Solomon Hopkins, Dimon Dodge, Benjamin Rollins, and others, being dissatisfied with the erection of a house at the Center, called a meeting at John McCoy's (big-brick house) late in the fall of 1825, soon after the foundation at the Center was laid; and there they formed themselves into a society which they called "The First United Presbyterian Congregational Baptist Society in Antrim." Certainly the name was long enough for convenience.

Having by committee fixed on a location, they gave John McCoy one hundred dollars for the acre of land, and chose Thomas K. Breed, Benjamin Bullard, and Elijah Gould, building committee. A certain Capt. Kilburn built the house. It was dedicated Dec. 20, 1826, the sermon being by Rev. John Lawton of Hillsborough. It was built by a union of people in East Antrim, West Deering, and the north part of Bennington; but there was no church organization. In the great revival of 1827,

there were, however, several converts in that part of the town ; and from these a Congregational church of seventeen members was organized Oct. 25, 1827, the sermon being preached by Rev. Phinehas Cooke, of Acworth. Nearly as many united with the new church by letter, nine of them being from the Center church. The first minister in the new house was Rev. Roswell Harris, who was here through the revival and most of the time for three or four years succeeding, and left an excellent name. He was a Congregationalist. The next preacher was Rev. Joseph Davis, of the Baptist order, who remained about twenty years, though preaching part of the time in other places. Mr. Davis was honored by the town by appointment to the offices of town clerk, representative, and superintending school committee. Under his ministry a small Baptist church was formed, in the fall of 1831, it is believed. Benjamin Nichols was its deacon. It was dissolved about 1841, its members, few in number, uniting with the church in Bennington, now the Antrim Baptist church. After Mr. Davis there was occasional preaching in the East church till 1860, by Baptist and Methodist ministers. The Congregational church there, being reduced to a small number, dissolved in 1843, most of its members uniting with the Presbyterian church, some of them being yet alive.

The tall steeple of this church was taken down in the spring of 1867. After forty years, people thought its timbers were decayed and unsafe. Consequently they met, threw a rope round the top, sawed off the main supports, and pulled it over. It tipped entirely over and came down with a fearful plunge, far into the ground ! But they found the timbers perfectly sound and safe.

The house was sold at auction, October, 1873, for four hundred and forty-one dollars, to J. B. Woodbury & Son, and was immediately taken down. Now the material is all removed, the site is turned into a planted field, and nothing remains to mark the spot. For the information of the next generation, let it be said that the East church stood on the swell of land nearly opposite the East cemetery, being a little farther north than the cemetery, and on a commanding spot.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Chiefly by the kind help of Rev. William Hurlin, I am enabled to give the following sketch of the Baptist church in Antrim.

Its early records are very imperfect, rendering a minute history difficult. The church was organized Dec. 17, 1805, at the house of Joseph Eaton, of Greenfield, and was recognized by a council from Mason, Dublin, and New Boston, consisting of the pastors in those places, Elders William Elliott, Elijah Willard, and Isaiah Stone, and eleven delegates. Rev. William Elliott was moderator, and John Brown clerk. Thirteen persons, five males and eight females, were organized under the name of the "Peterborough and Society Land Baptist Church." The name has been several times changed. Aug. 19, 1824, it was voted to call it "Society Land Baptist Church." May 24, 1835, it was changed to "Hancock and Society Land Baptist Church." When Bennington was incorporated, 1842, it assumed the name of "Bennington." Aug. 29, 1857, it was voted to call it the "Antrim Baptist Church." There had been a Baptist church here before, dissolved about 1841, as stated in the history of the brick edifice over east.

Of the early pastors of the church, very little is known. As far as can be gathered, they were as follows: Elder Elliott; Elder Westcott, who left under a cloud in 1826, and was afterward excluded from the fellowship of the church; Elder Farrar; Elder Goodnow, one year, 1831-32; Elder McGregor; Elder Joseph Davis; Rev. James A. Boswell, 1835; Rev. F. Page, 1836; Rev. John Woodbury, 1837; Rev. Zebulon Jones, one year, 1837-38; Rev. Amzi Jones, two or three years, from December, 1840; Rev. J. M. Chick, two years, 1845-47; S. L. Elliot, a licentiate, one year, 1847-48.

Rev. W. W. Lovejoy commenced his labors as pastor of the church April 26, 1850, and closed them in July, 1855. Rev. W. Kimball became pastor in April, 1856, and his resignation was accepted Oct. 4, 1862. Rev. L. C. Stevens commenced his labors Nov. 1, 1863, and closed them April 30, 1865. Rev. William Hurlin became pastor in March, 1866, and continued till March, 1873, seven years, being the longest period of any pastorate of this church. Mr. Hurlin was a man of critical scholarship, great information, and good life, having the highest respect of all the people of the town.

Rev. E. M. Shaw was ordained pastor Sept. 30, 1873, and closed his work in August, 1877. He was an excellent scholar, a sound thinker, and a sermonizer of high rank. He wrote in a very pure and forcible style, and his manner of delivery, though

calm, was very impressive. Though a constant sufferer from ill health, he did excellent service, and greatly endeared himself to the church and to all the people of the town. He was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Fish, who was stated supply from Aug. 20, 1877, to April, 1878. At a meeting of the church, March 1, 1878, a unanimous call was extended to Rev. E. M. Shaw, to resume his labors as pastor, which he accepted, entering upon his work the second Sabbath of May following. But his old ills again came upon him, and he was forced to resign after about a year's service. His successor, Rev. Horace F. Brown, was ordained Oct. 1, 1879.

The deacons in the church have been as follows: Benjamin Nichols, chosen March 13, 1806; Eli Maynard, chosen Nov. 4, 1827; Asa Knight, chosen April 16, 1829; Lewis A. Fletcher, chosen July 9, 1835; John Higgins, chosen July 7, 1848; Jesse R. Goodell, chosen 1851; Gilbert P. Hall, chosen June 2, 1864; Mark True, chosen June 2, 1864; E. Z. Hastings, chosen May 1, 1875.

The clerks of the church have been Dea. Benjamin Nichols, William Darrah, Dea. A. Knight, Dea. S. A. Fletcher, Rev. Amzi Jones, Rev. J. M. Chick, Dea. Gilbert P. Hall, John R. Abbott, Dea. Mark True, and the present incumbent, William B. Dodge.

Rev. Samuel Abbott became a member of this church in 1847, and remained so till his death in 1853. He was never pastor of the church. His son, Rev. Stephen G. Abbott, united with this church at Hancock, in 1838. At that time the church worshiped at Society Land, and maintained a branch church at Hancock. He was licensed, by the mother church, Aug. 11, 1848. Since then he has been almost constantly preaching, and is able and vigorous in the presentation of the truth.

Owing to the imperfection of records, it is impossible to ascertain how many persons have been members of this church. The names of three hundred and two have been found, divided thus: constituent members, thirteen; baptized, one hundred and twenty-six; by letter, one hundred and six; experience, six; unknown, fifty-one. The largest number of members at any one time was eighty-four, which occurred in 1851. The present membership (1878) is seventy-five.

It is not known where they met for worship the first year. The first meeting-house was built before 1812, in Greenfield,

near the Samuel Dascomb place. In Society Land, now Bennington, a meeting-house was built before 1826. In April, 1851, it was "Voted to hold the meetings on the Sabbath half the time at South Antrim for the present." Jan. 2, 1852, it was "Voted to hire Woodbury's hall for one year, for worship." Feb. 6, following, they "Voted to hold the meetings all the time at South Antrim," since which time this has been the location of the church. Several unsuccessful efforts were made to build here, but the church continued to worship in Woodbury's hall till 1871, when, during the pastorate of Mr. Hurlin, they resolved to rise up and build. God blessed the effort, and they were enabled to dedicate their attractive and commodious house Oct. 25, 1871, free of debt. The total cost was six thousand two hundred dollars. The parsonage was built in 1879.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The first preaching under this order was at the Branch, and at the East meeting-house. The first preacher was Rev. Ezra Wardwell, in 1838, or possibly in 1837. Wardwell was a young man. He died in Sullivan, September, 1850, aged thirty-eight. After him, a Rev. Mr. Heath, a Rev. Mr. Jones, and a Mrs. Orne preached in town occasionally. Antrim was included in a circuit with other towns, and was supplied a part of the time. The first Methodist class, the beginning of the Methodist church, was formed in 1838 at the Branch, and was connected with the Heniker charge. The persons forming it were Harvey Stacey, Nathan Barker and wife with three sons, Ira Knowlton, Arnold McClure, and Anson Fletcher. This organization was, however, soon lost.

About 1840, by exertion of Rev. Ezra Wardwell and others, a class was formed at Woodbury Village, now South Antrim. Solomon McGee was leader of this class, and it was connected with the Deering charge. Mr. Wardwell preached about one quarter of the time for a year or two in the East house, and occasionally, for several years following him, students from Concord preached there. In 1851, Rev. S. S. Dudley came to Antrim, and spent that and the following year in labor here, preaching half the time in the East house, and half the time in the hall in the three-story house at the Branch, the hall being fitted up about 1851 for that purpose.

The class was re-formed at the Branch, under the leadership





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BAPTIST CHURCH AND PARSONAGE.

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of Harvey Stacey. Considerable interest was awakened under the labors of Mr. Dudley; quite a number were added to the classes; and by his labors, it is believed in 1852, these were brought together into a church. It numbered fifty-one at its organization. They held their meetings in the hall at the Branch, chiefly, though in part still at the East house, and sometimes in the school-house in South Village. During the winter of 1863-64 new interest was awakened; through the exertions of Harvey Stacey, Harold Kelsea, and Alvah Dodge, funds were raised by contributions of the citizens, for the purpose of building; and on the 9th of October, 1864, a new hall was opened in South Antrim, which, with several improvements and enlargements, is now the Methodist church, and is a very neat and convenient edifice. Its dedication was attended with very happy exercises, including the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper.

The several pastors of this church are given below: Rev. S. S. Dudley, Rev. R. Gregg, Rev. D. W. Barber, Rev. Irad Taggart, Rev. Charles H. Smith, Rev. John Clough, Rev. Jesse Wagner, Rev. Mr. Stinchfield, Rev. Otis Cole, Rev. Leroy Stow, Rev. A. E. Drew, Rev. C. W. Miller, Rev. E. A. Howard, Rev. A. A. Cleveland, Rev. J. W. Fulton, Rev. C. E. Dorr, Rev. Lewis Howard, Rev. Jacob F. Spalding, Rev. J. W. Cooledge, Rev. J. R. Bartlett, Rev. J. L. Felt, 1876-79, and Rev. Mr. Curl.

Many of these, from personal acquaintance, the writer can speak of in high terms; especially Rev. Jesse Wagner, who married a daughter of John G. Flint, Esq., and is one of the best preachers in the denomination; and Rev. J. L. Felt, who has furnished most of the items of this sketch, and whom I take pleasure in claiming as a personal friend.

The Methodist church has slowly yet constantly increased, has considerable support from adjacent towns, and, notwithstanding removals and deaths, it now has a membership of one hundred. And it has been a power on the side of truth and good morals in the place.

The Luke Thompson house was bought and fitted up for a parsonage in 1879.

CHAPTER VI.

THE MILITARY RECORD OF ANTRIM.

SEVERAL of the citizens of Antrim were out in the British service against the French and Indians, but, as that service was prior to their settlement here, I will commence at the opening of the Revolution. I have already stated the remarkable fact, that every man (and boy of size sufficient) marched for Lexington at the first sound of battle, except John Gordon, and that he soon enlisted for the whole war. There was not a male in Antrim that did not respond to his country's call. Some only served short time; others were absent for years. Quite a number of young men came here and began their "clearings," but left at the sound of war to enter the ranks; most of them returning, at the establishment of peace. Their settlement here is put at the later date by Mr. Whiton,—though they were here years before and enlisted from this town. A few, however, of the list given herewith, did not strike a blow in Antrim till after the war, and then, seeking a settlement somewhere, were led to this place.

It is not possible to fix the exact date of organizing the first military company in this town. No doubt, however, it was immediately on return from the march to Lexington in April, 1775, as they were then all together, and in the war spirit. They had marched under Capt. Isaac Butterfield, of Society Land, but, on return, they wanted a company of their own. They chose John Duncan, captain; Thomas Nichols, lieutenant; and James Dickey, ensign. No doubt that the organization, and choice of Duncan as captain, *immediately on return*, or perhaps *before* return, gave rise to the statement once made by Dr. Whiton (Half-century Sermon, p. 13), that the company marching to Lexington was commanded by Duncan instead of Butterfield, and that Duncan "had previously been commissioned as captain over the few militia of the places above named." I find he is called "Capt. John Duncan" in a state pay-roll, 1775. The company under Butterfield marched as far as Tyngsborough, Mass., and there were met by Gen. Stark, "who told them there were men enough near Boston, and advised them to return and plant their corn, holding themselves ready to march at a

moment's warning; adding, that, however rusty their guns, he knew of no men with whom he would sooner trust his life in the hour of battle." (Dr. Whiton.) On this they returned, organized, for convenience of meeting, the company of their own men, planted their corn, met to drill, and awaited the next call. It is a mistake to say that no citizen of Antrim was in the battle of Bunker Hill, soon following. Judge Nesmith, who, like myself, has hunted up many old papers, and who is an authority in such matters, says: "I suppose you may claim, with entire confidence, that Dea. James Aiken was in the battle of Bunker Hill." He received a small sum in payment for "property lost" in the battle. John Burns was also in the fight. And James Hutchinson lost his life by a wound received after the battle was over.

At Bunker Hill the New Hampshire men took position behind the rail fence between the redoubt and Mystic river. Part of the way they made a stone wall before them, and brought up the rail fence to the wall. Three times the foe were driven back by the terrible fire from this rail fence; and even in the last onset, and after the fall of the redoubt, the New Hampshire men were victorious, and rushed over the fence in pursuit of the flying foe. But Stark, perceiving the fate of the redoubt, drew back his men, and retreated, being the last to leave, and marching off in good order.

All this was before the incorporation of Antrim as a town. Subsequently there was hardly a town meeting without some action concerning the war, until peace was declared. Aug. 20, 1777, five months after incorporation, an article was in the warrant to choose a "Committee for to Regulate the Expense The Town has been at in Respect of the War," on which they chose the selectmen to be the committee. From this it is inferred, that, though few and poor, they assumed their part of the expenditure at once.

In the summer of 1777 there was great alarm in Vermont and New Hampshire, on account of the invasion from Canada by Burgoyne. The legislature of New Hampshire was convened, and voted to raise two brigades for defense. They were none too fast; for Burgoyne detached a force to go through the "New Hampshire Grants" and put down the few people in this part of the country. Being excited with success, he supposed the thing would easily be done. The east New Hampshire brigade, under Col. Whipple, could not be ready in season; but the

west brigade, under Gen. Stark, hastily assembled, and, marching with haste, were able to meet the invaders before they had made great progress in "subjugating New England." A company was mustered in at New Boston, July 23, in which it is believed there were eight or ten men from Antrim. The recruits were from Deering, Francestown, Lyndeborough, and New Boston and Greenfield. I have not been able to find the roll of the company in season for insertion here. Peter Clark was captain; Daniel Miltimore, of Antrim, first lieutenant; Benjamin Bradford, second lieutenant; and William Beard, of New Boston, ensign. The company was attached to Col. Thomas Stinson's regiment of ten companies. Col. Moses Nichols had a regiment of ten companies, of which William Gregg was lieutenant-colonel. Col. David Hobart, of Hollis, had an incomplete regiment of five companies. The battle of Bennington occurred Aug. 16, 1777. The company in which were the Antrim men went on with the others, and took part in the series of contests which resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne. The names of those from this town cannot be given with certainty. Captain John Duncan was among the number at Burgoyne's defeat, but it is probable he was not in the company when first mustered at New Boston. Like some others, he probably followed as a volunteer, and served as a lieutenant in the several battles. William Smith, also, was known to be of the number from Antrim. His son John had enlisted, but Dr. Whiton says: "The father, on reflection, volunteered to take the place of the son, giving as his reason, that, should he himself fall in battle, he trusted he was prepared to meet his Judge in peace; while, should his son go and be killed, he could cherish in relation to him no such hope!" A beautiful instance of fatherly devotion and sacrifice! So the father went, at the age of sixty-two, but returned, without serious hurt, and lived till he was eighty-five. John Nichols and John McAllister were in the company of Capt. Peter Clark. At a meeting May 7, 1778, they chose John Duncan, John McCleary, and Daniel Miltimore a "Committee to Settle the Ware Expense in Antrim and Proportion the Seame." Various taxes were laid on the people, and when they could not pay money there was a tax in beef. In the "Beef Tax" of 1781, the proportion of Antrim was two thousand seven hundred and ninety-one pounds, which, with their small amount of live stock, was a very heavy load. The selectmen delivered one

thousand four hundred and ninety pounds; and the town is marked deficient for one thousand three hundred and one pounds, in the fall of that year. But the people had a town meeting; "Voted that Sam^l Gregg & Daniel Miltimore Provide the Beef for this year's Proportion;" and it seems, by great effort, they paid the whole tax.

The town of Antrim exhibited great zeal to keep full its quota of men. In 1781 and 1782 this town had nine men in the field. An old report of men required from the several towns in 1781 gives the number to Antrim, nine; to Amherst, four; to Bedford, eleven; and so on. That this was squarely met by this town, appears from the following document:—

ANTRIM Sept. 1st, 1781.

This may Certify that Moses George has passed Muster before Genl. Nichols for the town of Antrim 3 years Likewise Samuel Dinsmore and Randall Alexander to the Last of December which the Quoto Demanded.

Attest JOHN DUNCAN } Select
SAM^l. MOORE } men.

When men were called for to defend Rhode Island, a detachment went from New Hampshire, in which William Boyd was the only one from Antrim, so far as known. For this service both State and town paid a bounty.

State of New Hampshire to the Selectmen of Antrim Dr.

July 20th }
1779 } To Cash paid William Boyd a Soldier enlisted in the Continental Service for the defence of Rhode Island.

Bounty £30—. Travel 120 miles to Providence £12.

Errors excepted in behalf of the Selectmen of Antrim.

Pr. ISAAC ANDREWS.

The action of the town was as follows: "Voted william Boyd have five hundred Dollars for his Sarvice at Road island."

The town was faithful in its care for the families of absent soldiers; and if the soldiers had made *beginnings*, which the old records call "choppings" or "pieces of chopped wood," the town went right on with their work for them. It was the custom to fall the trees on a certain piece of ground, let them lie one season to dry, and then burn all where it fell, even though the best of timber. After these pieces were burned over, all the heavy logs would remain, in immense quantities, charred, black, and hard to move among the stumps. These were next cut, piled, and burned, involving great labor and considerable time.

For months these fires burned on a single lot, not being extinguished even by long and heavy rains. Thus to subdue this rocky soil, covered with gigantic trees, and prepare the ground for a crop, was a great work. This the town did by public vote, for every soldier that needed it. It was not done by money tax, but by apportionment of labor. They had no money, but they had strong hands and determined wills. The amount of labor done by the few men left at home was incredible,—or would seem so now. They worked late and early, and by moonlight,—men and women and children,—as though their fingers were iron and their bones were steel.

It may be added, that, though we had no very distinguished men in the field, this town did its full share, and a little more than its full share, of the hardship and sacrifice by which our national independence was won. And some of our Antrim men were among the very last that left the public service. For a large part of the war, the regular quota for New Hampshire was three regiments,—though probably seldom full regiments. Jan. 1, 1781, by order of Gen. Washington, the Third New Hampshire Regiment was merged in the other two. A second reduction of the army took place Jan. 1, 1783, in which the Second New Hampshire was consolidated into the First, leaving one full regiment in the service from this State.

Nov. 3, 1783 (the treaty of peace was signed in Paris Sept. 3, 1783), the army was disbanded, except such as Gen. Washington *specially designated* to remain on duty for the honorable services attending the close of the war. For this purpose the general picked out the First New Hampshire, among others. This regiment remained, therefore, and took part in the various ceremonies of the evacuation of New York by the British, Nov. 25, 1783. The last official act of Gen. Washington, before resigning his commission, was the designation of a small force to remain on duty after Jan. 1, 1784. For this purpose, he chose a small artillery force, a few companies from Massachusetts, and Capt. Israel Frye's and Capt. Joseph Potter's companies from New Hampshire, the rest of the reserve force being discharged. Members whose times were out were discharged from these companies and their places filled by those from other New Hampshire companies who had a year or two longer to serve. These several companies reserved after Jan. 1, 1784, formed what was called the "First American Regiment," and was put under com-

mand of Col. Henry Jackson of Massachusetts. By act of Congress, June 2, 1784, this last regiment was honorably discharged, and the last of the army of the Revolution disappeared. Thus the First New Hampshire Regiment, through these two companies, had a continuous service of nine years and two and one-half months, — being the longest service rendered by any regiment in the whole army. And in this last disbanded force were certainly several men from this town; among them Joseph Clark, Moses George, Isaac Patterson, Thomas McClary, and probably Dinsmore, Alexander, and others. I append the list of Revolutionary soldiers, which is undoubtedly correct, embracing all that were really mustered in: —

1. James Aiken (was at Bunker Hill and Bennington).
2. Randall Alexander.
3. Thomas Brown.
4. Thomas G. Breed (only a lad, but was surgeon's servant, and saw danger).
5. John Burns.
6. Daniel Buswell.
7. Abijah Barker.
8. Tobias Butler.
9. Peter Barker.
10. George Bemaine (killed at White Plains).
11. William Boyd.
12. Joseph Clark.
13. Stephen Curtice.
14. Samuel Caldwell.
15. Capt. Isaac Cochran.
16. Elias Cheney (three years, one for himself, one for his father, and one for his brother).
17. Lemuel Curtice.
18. John Case.
19. Samuel Dinsmore.
20. Capt. John Duncan.
21. Thomas Day.
22. Adam Dunlap.
23. Daniel Downing.
24. David Downing.
25. James Dickey (killed).
26. Samuel Downing (last survivor army of the Revolution, died Feb. 19, 1867, aged 105 years, 2 months, and 21 days).

27. Samuel Edes.
28. Thomas English.
29. George Gates.
30. John Gordon.
31. Samuel Gregg.
32. Alexander Gregg.
33. Simeon George.
34. David George.
35. Jonathan Grimes.
36. Michael George (part of time for Londonderry).
37. Moses George.
38. James Hutchinson (killed).
39. James Hopkins.
40. Josiah Herrick.
41. Pitman Howard.
42. Hugh Jameson.
43. Thomas Jameson.
44. Taylor Joslyn (served for Antrim, afterwards for Deerin ~~S~~).
45. William Lakin (badly wounded at Stillwater, Oct. 7, 1777, on account of which he was soon discharged).
46. David Lufkin (badly wounded in second battle with ~~Burr~~ goyne, Oct. 8, 1777, whence soon discharged).
47. John McAllister.
48. Robert McClary.
49. Thomas McClary ("Freed of Reats" April 2, 1782).
50. John McClary.
51. David McClure (one year for Antrim).
52. John McCoy.
53. Daniel Miltimore (first lieutenant at Bennington and Saratoga).
54. Robert McClure.
55. James Nesmith.
56. Daniel Nichols (served short time).
57. John Nichols (was at battle of Bennington).
58. Thomas Nichols (in service short time).
59. Adam Nichols (enlisted on Antrim's quota one year, July 20, 1779).
60. Isaac Patterson.
61. Zadoc Reed (chiefly for New Boston).
62. Major Riley.
63. John Ross.

64. Joel Reed (served five years).
65. John Smith (northern army, 1777).
66. William Smith.
67. Benjamin Simonds.
68. Thomas Stuart.
69. John Taylor (served for Antrim; killed at Ticonderoga, July 3, 1777).
70. John Thompson.
71. James Wallace.
72. Sutheric Weston.
73. Jeremiah Wier (lost his life in returning from the war).

Besides these, Jonathan Nesmith, Daniel McFarland, James Duncan, Joseph Boyd, and Alexander Jameson marched to Tyngsborough under Capt. Butterfield, and are thought to have rendered other services in the field. And a few names are omitted, probably, who served for other towns and in subsequent years lived in Antrim.

As having some curious interest, the following document is added:—

This certifies, that John McCoy on the 4th of September, 1777, being then a mariner on board the Continental Frigate, Raleigh in the service of the United States, in an action of said ship with the British Ship of War *Druid*, did receive a wound in the *right Os Illicum* with a Grape shot, which being lodged within a bony substance, prevented its extraction, and will forever render him unable to obtain a livelihood.

Portsmouth Aug. 24, 1785.

Attest — JOHN JACKSON,
Then Surgeon of the above Frigate.

Also CAPT. THOMAS THOMPSON,
Commander of the Ship Raleigh.

Also JOHN JERRY OSBORNE,
Captain of the Marines.

This testimony was used by McCoy in order to obtain half-pay from the State. He did obtain half-pay, equal to one hundred and twenty-three pounds and ten shillings.

Thus ends the record of the Revolution as regards this town, so far as it can be written.

They had come out of it with an intense hatred of tyranny, and an intense love of liberty and popular government. Hence, when, in 1795, as elsewhere narrated, there was danger of war with France, Antrim promptly and generously provided for its quota of "minute-men," ready to march at a moment's warning. And again, when a new war with Great Britain seemed probable,

the town "Voted [March 14, 1809] to make the minutemen up twelve dollars a month when called into actual service," — indicating a great and determined patriotism still. If they were really called into service, *then* their pay was to be made twelve dollars per month *from enlistment*.

Through all the years until the formation of the modern uniformed companies, it is quite certain that the old company formed in 1775 was kept up. By act of the legislature, March 18, 1780, all the younger and abler men formed a "*training band*," while all others in any town under seventy years of age formed the "*Alarm List*," called out for drill twice a year. Probably these were united in this and other towns then small, so that here old men and young drilled together many years. June 24, 1786, a change was made in the law, and those over sixty years of age were released from military duty; but it made little difference in this town. This old Antrim company had no uniform, and they cared little for such things then.

When the constitution of 1792 went into force, an entire change was made in the militia system. The whole force was divided into twenty-seven regiments, with two battalions in each regiment. Antrim fell into the Twenty-sixth, which afterwards became the "crack regiment" in the State. The companies of Antrim, Deering, Henniker, Hillsborough, and Campbell's Gore formed the first battalion; those in Hancock, Frankestown, Greenfield, Lyndeborough, and Society Land formed the second. Each regiment also had a cavalry force, then called the "troop." The first officers of the Twenty-sixth were: Benjamin Pierce, colonel, or "Lieut. Col. Commandant," which meant the same thing (claimed by some to be grandson of "Stephen Perce," one of the Scotch-Irish proprietors of Londonderry); David Campbell, major of first battalion; Daniel Gould, major of second battalion. In 1808 the officers were: David McClure, of Antrim, colonel; William Gould, first major; Peter Peavey, second major.

This military arrangement continued without much change till the act of July 5, 1851, which reduced our organized force to a mere nothing, and was practically the end of our long-noted and well-drilled companies.

About 1800, the militia of Antrim, then a continuance of the old company of 1775, was divided for two companies, one north of the meeting-house and one south of the same. These were

un-uniformed, but well-drilled and efficient. The north company was commanded by Capt. Parker Morse, Capt. William Gregg, and others; the south company was commanded by Capt. James Taylor and others. In addition to drill days, these companies met occasionally at the captain's house "to burn powder and drink rum." These two companies, being reduced in numbers, came together again before the war of 1812, and chose David McCauley, captain, and John McNiel, first lieutenant.

The act of Dec. 28, 1792, provided that each regiment should have a company of grenadiers; meaning, then, a uniformed company composed of large, tall, and selected men. There seems to have been no company of this kind in the Twenty-sixth Regiment until about 1807, when John McNiel, of Hillsborough, afterwards Gen. John McNiel, distinguished in the war of 1812, succeeded in organizing the noted grenadiers, so proudly remembered by the old people. McNiel was six feet and six inches tall, and received no one to his company who was less than six feet in height. The uniform consisted of black coats gorgeously faced with red, tall caps, and high, brilliant plumes, which made the tall men look taller still, and gave an exceedingly stately and commanding appearance to this body of men. Gen. McNiel commanded this company quite a number of years. The men, at first, were picked out of Antrim, Deering, Henniker, Hillsborough, Hancock, Francestown, Greenfield, and Windsor. But, because we raised taller and bigger men in Antrim than could be found in other towns, the majority of the grenadiers belonged here from the start. It passed more and more into the possession of Antrim, and, being reduced in numbers, was entirely filled up from this town as early as the year 1823. This company continued in its glory, the wonder of small boys, the admiration of all, until the enactment of the disbanding law in 1851, after which it gradually wasted, and, ere long, was dropped.

The "old Twenty-sixth" had also a fine cavalry company, picked out of the several towns. It was called, in common talk, "The Troop." In this Antrim furnished a large quota, and was second to no town. At the organization of the troop, a man from Henniker was chosen captain (cannot learn his name), and James Hopkins, of Antrim, first lieutenant. But before the commissions could be issued, the former died, and the latter was chosen in his place, so that Capt. James Hopkins was the first commander. He held the commission several years, and was

succeeded by Capt. Thomas K. Breed. The subsequent commanders of the troop I am not able to give, as they were sometimes from other towns; but the captains of the grenadiers, succeeding Gen. McNiel, were as follows: —

Zebadiah Peavey, of Greenfield.

Daniel Wyman, of Hillsborough.

Thomas D. Nesmith, of Antrim, as were all his successors.

James Wallace.

Thomas Dunlap (son of Adam).

Silas Dinsmore (1828).

Dimon Twiss.

Cyrus Saltmarsh.

James Wilson.

Reed P. Whittemore.

Jeremiah Breed.

Jonathan Nesmith.

Amos Dodge.

Samuel Dinsmore.

Allen Parker.

War was declared by the United States against England June 18, 1812. On the seventeenth of December following, our State passed an act organizing a "Voluntary Corps of Infantry" only to resist invasion of New Hampshire, and formed of the militia by law exempt from military duty.

A company of this kind was formed in Antrim, and the father called it "The Alarm List." There were forty in the company and most of them actually bore the scars of the Revolution. Their uniform was a large white frock thrown over their ordinary clothing. They paraded two or three times a month on Meeting-House Hill, under command of Capt. Peter Bark with fife and drum, and they could be seen in their drill movements for miles away. Their heads were white as their faces and they made a most stirring and imposing appearance. As these patriots did not wait to be called for. They *actually offered* their services to the governor! God bless their memory to the town! But they were not needed. Several times an attack on Portsmouth was expected, and no doubt was only prevented by the rallying of the militia in that part of the State in great numbers for defense. Also, invasion from the north was considered probable, but never occurred within our State bounds.

And after the war this glorious old company was soon broken up by death and infirmity. Some of them were seventy-five years old when they offered their service in their country's defense.

But little can be given here of the details of our history in the war of 1812. About the first thing that started the people here was a sudden call for men. So great was the haste that a messenger came at flying speed, on the Sabbath, with a requisition on the Twenty-sixth Regiment. He found Col. McClure at church on the hill, who immediately rose in meeting, announced the call, and, on the spot, notified the company to meet at Christie's tavern the next day. Then the worship went on, probably, however, in a somewhat nervous state. The next day the militia company met, and Col. McClure told them how many men were wanted, and that if enough did not volunteer they would be drafted. He then proposed to the company in line, to start the music, and then at the word "March!" he would step forward, and all volunteers were to follow. To his great surprise, the whole company followed, to a man! So they had to make a draft to settle it, after all. Ira Wallace and Thomas Dunlap, not being taken, went to Windsor and volunteered as substitutes for two drafted men there. Several men from Antrim enlisted at once into the regular army, and served through the war, on the Canadian frontier. Others, after a volunteer service of one year, entered the regular army; among the last being Daniel Gregg, who attained to the office of captain, and held it many years. No son of Antrim was killed in the war of 1812, though several lost their lives by sickness and otherwise. Robert Holmes was badly wounded at the fall of Fort Oswego on Lake Ontario. The British sent a force across the lake to capture this little fort. The garrison was small, and thought best, though after vigorous resistance, to evacuate the works. Holmes was the last man out, and turned and fired upon the enemy as he left, at which moment he fell, badly wounded in the groin. "The British," says Dr. Whiton, "rushed by and over him in pursuit of the garrison, who, however, escaped. On their return from the pursuit, four soldiers carried Holmes, on a blanket, roughly and unfeelingly toward the fort; a British officer, possessed of humanity, noticed their rough handling of the wounded man, and ordered them, under threat of striking them with his cutlass, to carry him gently. The British speedily evacuated, and the Americans repossessed

the fort, when Holmes found himself again in the hands of his own countrymen." He received a pension on account of his wound, but lived only about three years.

Near the close of the war a company was raised in the adjoining towns, under command of Capt. William Antrim, which marched to the defense of the seaboard vicinity of Portsmouth. All returned except Ira Wallace, who died of disease at Portsmouth.

During the war, and especially in the last of it, the towns were under great excitement. The danger of attack on the shore was constant. Some were sharply opposed to war from the start. Party spirit was bitter and unchristian. But on news of peace, February, 1815, they all joined as one, to celebrate the event. In this town, as in others, it was at once a "social meeting" called; and, dropping their differences, they spent the day in hand-shaking and congratulation and joy. I append a list of the soldiers in the war of 1812:—

James Aiken, Jr.

Jonathan Hayward (supposed to be murdered on his march after being discharged).

Theodore G. Wallace.

James M. Day.

Robert Holmes (died from effect of wound).

Moses P. Wier.

Swallow Willson.

John Witherspoon (never heard from; supposed to be killed by Indians).

Peter C. Atwood.

Thomas Gregg.

Thomas Dunlap.

Charles Gates.

John Robinson.

James Ross.

Levi Thompson.

Samuel Vose.

Ira Wallace (died in service, Nov. 3, 1814).

Capt. Daniel Gregg.

Dexter Fairbanks.

James Brown.

Ziba Curtice.

John Stuart.
 Joseph White.
 Charles Fairbanks.
 John Boyd (died in service).
 Silas Rhodes.
 Capt. William Gregg.
 Samuel McClure (took place of a drafted man and went from
 Franeestown).
 Moody M. Barker.
 Thomas P. Haywood.
 Elijah Severance.
 Asa Stearns.
 Isaac Saltmarsh.
 William Roach.
 John Barker.
 Alexander Parker.
 Samuel Carr.
 Nathan B. Barker.
 Samuel Caldwell, Jr.
 James Robb (died a prisoner at Halifax).
 Jesse McAllister.
 Gideon Barker (murdered on way home).
 Hugh Ross.
 David McCauley (first lieutenant, and afterwards captain).

In the Mexican war, declared by Congress to "*exist*" between this country and Mexico May 11, 1846, there were four soldiers from Antrim, and all were killed. Their names were:—

John Atwood.
 John Caldwell.
 James Derush.
 Josiah W. Tuttle.

In the regular narrative of events of the town (page 112), I have already given the principal facts of our town's connection with the war of the Rebellion. The record is very favorable. I append a list of our soldiers, and have made great effort to have it correct. It will be seen that thirty of our men lost their lives by death on the battle-field, or by disease, in the late war. *Four* were killed in the Mexican war. *Seven* were lost by us in one way or another in the war of 1812. And *five* perished in the

Revolution. Thus, in some form, forty-six of this town's lost life from their country's service !

Others lost health, never to regain it. Some were wounded ; among the latter was Charles F. Holt, who was shot through the face and left for dead upon the field. He lay in that condition several days. He was two days on the battle-field among the dead ; afterwards in the hospital, where it was impossible to do anything for him. But after all he recovered and he survives to this day, being now deputy-sheriff of the county. No better soldier entered the field.

This list of names has been picked up from various sources and I have made free use of the various reports of the adjutant-general of New Hampshire : —

William Allen.
George Allen.
Albert G. Abbott.
William F. Archer.
Hiram G. Atwood (died in service).
Samuel H. Atwood.
Jeremiah Atwood.
Theophilus Ames.
Benjamin P. Baldwin.
Charles A. Brackett.
William Brown.
Simeon C. Buck.
James Bateman.
Reuben Boutelle.
Jackson Boutelle.
David W. Boutelle.
William Boutelle.
Joseph S. Brooks (furlough, on account of sickness ;
passage home).
Bill C. Butterfield.
Charles A. Barrett.
Isaac Boxall.
Charles Boswell.
Isaac Buswell (musician ; died in service).
Horace P. Buel.
Abner B. Crombie.
Andrew Cochran.
Levi H. Curtis.

William G. Cochran.
Daniel Clancy.
John Collins.
Albert S. Conant (twice promoted; wounded May 14, 1864).
David J. Carkin.
Charles Champney.
Grosvenor Colby.
Charles H. Dodge (died in service).
George A. Dustin (killed June 14, 1863; had been promoted).
Thomas P. Dempsey.
William Donohoe.
James B. Decatur.
George D. Dresser.
Gilman Dunlap (re-enlisted).
Patrick Duffie.
Charles Donnell.
Andrew J. Derush.
Charles F. Dresser.
Edgar W. Estey (wounded May 12, 1864; still carries the bullet in his body).
James W. Eaton.
James W. Fragg.
John Flood.
Thomas Freeman.
George R. Follansbee (died in service May 1, 1862).
Henry H. Foster (died in service).
Frank A. Fletcher (severely wounded July 2, 1862).
Charles Fletcher.
Henry C. Griffin (promoted and re-enlisted).
George E. Hutchinson (promoted).
John Hutchinson.
William S. Hopkins.
Abbott D. Holt (died in service Oct. 4, 1862).
George I. Harrieh

Charles F. Holt (terribly wounded Aug. 29, 1862).
Harrison H. Hardy.
Alden S. Johnson.
Ira S. Johnson (killed, Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862).
Orville J. Johnson (sharp-shooter).
John Kinsella (taken prisoner ; last heard of him).
James King.
John Kelley.
Joseph N. Kelsea.
Samuel Lavare (promoted).
Charles E. Lawrence (died in service June 9, 1865).
Stephen Lanegan.
Charles E. Lane.
John Laine.
Hiram W. Muzzey.
Charles E. Morris.
Enoch P. Marsh.
Charles E. Morrows (killed Sept. 30, 1864).
Adino N. Moore (died in service).
William R. Philbrick (promoted ; severely wounded July 2, 1863).
David Pettengill (promoted).
Miles T. Peabody (re-enlisted ; died in service Nov. 8, 1864).
Enoch C. Paige.
Joseph Petro (killed July 9, 1864).
Alfred Pinch (killed July 30, 1864).
Alonzo F. Pierce (died in service Jan. 5, 1863).
Albert M. Putnam.
Charles F. Parmenter (died in service Feb. 12, 1863).
Tristram M. Paige (re-enlisted).
James Pryor.
Martin L. Parmenter (promoted ; died in service Jan. 1, 1863).
Reuben C. Philbrick.
Irving Parmenter.
John W. Rose (died in service Oct. 9, 1864).
Joseph Reinhart.
James C. Richardson.
Charles Reynolds.
Edward P. Ross (promoted ; killed, Port Hudson, June 14, 1863).

Samuel R. Robinson.
Peter Smith.
Dennis Shaw (killed May 10, 1864).
George Spitzer.
Charles H. Story (promoted ; died in service July 24, 1863).
James M. Smith (promoted : died in service July 15, 1863).
Cyrus H. Simonds.
George W. Smith (died in service Oct. 15, 1863).
David Steele (promoted to captain).
George Smith (enlisted for three years, Nov. 29, 1864).
Henry E. Swain.
Elbridge T. Smith (died in service Dec. 25, 1862).
John Skinner.
Samuel Savage.
Lewis Simonds.
Talford R. Twitchell.
Edward D. Twitchell.
Orrin C. Temple (promoted).
Alexander Vernot.
Joseph Williams.
Jason K. Webster.
Charles H. Wilson.
William H. Wilson.
Brooks K. Webber.
John L. Worthley.
Charles B. Warner.
Owen A. Willey.
Joseph Welsh.
Harvey H. Winn (killed Aug. 29, 1862).
Francis White (promoted).
George H. White (killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863).
Orlando T. Webster (died in service).
Loammi H. Webster (died of starvation in Southern prison).
Granville Whitney.
Joseph Young (killed June 5, 1864).

The whole number of men from New Hampshire, in the war of the Rebellion, was 31,426. The whole number from Antrim, 139. Under all the calls, Antrim furnished 12 men more than our aggregate quota. We had 73 men in the Revolution ; 44 in the war of 1812 ; 4 in the Mexican war ; and 139 in the last war, — making 260 men in all. The list returned by the state commis-

sion is deficient. It is possible that the names Morris and Morrows may be for the same person.

The artillery company of the old Twenty-sixth Regiment was largely supported from Antrim for many years. Dea. Robt. Duncan was its captain for quite a length of time, and was called one of the best officers the company ever had. After him John G. Flint, Esq., was captain, a man of most soldierly figure and bearing.

The present military company in this town, the Granite State Cadets, was organized in the spring of 1877, and ranks second to no other in the State in drill and character. Its principal officers, from the start, have been those who had seen service in the late war. At organization, they were chosen as follows: Samuel R. Robinson, captain; John A. Bryer, first lieutenant; Arthur A. Miller, second lieutenant. In the spring of 1880 Robinson and Bryer resigned. The officers now are Captain Charles Champney, First Lieut. A. A. Miller, Second Lieut. W. Muzzey.

About the time of our centennial celebration, the Antrim Cornet Band was organized, under the leadership of Squier Forsaith, Esq. It has been truly successful and creditable during its brief existence to this writing.

CHAPTER VII.

SCHOOLS.

THE old Scotch settlers of Londonderry prized education next religion. Their intense hatred of popery was not a little pired by the ignorance, brutality, and slavery in which it kept people. There was a very marked contrast in Ireland, as regards intelligence, between the Catholic Irish and their Scotch neighbors. The Scotch in the north of Ireland had better school privileges than the common people of England had at the same time. March 26, 1718, the "Memorial to Gov. Shute" signed by three hundred and thirteen of these Scotchmen, most of whom subsequently emigrated to America, of whom one hundred and six signed their own names in a bold, legible, generally handsome hand. This document, now in good preservation, is proof, that, considering their disturbed circumstances in Ireland, they must have given particular attention to training of their children. Twelve of the signers were graduates of the university. All this shows that our fathers were an intelligent race, well-informed, capable, and setting a value upon education. They had schools, and also they were a great deal of teaching truth, both religious and secular, in the family. And in this country the regard of the Scotch for education may be seen in the educated men they have given in great numbers to the highest ranks of attainment; and in the institutions of learning which they have established in the land. As soon as they were fairly settled and had erected their place of worship, they proceeded to build a school-house. The first school-house of our fathers in this country was provided for March 5, 1724, as by following entry in the records: "Voted that there shall be a school house built in this town [Londonderry], the dimension of said house to be sixteen foot long and twelve foot in width — said house is to be a logg house seven foot side l." And they were to build "two fire-places in one end as the house will allow." In the course of a few years the district schools of Londonderry were in good condition; and from them were bred the first settlers of Antrim. Every settler of the town coming from Londonderry had a fair common-school

education, was well informed, was well acquainted with the Bible, and had a vigorous stock of common sense. They had no schools here before they had a church, though chiefly private schools. The exact date and order of the first schools here are not very clear. Mr. Whiton makes the mistake, most unusual with him, of contradicting himself as to the location of the first school-house. Putting all the items of evidence together, I think it may be set down without much doubt in the following order. The first who ever taught in Antrim was George Bemaine. To him credit should be given him, as he lost his life in the Revolutionary service before Dinsmoor ever taught here. He also taught the first school in the neighboring town of Hillsborough. Bemaine taught chiefly in the family of Dea. Aiken, and began early as the winter of 1770-71. At times a few neighboring children attended with Aiken's, and this school continued partly four or five winters, without question. This Bemaine was school-mate of Thomas Dilworth, author of the spelling-book then and long used in England and America, who died in 1771.

The next teacher in Antrim was John Dinsmoor, the same I think, who was afterwards a preacher for a time in Peterborough. He had a school of twelve scholars, and kept it in Dea. Aiken's house in the winter of 1778-79. This school, like most preceding, and those following for several years, lasted only one month out of the twelve. Of course the children of those days had but scanty privileges. The mother of Clark Hopkins, an excellent and intelligent woman, had but four days' schooling all her life, except what was under her father's roof. In his half-century sermon, Dr. Whiton says Dinsmoor's was the first school kept in Antrim,—a mistake which he corrects in his subsequent history. Dinsmoor taught also the succeeding winter and probably more. Several female teachers had short summer schools. These, like the winter schools, were all kept in private houses, as there was not a school-house in town. Dea. David Dickey, who was the third child born in Antrim, and who may be taken for authority, says he first attended school one month in 1782, and that the first "district school" in town was in 1783, which he "attended"; that is, the first school kept in a school-house and at public expense, all previous being in the nature of private schools, in dwelling-houses here and there. The only reading-books were the Bible and Dilworth's spelling-book. Text-books in grammar, geography, or arithmetic, could be had

Reading and writing were the principal studies. A little knowledge of figures was imparted orally. Rules were written out on paper or birch bark, and committed to memory. Some parents, like Robert McIlvaine, constructed the elements of arithmetic into form, in writing, for their children. Some of these "home arithmetics" I have examined, and consider them of high rank for plainness, brevity, and common sense. How many parents now could write out a correct arithmetic for their children?

The third winter teacher in town was Tobias Butler, then always called "Master Butler," — a man of fine education, and exceedingly useful in his day. He commenced as early as 1787, probably 1786, and no doubt kept the first school in the first school-house. He taught winters for a long time.

Now as to the location of the first school-house. Mr. Whiton says (page 25) the first school-house was at the upper end of South Village; but on page 90 he says, that "until 1794, there was but one school-house, and that a log one, in town, standing a little east of Mr. Raymond's." The evidence seems to me conclusive that this last statement was the right one. Mr. Raymond, at Mr. Whiton's writing, lived east of the Dea. Jonathan Nesmith place, at the corner, the buildings now being gone. This first school-house stood on the top of the hill east of the Raymond place, on the north side of the road. It was standing within the memory of men now living. It was a capacious log house, calculated for the whole eastern half of the town. There ought to be a monument to mark the spot.

To this school-house some of the children traveled two or three miles. Some of them had no road. Children from the Center went to this school-house what little they went anywhere. The town, as such, had nothing to do with building the first school-house, and there is no record of this or any other school-house before the year 1801. It was built, no doubt, by contributions of labor, the citizens turning out, giving the logs, and doing the work. No doubt it was built in the summer of 1787; and thus for seventeen years or more, previously, the schools were in private houses. This method, however, was not without its advantages under the circumstances, as it could rotate among the few and scattered people. The school in the log house above named was dignified with the name of the "Town School," and probably was considered quite an attainment.

But as population increased, this house was found inconvenient.

ient for the whole east half of the town, and a movement was made to divide it into two parts. The date of this division cannot now be fixed. It was not a matter of town action, or tax, but the people of the vicinity arranged it among themselves. Mr. Whiton says it was "not far from 1794." It seems to me it must have been as late as 1797. The people "over east" put up a small school-house about where the present brick house stands; and the people "at the south" built a small framed house a little east, and probably within one hundred feet, of the spot where now Rev. Mr. Hurlin's house stands. This school-house was burned in December, 1801, as near as can be learned. The fire had gone out, and they sent a little boy, John Hopkins, after a dish of coals. There were some cracks in the floor, and all the waste chips and shavings left from building being under the floor and very dry, it was supposed the boy dropped some coals, from which the fire caught. At any rate, the flames were blazing up under the whole house before being noticed, and the scholars had barely time to escape. Soon after a school-house was erected on the spot now occupied by the Methodist church. When this last house was well used up, they built the "brick school-house" opposite, now changed into a dwelling-house. Subsequently, on the growth of the village, the district was divided, and two new school-houses prepared; one being now the dwelling of Henry Smith, and the other the tenement house opposite Mr. Balch's, in the south part of the village. Thus matters went on till the district was reunited, and the present new building, including Waverly Hall, erected in 1869, since which time they have had graded schools, and generally of a high order. It should be added that this district has the income of \$1,000, presented for school purposes by D. H. Goodell, Esq.

In the northwest half of the town, the first school-house was built at the Branch in 1794; and the following year the old High Range school-house was built. Previously, schools were kept in that part of the town in private houses, sometimes at the High Range, sometimes at the Branch, but all in one school together.

At the March meeting of 1801, the town "Voted that under direction of the selectmen, committees be appointed in each district to estimate the cost of a suitable school-house, and the amount should be at once assessed." The preceding year, an

article in the warrant to "see if the Town would take any Steps for the better regulating of the public Schools," was passed by without any action. It appears from the vote concerning school-houses, in 1801, that districts had been previously formed, probably in the year 1800, and by the selectmen, though no record of it has come to my eye. It is inferred, that, at the meeting in 1800, the selectmen were instructed to district the town, and the record was omitted by mistake. At any rate, in 1801, or soon after, two or three humble structures went up in districts where there were none previously. The principal of these was the school-house at the Center, built in the spring of 1802. It stood on the hill, on the east side of the old common, a few rods below the meeting-house. This house was burned in 1811, in the daytime, breaking out while school was keeping, and frightening the children half to death. A colored boy called Manly Ransom was so frightened that he hid under a seat. He was somewhat burned, and would have been consumed had he not been missed, and found and dragged out! The next summer they built again, this time nearly half-way down the hill, on the east side of the road, near the northwest corner of Mr. Gove's field, where a pair of bars still marks the entrance. After many years this house was moved to its present locality. It was enlarged to its present dimensions in 1853.

In 1820 there were nine school-districts. In 1825 there were eleven. These did not vary greatly from the present arrangement. In 1843, by vote of the town, a division was made into thirteen districts, and their bounds were put on record. These were not much changed for thirty years. But some recent changes have reduced the number about to that of 1825.

Previous to any town action as to schools, there was a small school-house between Frank Robinson's and S. A. Holt's, near a welling-house on the flat, half-way up the hill. An article was in the warrant to lay out a road (1799) from this "Scool house" to the present Center. On the building of other school-houses in 1801-2, this was left unused, and nothing more is known of it.

The first notice of schools on the town record was the following, March 14, 1786: "Voted to Raise fifteen pounds [about fifty dollars] for the use of a Town Scool." Subsequently the town took no action whatever concerning schools, till 1800, of which there is the least record. All that was done was by individ-

ual and voluntary effort, so far as known. Subsequent to 1800, possibly a little before, there seems to have been an "allowance by law" which went to the schools without the vote of the town upon it. Hence in 1805 the town "Voted to Augment the School Money," — i. e., add to the allowance by law. Also the town voted that the "Whole of the School Money be Three hundred and fifty dollars," — an amount very meager as compared with present appropriations, though the population was nearly as now. In the warrant for 1806 appears for the first time that familiar article: "To see how much money the town will raise for school purposes the present year."

The first year that the town took any supervision of the schools was 1809, when this action appears: "Voted the Rev. John M. Wheton Capt. Jas. Hopkins and Dr. Arthur Nesmith be a committee the Schools of this town." Two or three times the town tried a committee of two in each district, with Mr. Whiton for the whole town, and chairman of the board. A list of the superintending school committees of the town, as also a list of the principal teachers, will be found below. It will be seen that Mr. Whiton was chairman of the board thirty-two years at least and probably also those years marked "unknown."

Several high schools from time to time have been kept in the town. These began at the Branch about sixty years ago. Sylvester Cochran had an "Academy" there several years, had a large number of scholars, and was counted successful. He opened the institution in the large hall then extending over John G. Flint's house. Afterwards he occupied the three-story house, having the hall for his school-room. His successors were Benjamin F. Wallace, Rev. Mr. Barber, Miss Augusta Barber, Frederick S. Little, and Dr. S. M. Dinsmore.

Occasionally, select schools have been held at the Center. Prof. James E. Vose had several terms here, with large and excellent schools, in which he did much good. Lizzie S. Tenney kept a tuition school here one or more terms, till prevented by failing health, — a teacher eminently fitted for her work, both in education and skill. More recently, some excellent select schools were kept here by Miss Abby C. Morse, of Concord.

About 1872 Prof. James E. Vose opened a select school in the South Village, and continued several terms, to the benefit and satisfaction of all the people, until he was called away to a large field of labor.

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

- 1809. Rev. John M. Whiton, Capt. James Hopkins, Dea. Arthur Nesmith.
- 1810. Rev. John M. Whiton, Dea. Jonathan Nesmith, Dea. Arthur Nesmith.
- 1811. Rev. John M. Whiton, Dea. John Alexander, Dea. James Carr.
- 1812. Rev. John M. Whiton, Dea. Arthur Nesmith, Dea. Jonathan Nesmith.
- 1813. Rev. John M. Whiton, Capt. James Hopkins, Samuel Christie.
- 1814. Rev. John M. Whiton, Dea. Arthur Nesmith, Barachias Holt.
- 1815. Rev. John M. Whiton, Capt. James Hopkins, James Wallace.
- 1816. Rev. John M. Whiton, Joseph Boyd, James Wallace.
- 1817. Rev. John M. Whiton, Israel Burnham, Jeremiah Stickney.
- 1818. Rev. John M. Whiton, Israel Burnham, Jeremiah Stickney, Capt. James Hopkins, Jacob Tuttle.
- 1819. "Vot^d Rev. John M. Wheton, Dr. Israel Burnam, Esq^r Jacob Tuttle, and Samuel Steel Town Comitty to Examin Schools."
- 1820. Rev. John M. Whiton, chairman; District No. 1, Isaac Baldwin, George Duncan; District No. 2, Robert Gregg, Amos Parmenter; District No. 3, James Steele, James Wallace; District No. 4, Thomas McCoy, Andrew Cochran; District No. 5, David McCluer, Robert Carr; District No. 6, Solomon Hopkins, Richard McAllister; District No. 7, Thomas Jameson, Isaac Smith; District No. 8, Samuel Vose, John Worthley; District No. 9, Samuel Fletcher, Alexander Witherspoon.
- 1821. Rev. John M. Whiton, Jeremiah Stickney, Israel Burnham.
- 1822. Rev. John M. Whiton, Jeremiah Stickney, Israel Burnham.
- 1823. Rev. John M. Whiton, Jeremiah Stickney, Israel Burnham.
- 1824. Rev. John M. Whiton, Israel Burnham, William Carr, Jr.
- 1825. Rev. John M. Whiton, Robert Reed, Jeremiah Stickney, Thomas McCoy.
- 1826. Rev. John M. Whiton, chairman; District No. 1, Israel Burnham, Luke Woodbury; District No. 2, Amos Parmenter, Robert Gregg; District No. 3, William Gregg, James Wallace; District No. 4, Thomas McCoy, William Carr; District No. 5, Thomas Dunlap, Silas Dinsmore; District No. 6, Robert H. Cleaves, Solomon Hopkins; District No. 7, Jacob Whittemore, Dimon Dodge; District No. 8, William Pritchard, John Vose; District No. 9, Samuel Fletcher, Isaac Brown; District No. 10, John Symonds, Gilman Swain; District No. 11, Dea. Josiah Duncan, Giles Newton.
- 1827. Rev. John M. Whiton, chairman; with same assistants as in 1826.
- 1828. Rev. John M. Whiton, Mark Woodbury, Israel Burnham, Jeremiah Stickney, Bartlett Wallace.
- 1829. "Voted School Districts choose their Committees."
- 1830. Benjamin F. Wallace, John Vose, Silas Dinsmore.
- 1831. Luke Woodbury, John Vose, William Carr, Jr.
- 1832. Rev. John M. Whiton, Luke Woodbury, B. F. Wallace.

- 1833. Rev. John M. Whiton, Rev. Joseph Davis, E. L. Vose.
- 1834. Rev. John M. Whiton, Rev. Joseph Davis, Bartlett & James Hopkins, Jr., Silas Dinsmore.
- 1835. Rev. John Whiton, Rev. Joseph Davis, Bartlett Wallace Hopkins, Jr., Silas Dinsmore.
- 1836. Rev. John M. Whiton, Rev. Joseph Davis, Bartlett Wallace Hopkins, Jr., Silas Dinsmore.
- 1837. Rev. John M. Whiton, Rev. Joseph Davis, B. F. Wallace
- 1838. Rev. John M. Whiton, Rev. Joseph Davis, James M. Stic
- 1839. Rev. John M. Whiton, B. F. Wallace, Rev. Joseph Davis
- 1840. Unknown.
- 1841. Unknown.
- 1842. Rev. John M. Whiton, B. F. Wallace, Rev. Joseph Davis
- 1843. Rev. John M. Whiton, B. F. Wallace, Rev. Joseph Davis
- 1844. Unknown.
- 1845. Unknown.
- 1846. Unknown.
- 1847. Rev. John M. Whiton, Charles McKeen, Clark Hopkins.
- 1848. Clark Hopkins.
- 1849. Rev. John M. Whiton, Clark Hopkins, George H. Hubba
- 1850. Daniel W. Hazelton, George H. Hubbard.
- 1851. E. L. Vose, Solomon J. Buckminster, Frederick S. Little
- 1852. E. L. Vose.
- 1853. Rev. John H. Bates, E. L. Vose.
- 1854. E. L. Vose.
- 1855. William W. Lovejoy.
- 1856. Levi W. Wilkins.
- 1857. Levi W. Wilkins.
- 1858. Levi W. Wilkins, D. H. Goodell.
- 1859. J. H. Bates.
- 1860. J. H. Bates.
- 1861. J. H. Bates.
- 1862. J. H. Bates.
- 1863. James E. Vose.
- 1864. James E. Vose.
- 1865. James E. Vose, J. H. Bates.
- 1866. James E. Vose.
- 1867. James E. Vose, D. H. Goodell.
- 1868. Dr. Morris Christie.
- 1869. Henry D. Chapin.
- 1870. Henry D. Chapin, Dr. J. R. Kimball.
- 1871. Dr. J. R. Kimball.
- 1872. Henry D. Chapin.
- 1873. Dr. J. R. Kimball, Mark True.
- 1874. Mark True, Abbott F. True.
- 1875. Clark B. Cochrane.
- 1876. Abbott F. True.
- 1877. Abbott F. True.
- 1878. Dr. I. G. Anthoine.
- 1879. Dr. I. G. Anthoine.

**NAMES OF PRINCIPAL SCHOOL-TEACHERS BORN OR LIVING IN ANTRIM,
SO FAR AS KNOWN.**

George Bemaine.	Alice Steele.
Tobias Butler.	Frances M. Steele.
John Hopkins.	Georgianna Steele.
Thomas McCoy.	William Carr.
Thomas Dunlap.	Lucy Tenney.
John Nichols.	Bartlett Wallace.
Daniel M. Christie.	Hiram Wallace.
George W. Nesmith.	Frederick S. Little.
Mary Nesmith.	John F. Tenney.
James Hopkins, Jr.	Mark True.
Mary Nichols.	Millie Abbott.
Mary Dinsmore.	Lucy Tuttle.
Margaret Dinsmore.	Morris Christie.
Margaret Nesmith.	Lizzie S. Tenney.
John Duncan.	Mary F. Sawyer.
Mary Woodbury.	Emily Tuttle.
Benjamin F. Wallace.	Laura Shattuck.
Mary Duncan.	Myra McIlvaine.
Clark Hopkins.	Alma Shattuck.
Seneca Cummings.	Nancy Gould.
Sylvester Cochran.	Samuel G. Newton.
Ann Cochran.	Lucretia Robinson.
James M. McCoy.	Clarissa Cochran.
Fanny Baldwin.	Dr. George Wilkins.
Fanny (Burnham) Baldwin.	Joanna Fletcher.
Harriet Boyd.	Rachel Fletcher.
James A. Gregg.	Augusta McIlvaine.
Henry D. Chapin.	Almeda McIlvaine.
Edward L. Vose.	Kate I. Preston.
John Vose.	Jennie M. Nesmith.
Samuel Vose.	Fannie H. Nesmith.
Cyrus Baldwin.	Nellie Clement.
Estimate R. E. Baldwin.	Addie Gould.
Harriet Baldwin.	Mary E. Whiteley.
Fannie Burnham.	Nellie Whiteley.
Sarah Brown.	Jennie M. Ferry.
Harriet Brown.	John D. Hutchinson.
James E. Vose.	Sadie M. Holman.
Elisabeth Whiton.	Nellie Jackson.
Helen Whiton.	Loisa E. Allds.
Mary Steele.	Amorette Hopkins.
Elisabeth Steele.	Alice Gould.
Ann Steele.	George Hastings.

CHAPTER VIII.

VARIOUS SOCIETIES IN ANTRIM.

THE first association in town except the church and the military was the "Social Library Association," incorporated November 27, 1800. It was started before there was any minister settled in town, and was in active operation long before it was incorporated. Its previous existence is attested by the following vote Nov. 3, 1800: "To excuse those who have incurred fines this year on account of the sickness." The first records are lost. The first *recorded* meeting known was that of Nov. 3, 1800, which Capt. James Hopkins was moderator, and Dea. Arth Nesmith, clerk. Books were rare and hard to be obtained, and what books they did get were of the solid kind, well selected, useful, and decidedly unlike the trash that preponderates in modern libraries. This library was a great thing in its day. It was the custom of all the leading families to go the round of EVERY BOOK. Theology and history and philosophy,—all we read and thought over; and consequently, though they had few books, they had much information. The charter was granted "James Aiken, John Duncan, Thomas Nichols, and their associates." About one hundred and twenty names appear on the record as "proprietors," and names were constantly added. The last record is of a meeting Jan. 2, 1826. Tristram Sawy was chosen moderator; William Gregg, clerk; and William Pratt, librarian. This excellent library is still in existence though not with its former fullness and value.

About 1818, a "Juvenile Library" was started. This was before the day of Sunday-school libraries. But the young people had the idea that they must have a lighter, easier style of reading. Mr. Whiton went into this to help manage it and keep it pure, thinking he could do more good inside than outside. The library flourished grandly for some years. It was kept at Christie's tavern. But subsequently many of the proprietors died or moved away; and hence those remaining voted to sell, and disband. Perhaps this was brought about by the rise of the Sunday-school library. At any rate, at the close of a town meeting, about 1830, the books were sold at auction in the hall of the Christie tavern, and the whole lot were sold for more than the first cost!

In February, 1866, "The Antrim Library Association" was established in South Village. Ten persons associated together, paying down ten dollars each. These original members own the library. The public have the use of it by paying one dollar and fifty cents per year, each, and this money goes to enlarge the library. It embraces several hundred volumes. Mrs. John R. Hills has been the librarian. Harold Kelsea is treasurer. The names of the original members were Mrs. Mark B. Woodbury, Morris Christie, Artemas Brown, Eben Bass, James W. Perkins, N. W. C. Jameson, Mark True, J. W. Foster, J. E. Vose, Reed P. Whittemore.

There was an association called the "Madan Society," for musical purposes, organized so long ago that its existence is forgotten by the oldest people. Traces of this society I first found in old advertisements in the "Cabinet." It was formed of the singers and musical people in Antrim, Hancock, and Greenfield, had regular meetings, and made quite a sensation in its day. They probably held meetings in rotation from town to town. Very little positive information of this society can now be gained. It seems to have lived many years, and deserved well. There was never any organized musical society in Antrim save the above, except the choir of the old church. This was held to be of great importance, and occasionally the town made some small appropriation for music within its borders. Dea. Arthur Nesmith led the old choir nearly thirty years. He was elected chorister at the annual March meeting, 1794, and was annually elected by the town to that office till his removal West. "His courteous, amiable manners made him acceptable to the choir and to the congregation." I may add that his successors have been John Taylor, David McCauley, William Gregg, Charles Gates, Giles Newton, Joel Wilkins, Solomon J. Buckminster, Frederick S. Little, Sylvester Little, and Frank Swett.

WATER COMPANY.

"The Clinton and South Village Water Company" was formed in February, 1847, for the improvement and control of the water-power on the stream. This company own the outlet of Gregg's pond, and large tracts of land subject to flowage. They have greatly enlarged the reservoir of water, probably doubling its value. Ezra Hyde was a leading spirit in this undertaking. All, or nearly all, the owners of privileges on the

stream belong to this company. Its first meeting was March 6, 1847, at which Imla Wright was chosen secretary and treasurer, and Ezra Hyde, Jonathan White, and Daniel Story, directors. The annual meeting is in January. The present officers are as follows: Secretary and treasurer, Charles B. Dodge; directors, D. H. Goodell, William H. Hildreth, John G. Abbott.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP IN ANTRIM.

Members of this order residing in Antrim desiring a lodge in town, presented a petition to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of New Hampshire on the tenth day of January, A. D. 1876. The members of the order petitioning for a charter were I. G. Anthoine, Frank F. Roach, Alfred A. Miller, Charles W. Coolidge, Chester A. Holt, Charles B. Dodge, John A. Bryer, and William H. Hill.

On the first day of February, A. D. 1876, a dispensation being granted, Right Worthy Grand Master George A. Cummings, accompanied by other grand officers, instituted Waverley Lodge No. 59, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At nine o'clock, the Odd Fellows, to the number of about two hundred, proceeded to the hall of Mrs. Mary E. Woodbury, the use of which had been kindly granted for the occasion, and there partook of a bountiful collation which had been prepared by the Antrim brethren and their ladies.

The lodge was organized with eighteen members. Its present membership is forty-one, consisting of I. G. Anthoine, Chester A. Holt, Frank F. Roach, Charles B. Dodge, Alfred A. Miller, John A. Bryer, Charles W. Coolidge, William H. Hill, John Perkins, Gilman H. Cleaves, Charles H. Kimball, George W. Shaw, Will E. Downs, Bartlett L. Brooks, William A. Hildreth, Frank B. Gould, Henry J. Beasom, George C. Wilson, Willard Manning, Samuel S. Sawyer, John C. Butterfield, Horace L. Fisher, Fred Hunt, Charles O. Harris, George P. Hildreth, Martin Swett, Levi H. Brooks, Francis M. Sharpless, John M. Duncan, Sumner N. Ball, Anson Swett, Melvin O. Hunt, Clarence E. Sawyer, Richard D. Weston, Fred I. Burnham, Fred C. Farrington, Fred H. Kimball, James L. Whitney, Charles W. Farmer, Frank G. Dodge, John R. Putney, Charles W. Kelsea. Edward A. Carter withdrew, by card, April 12, 1879.

There has been but one death in the lodge, Frank P. Loveren, who died at Deering, Oct. 18, 1878, and was buried under the order.

The following members have passed the principal chairs; viz., I. G. Anthoine, Frank F. Roach, Alfred A. Miller, Charles B. Dodge, William A. Hildreth, Chester A. Holt, John A. Bryer.

The present officers consist of Charles H. Kimball, N. G.; William H. Hill, V. G.; Charles B. Dodge, Sec.; G. H. Cleaves, Treas.; Fred I. Burnham, Ward.; William A. Hildreth, Con.; R. D. Weston, O. G.; Fred H. Kimball, I. G.; F. F. Roach, R. S. N. G.; H. J. Beasom, L. S. N. G.; A. A. Miller, R. S. V. G.; N. Ball, L. S. V. G.; J. C. Butterfield, R. S. S.; B. L. Brooks, S. S.; Frank G. Dodge, Chap.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

"The Contoocook Lodge of Knights of Honor, Antrim, N. H.," was instituted Sept. 4, 1876.

The charter members were Charles B. Caldwell, William H. Hill, John H. Smith, E. W. Esty, Rev. E. M. Shaw, H. P. Kimball, A. B. Lawrence, S. R. Robinson, A. F. True, W. S. Eaton, L. L. Smith.

This worthy society has its headquarters, as do the others, at South Village, and is in a very flourishing condition.

MASONS.

The lodge of "Free and Accepted Masons" in Antrim is called the Vesper Lodge. It was organized May 1, 1878, with a membership of thirty, and is now working under very prosperous conditions.

The present list of officers is as follows: Joseph N. Kelsea, W. M.; John F. Dodge, S. W.; William H. Hill, J. W.; Benjamin F. Upton, T.; E. C. Paige, S.; Charles D. Sawyer, S. D.; Albert B. Lawrence, J. D.; George F. Corey, S. S.; Charles H. Griffin, J. S.; John C. Kimball, Chaplain; C. H. Champney, Marshal; H. J. Beasom, Tyler.

CHAPTER IX.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

It will probably be of use to some to have here the dates of construction of the several roads in town, as it would take long to find the same from the confused records. Nothing that the present generation would think it safe to ride over, existed in Antrim before the present century. There were no wagons and few carts. Traffic was chiefly on horseback. The first roads were made "passable for horses," and then gradually improved in the course of years. The first path cleared through the town was on the line of the first road named below, and all those laid out in 1777 had been used as *paths* before; there being no legal road till formally made such by vote of the town after incorporation. Hence the first roads laid out by the town were said to be "Recorded." It will be seen that the use the settlers made of roads would not require a bridge over every little water-course; so that for a long time there were only two bridges in town. Building roads, therefore, was not then a matter of much expenditure. It has been said elsewhere that the "great bridge," where now we locate the Baldwin bridge, was built in 1776, a year before there was any legal road. This was the only bridge except some frail foot-bridges. All the other streams, including the Branch river, were forded by teams.

1777, May 1. "The Road from the Bridge on Contocook River To John Warrins Sawmill & from thence To Hillsborough Line by the Way of Leut. McClearys." This first road commenced at the Baldwin bridge, passing up by McFarland's (N. W. C. Jameson's), thence by John M. Duncan's to the old Center on Meeting-House Hill, on the line of what is now called the "old road," — i. e., past Bill Butterfield's. From the old Center it was in nearly a straight course to Branch Village, thence over English or Tuttle hill as now the old highway is built to Hillsborough. In South Village this road was in a straight line from Jameson's to Goodell's, and consequently was a few rods east of the present street. It was on this road, at its junction with that from Miller's to Kelsea's, that the old school-house was built and burned. But in 1801, this road, at the request of Hon. John

Duncan, perhaps to bring it near his cousin James, was made to run straight to James Duncan's, — i. e., Saltmarsh place. The fork of the roads was at the Elijah Kimball place, long before there was any house there; and the track of the old road from Elijah Kimball's to John M. Duncan's may still be followed.

The first road, voted May 1, was formally laid out Sept. 3, following. It seems that the first path from South Village to the ranch was east of the summit of Meeting-House Hill, crossing the northeast side of the hill, and striking near Richard McAllister's house, coming out the same as the subsequent road. Reference is made to this old road in laying out the new one.

It was probably on the east side of this "old road" or path, called "old" in 1777, that the children were buried, and they thought the "Center would fall"; i. e., on the extreme west of the Whitney farm. The first road was laid out "To be four rods wide it being the Leading Road of the Town."

The same year they laid out the road from South Village to Hancock line. It lay south of the present road, by William Smith's to Alexander Jameson's (now the residence of G. H. Leaves), and thence as now traveled.

Likewise a road from Randall Alexander's (A. A. Miller's) to the main road. This has not been changed to the present day.

Likewise a road from the Saltmarsh place (James Duncan's) to D. H. Goodell's (Joseph Boyd's).

"And another Road from Warrins Sawmill as it is Now Used to Maurice Lynches or as Near it as the Ground Will Admitt of good passing and it to be Three Road Wide." This is that now traveled from the Branch to William Stacey's.

1779. No roads were laid out in 1778. At the March meeting, 1779, the north stream is first called the "Branch," and Richard McAllister and Thomas Stuart were chosen a committee to finish the Bridge over it. March 9, 1779, the town "Voted that Robt. Burns & adm Nichols Shall Each of them have a Road where they Required it." The first of these was no doubt that which now exists from the old Burns place past Reed Carr's and a cemetery to the "leading road." The second appears by the next action of the town thus: "Voted that the Road be recorded from Adam Nichols place [McCoy's — north John Duncan's — buildings gone] by miss Dickeys [now S. M. Thompson's] and Joseph Boyd's [Goodell's] And Daniel Miltimors [White's] To the Center." This was not all built at once, as parts of

it we find laid out a second time — a circumstance that careful eyes will find repeated below.

This year, also, the road was laid out from William Stacey's to Windsor — over the mountain.

Likewise, July 2, 1779, as follows: "Beginning at John Nichols Choping [N. C. Ferry's] Thence Runing North Where the Road is opened to Adam Nichols Improvements [McCoy's on the hill] thence by markt trees to Realys Sugar Camp Thence North by markt trees Passing Betwixt Major Realys fell wood [Gibson place] and John McCoyses [Elijah Goold's old place] to Hillsborough line." This was the old first road to Hillsborough, was close under Riley's mountain, and is now mostly thrown up —

1780. Road from South Village to the Zadok Dodge place — then settled by James Dinsmore.

Likewise the old road from the old Center by Green's, Lawrence's, Reed Carr's, and Dinsmore's to Stoddard.

Likewise from Saltmarsh place by Goodell's and Whiteley's to the Center.

Also from a point half-way between Whitney's and Goodell's to George A. Cochran's, — which, however, seems not to have been built on that ground, but farther north, making the road about where now traveled from Whitney's to Cochran's.

1781. "Voted that there be a road laid out from James Dinsmores [Zadok Dodge place] by Mr. McDoal [Foster place] to Sam^l Patten's house." This house was on top of Patten's Hill, and the road to it was open many years. It went up nearly straight west from Dea. Boyd's.

Likewise, Sept. 1, 1781, from Eben Bass's to Samuel Patten's on the top of the Patten Hill. It was laid out by marked trees, and there was neither dwelling nor clearing between these two points.

1782. The road by Daniel Swett's to Windsor. It was described thus: "Beginning at James Nesmiths Hous [Wm. M. Conn's] Running Westerly By markt Trees and Where it is partly Cleared to Stephen Curtices Barn then Running through S^d Curtices Land and Lem^l Curtices Land to his house."

1783. From William M. Conn's over the mountain to Windsor. This was June 14.

Also, same date, a road from Elias Cheney's (Dimon Dodge place), on the line between him and Joseph Clark, to strike the previous Hillsborough road near the Gibson or Danforth place. This was very nearly on line of present turnpike in Antrim.

from Miles Tuttle's up by Kidder's and James Wood's corner now marked by the school-house in that district, 1783. The town had voted to extend this road from Center to Franklin Perry's, but it was only laid out to the school-house.

Town also voted, at its March meeting, a road from Daniel Turner's (Turner's), by Cooledge place, and down the sand-hill to Robert McIlvaine's, to old Center.

A road was laid out from Reuben Boutwell's house, going a little southeast of Daniel Simonds's, to the Stoddard road near Samuel Dinsmore's.

From Samuel Patten's house to Hancock line. Thus for many years the main road to Hancock was over the top of Patten Hill.

A road from the town line on the Hiram Eaton farm "wardly" till it should strike the road from Patten Hill to the meeting-house.

From Hiram Combs's past Cooledge place and school-house down sand-hill to Robert McIlvaine's, and thence to meeting-house. This had been voted before.

From the house of Ira Holmes to Windsor line.

From D. H. Goodell's eastward to Raymond place at Center.

From South Village by Thomas Flint's. Munhall's, and Daniel's, and thence over the hill south of the pond, past the school place to the place now occupied by Hugh Rogers, — Sidney Sawyer's.

A road from John Duncan's to the Dea. Woods place, by Levi Curtis's and Henry Barker's to the old Center. This was voted March 22, 1791, but not formally laid out till 1792.

From Miles Tuttle's to Hillsborough line.

From Thomas Day's house to the Stoddard road near Samuel Dinsmore's. This was discontinued long since.

Jan. 19. From Raymond Corner past the Dea. Jonas Smith place to "a balm tree which stands a little South of an Coles house," — i. e., to Whitney place.

Sept. 12. From the old meeting-house past the pound once westward over Holt's Hill, and then nearly as now laid out, round north and west of the pond, till it intersected the road south of the pond at the corner near the Capt. Northley place.

1795. From George F. Parmenter's westward past Chandler Butterfield's to Gregg's mills, then standing at the upper end of the pond. This road was discontinued about 1873.

Also, from Elijah Holt's (near the river in the east part of the town) westward to S. M. Thompson's. Discontinued half a century ago.

Also, from Thomas Jameson's to David Parker's, — a short piece, long since thrown up.

1796, Dec. 10. From Jackson Boutelle's over the hill south to the William N. Tuttle farm. This road, perhaps on better ground, was laid out again Aug. 21, 1798.

1797. The road from Hancock to Stoddard across the southwest corner of this town. Jonathan Nesmith was agent to build it. This has always been an expensive and troublesome road, and of no use to the town. Referred to elsewhere.

1798. From the William N. Tuttle farm southward to Amos Dodge's to the Caleb Clark place, now Mr. Lovewell's.

1799, November. Town gave permission to build a turnpike through Antrim. This was soon after built. Facts about it given in the narrative elsewhere.

This year the records first have mention of the "State Road," about which there was a great talk, for and against, for many years. This road was never built. It was laid out by a court's committee. Can't see why it was called a state road. It was surveyed from Stoddard to Francestown. Its line began at South Stoddard, passed over the mountain north of George Brown's, thence near Lovewell's, round the north side of Hill, past Lily pond, down the lower side of the Center graveyard, down the Parmenter brook to near Chauncey White, thence in about a straight line to Arthur Miller's, crossing the river near his house. A very good road might have been made on this ground, but it would have been expensive to build and of no great public importance.

1801, Jan. 20. A road was laid out from the Tenney farm then Enoch Sawyer's, southeastward to this state road.

1801, June 20. A road "Running from the foot of the west of the meeting-house southeastwardly till it strikes the leading road." This is the road now traveled from the pond to the town-house. This, it seems, was not built, and was laid out again in 1807, and made that year.

1802. Road commencing near Conn's corner on Stoddard

road, and running southeastwardly over the north side of Tuttle Mountain to the William N. Tuttle place. This was never more than a path, and has been discontinued near half a century.

In the two following years several short roads were laid out, all of them unimportant, and some of them hard to locate. A road was laid out from Daniel McIlvaine's to Mr. Whiteley's in 1804. One of these was to be a "*Bridle Road*" several years, after which the town was to build it.

1806, May 10. Road from George Turner's to the river, was laid out. It was to commence "near Daniel Nichol's Cyder Mill," and run eastward to the Dimon Dodge place, — "thence on river bank to Turnpike Bridge." In the following year, a road was laid out from the north end of the pond to the Artemas Brown place. Also, same year, road was straightened across the meadow from Mr. Kelsea's to John M. Duncan's. In 1808, the town voted to lay out a road from Luther Campbell's to Steel's mills on the Hillsborough road (Estey's). This would have made a level and convenient road. It was voted a second time, a year or two later, but was greatly opposed, and was never built.

1813. Road from Steel place west of pond to Lieut. James Nesmith's — long since discontinued.

Also, 1816, from Lovewell's to the Artemas Brown road.

1817, Nov. 4. From George F. Parmenter's, eastward to the old road to the Center.

1820, March 14. The town voted to lay out a road from near the pond to Luther Campbell's. This was the road now traveled to the Branch, and is mentioned in the town narrative. It was a hard road to build, and was not finished at once.

1827. Road from Daniel McIlvaine's to Fred Gove's, laid out in 1804, seems to have been built this year.

1831. From Stoddard line to Hillsborough, as now traveled, was laid out by "Court's Committee," was stoutly opposed by the town, but finally built. Referred to elsewhere.

1835. From Clinton to Mr. French's (Dea. Worthley place). This road was laid out through a dense forest. The building of it was somewhat delayed. Same year a road was laid out from Gregg's mills to strike the other near the north end of the pond. The following year, a road was laid out from William M. Conn's to Reed Carr's.

1842. From Luther Campbell's to Keene road. This was

opposed and put off. Finally was laid out by county commissioners in 1844, and soon after was built.

1846. From Clinton to Charles F. Holt's. Laid out in 1845; again the following year; built 1846. This was continued from Holt's mill up to the pond in 1854.

It may be added that many pieces of road have been discontinued which are not so given above,— especially in west part of the town. That part of the "leading road" from the old graveyard to Luther Campbell's was discontinued in 1872. The roads of Antrim will compare favorably with those of any New Hampshire town.

For twenty-five years subsequent to incorporation, these roads were little more than clearings through the forests, and no attempt was made to evade hills. But for the past seventy-five years great effort has been made to improve our roads. The labors of generations have made them what they are; and those in the hardest localities have been made excellent. Few towns have done so much for accommodating people not their own, as ours. The road across the southwest corner, that from South Village to the turnpike bridge, the turnpike, and the Keene road, were none of them made for ourselves, though some of these are now of great value to the town. We have about eighteen wooden bridges to support; Branch river being bridged seven times, Clinton or Great brook seven times, besides Carr brook once, Cochran brook once, and the dry bridges and half-bridges along the Contoocook.

CHAPTER X.

CEMETERIES.

THE first burial of a white person in Antrim was that of a child in February, 1768, on the spot now occupied by the Levi Woodbury house. In 1772, Dea. Aiken lost a second child, and he buried it on the Whitney farm, near its northwest corner. To this spot he removed the body of the child that died in 1768. Several other children were buried at this place. But it was in the woods, and the graves were not marked. As they supposed the Center of the town would be at this point, they expected in the near future properly to mark and honor the ground. But when the Center was fixed on the hill, these little graves had to be left. Some of the bodies were removed to the hill. Three or four years later the land was cleared and burned; and it was soon impossible to identify the spot. That first burial-place is known only to God. They are little graves, but they are not forgotten of Him.

The burial-place on the hill was fixed upon by the town in public meeting, Aug. 20, 1777, it having been previously laid out by the surveyor, and so far informally decided upon as to be then referred to as "the Buriing Place." A little of it, nearest the "spoot" fixed to build the meeting-house on, was cleared at once. The rest of it was gradually chopped down and the timber left to dry. It was burned over in 1781. The brands and blackened logs were piled and burned in 1782, and the land sowed with rye, of which there was a great crop the following year.

The old cemetery was at first surrounded by a log fence; but a good stone wall, standing to this day, took the place of the log fence in 1794. But the care of the town for this spot was so great that they voted again, as soon as 1802, to repair the graveyard fence. The enclosed portion rapidly filled up; and an addition of about half its size was made on the west, in 1818. In 1838 the town instructed the selectmen to make such repairs as were needed "at the old graveyard." This was done from time to time, so that the ground was kept in a fair condition. In the fall of 1872, there was a voluntary turn-out of citizens to work

in righting the slanted monuments and "bowing wall"; and a vigorous and willing day's work was done. A new gate was also provided. Thus the town, and especially the fathers, manifested a great interest in that place of the dead. In my judgment it is by far the most sacred spot within our borders; and I venture the hope, that, after we are gone, children and children's children will keep it in good condition, and guard its monuments with deathless care.

It is impossible now to tell who was first buried on the hill. After the ground was set apart and one corner made clean, in 1777, it is certain no burials took place elsewhere in town for fifty years. Probably a child or two were buried there as early as 1778. The oldest monument is dated a little later. Only a very small part of those buried there have any mark at their graves. The ground was full in 1818, and about one hundred and thirty were subsequently buried in the addition of that year. Mr. Whiton says "the dust of about six hundred sleeps in the old burying-yard," which seems to me at least one hundred too low. He says four hundred were buried there during his ministry (*Half-century Sermon*, page 8), of which no doubt he had a record; — the deaths during his ministry averaging eighteen per year. For the eight years preceding his settlement, including the dysentery year, 1800, the average of deaths must have been twenty annually. This would make five hundred and sixty burials there in the present century. If, now, we suppose the bodies moved there to be six, and the average of deaths from 1778 to 1800 to be six yearly, the whole would be just seven hundred. A look at the table of populations strongly confirms this reasoning, especially when we remember the fatality among children. Probably in those days when the town had no minister to keep a record, many were buried there not numbered in Mr. Whiton's account. Many are the children not accounted for, unless they were laid there in this way.

In the old days the town provided a heavy, large black cloth to throw over the coffin, — this last being generally a very cheap and unsightly box. This pall was called "The mort-cloth," and sometimes the "Palm-cloth," by the Scotch. I found in the first Londonderry record-book this item: "Voted that Moses Barnet hoop the Pam-Cloth, & Impowered to Let it out in the town for five Shillings for Each funeral that Impleys it." They also voted to buy a "Mor-Cloth that will be small for young

children." I remember seeing one of these great, dark, frightful coverings of the coffin, with fringe all around it, a most dead and mournful black! The more modern pall of fringed velvet is less repulsive. Rarely, however, is anything of the kind to be seen, or used, at the present day.

The next cemetery in town, begun in 1826, was that now known as the "Center Yard." It was started by Dr. Whiton, but the most active man in organizing the work and putting the ground in order was James Cochran, father of Ira. A great amount of labor was spent upon it, the earth on the ridge being scraped down several feet against a huge bank wall erected for the purpose. This ground is now nearly full. Here Dr. Whiton expressed a wish to be laid when his work was done, and here, under the morning shadow of his church, they buried him. This sunny and quiet yard is neatly kept, but will soon be, like the former, a thing of the past.

The East yard was commenced in October, 1827, by the society then existing there. The first burial was that of Aura Ann Tennant, Oct. 10, 1829. This yard also is now nearly full, and but little used. It was located nearly opposite the East church. Comely for situation, accessible, and orderly, it was the chosen ground for that part of the town, as well as for many families in Bennington and Deering. This yard was some time in preparation, and several bodies were buried in fields and gardens, temporarily, and then removed to it.

"The Cemetery on the Plain," in the north part of the town, was begun soon after that at the Center, and in the same year, 1826. It constituted then about half of the present yard, that on the west being purchased and added about the time of the incorporation. "The Antrim North Branch Cemetery Association" was incorporated in 1864, the right being granted to "Sylvester Preston, Daniel Simonds, Samuel Dinsmore, and other owners of lots." The first burial was that of Benjamin Simonds, Sen., who died in 1826.

The present officers of the association are: President, Henry B. Swett; secretary, George P. Little; treasurer, Luther M. Wilkins; directors, William R. Carr, William M. Conn, Edmond Sawyer.

About 1829, the town voted "a *Saxon* for each yard"; and for half a century three sextons were annually appointed by the town for these three yards.

Maplewood Cemetery was prepared for use in the year 1861. The land had been for years a dry, poor sheep-pasture. One day, J. W. Christie, riding along with his son, Dr. Morris Christie, thought of the convenience and fitness of the place for a burial-ground. They two got out and looked it over; then went up and consulted with Mark and Levi Woodbury. The next step was that the two last named bought the land. Then, as soon as possible, they fitted it up nearly in its present shape, and sold the lots for remuneration. It was opened with the year 1862. It has been spoken of as remarkable that Mr. Christie was almost the first to be laid there (April 10, 1862). The first burial there was that of Charles McKeen, who died March 24, 1862. The number buried in this cemetery (Jan. 1, 1877) is one hundred and twenty-seven, and the number removed there from several other places eighty-one, making two hundred and eight in all.

Few country burial-places are more attractive than this. It will be still more beautiful in the future, when the long rows of trees reach maturity. Many substantial and comely monuments adorn the ground. The fountain was put in (1877) at a cost of about four hundred dollars. It was by the work and solicitation of Mrs. Anna Woodbury, who also paid more than half of all the expense. The principal other donors were D. H. Goodell and Morris Christie.

There is only one private burial-place in Antrim, that of the elder Whittemore family, lying on the Hillsborough line, in the extreme northeast part of the town. It should be added that west of the mountains, from forty to seventy years ago, many bodies were taken from Antrim to South Stoddard and Hancock, for burial.



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1003. Cemetery of St. Michael



CHAPTER XI.

OF TOWN OFFICERS FROM THE YEAR 1777 TO THE YEAR 1879,
INCLUSIVE, AS COPIED FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

Moderator and Town Clerk.	Selectmen.	Representative.
Moderator not named. Maurice Lynch, Clerk.	Thomas Stuart. James Aiken. Richard McAllister.	Henniker, Hillsborough, Deering, Antrim, and Society Land were represented in several sessions at Exeter by Capt. Joseph Symonds, and same also, 1776.
- Daniel Nichols, Mod. John Duncan, Clerk.	Thomas Stuart. Daniel Miltimore. Daniel Nichols.	District as above, represented by Isaac Andrews. Met at Exeter, Dec. 16, 1778.
1. Samuel Moore, Mod. Samuel Moore, Clerk.	John Duncan. Samuel Moore. Adam Nichols.	This year Capt. Jas. McCalley was chosen for the district. Met at Exeter, Dec. 16, 1779.
2. John Duncan, Mod. Daniel Miltimore, Clk.	Daniel Nichols. Benjamin Gregg. Thomas Stuart.	Henniker, Hillsborough, Deering, Antrim, Hancock, and Society Land,—by Capt. James McCalley, of Hillsborough.
3. John Duncan, Mod. Daniel Miltimore, Clk.	Samuel Moore. Daniel McFarland. John Duncan.	District represented by Capt. Robert Alcock, of Deering.
2. John Duncan, Mod. Samuel Moore, Clerk.	Thomas Stuart. Samuel Moore. John Duncan.	Henniker, Hillsborough, Deering, Antrim, Hancock, and Society Land, represented by Capt. Joseph Symonds.
3. Benjamin Gregg, Mod. Samuel Moore, Clerk.	James Dinsmore. Thomas Stuart. Daniel Nichols.	John Duncan represented district of Autrim, Deering, Hancock, and Society Land.
4. John Duncan, Mod. Samuel Moore, Clerk.	Samuel Moore. Samuel Patten. Richard McAllister.	John Duncan for Antrim, Deering, and Hancock, and Society Land.

Date.	Moderator and Town Clerk.	Selectmen.	Representative.
1785.	Isaac Cochran, Mod. Samuel Moore, Clerk.	Isaac Cochran. Jonathan Nesmith. Samuel Moore.	Probably John Duncan.
1786.	Isaac Cochran, Mod. Daniel Miltimore, Clk.	Isaac Cochran. Jonathan Nesmith. Daniel Nichols.	Probably John Duncan.
1787.	Thomas Nichols, Mod. Daniel Miltimore, Clk.	Isaac Cochran. Jonathan Nesmith. Thomas Stuart.	John Duncan for Antrim and other towns.
1788.	John Duncan, Mod. Tobias Butler, Clerk.	Thomas Stuart. Samuel Dinsmore. David McClure.	Probably John Duncan.
1789.	Daniel Miltimore, Mod. Daniel Miltimore, Clk.	Thomas Stuart. Samuel Dinsmore. James Hopkins.	John Duncan, for Deering, Antrim, and Hancock. Met at Seth Hadley's, Hancock, to elect.
1790.	Isaac Cochran, Mod. Daniel Miltimore, Clk.	Daniel Miltimore. Thomas Stuart. Jonathan Nesmith.	Probably John Duncan.
1791.	Thomas Nichols, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	Jonathan Nesmith. William Brown. Daniel Nichols.	John Duncan, for Antrim, Deering, and Hancock.
1792.	Isaac Cochran, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	Jonathan Nesmith. Arthur Nesmith. Daniel Nichols.	John Duncan, for Antrim and Hancock, as shown by Hancock records.
1793.	John Duncan, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	Jonathan Nesmith. Arthur Nesmith. John McIlvaine.	John Duncan represented Antrim and Hancock.
1794.	Isaac Cochran, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	Jonathan Nesmith. Daniel Nichols. Arthur Nesmith.	Probably John Duncan.
1795.	Thomas Nichols, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	Jonathan Nesmith. Daniel Nichols. Arthur Nesmith.	John Duncan for Antrim and Hancock.
1796.	John Duncan, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	Jonathan Nesmith. Arthur Nesmith. Thomas Stuart.	John Duncan represented the district.
1797.	John Duncan, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	Jonathan Nesmith. James Hopkins. Arthur Nesmith.	(John Duncan represented Antrim and Campbell's Gore, but in August Jonathan Nesmith was chosen for a session in Portsmouth.)

	Moderator and Town Clerk.	Selectmen.	Representative.
3.	Isaac Cochran, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	Arthur Nesmith. Daniel Nichols. James Wallace.	First Representative of Antrim alone, Jonathan Nesmith.
9.	Samuel Dinsmore, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	Arthur Nesmith. Daniel Nichols. James Wallace.	Jonathan Nesmith.
0.	Mark Woodbury, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	Arthur Nesmith. William Starrett. Jacob Tuttle.	Jonathan Nesmith.
1.	Isaac Baldwin, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	Nathan Cleaves. Samuel Vose. Robert Gregg.	Jacob Tuttle.
02.	John Duncan, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	Robert Gregg. John Alexander. James Dunlap.	Jacob Tuttle.
803.	Isaac Baldwin, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	Robert Gregg. John Alexander. James Dunlap.	Jacob Tuttle.
804.	Isaac Baldwin, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	Robert Gregg. James Nesmith. Thomas Jameson.	Jacob Tuttle.
05.	Isaac Baldwin, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	Robert Gregg. James Nesmith. John Worthley.	Jacob Tuttle.
06.	Mark Woodbury, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	Robert Gregg. James Nesmith. John Worthley.	Jacob Tuttle.
07.	Mark Woodbury, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	James Nesmith. Jonathan Nesmith. James Wallace.	Jacob Tuttle.
08.	James Wallace, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	James Wallace. Robert Gregg. Samuel Vose.	Jacob Tuttle.
09.	Mark Woodbury, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	James Wallace. Samuel Vose. Thomas McCoy.	Jacob Tuttle.
10.	Mark Woodbury, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	Robert Gregg. Samuel Vose. Thomas McCoy.	Jacob Tuttle.
11.	Mark Woodbury, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	James Nesmith. Stephen Woodbury. Charles Adams.	James Wallace.
812.	Mark Woodbury, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	Robert Gregg. Stephen Woodbury. Charles Adams.	Mark Woodbury.

Date.	Moderator and Town Clerk.	Selectmen.	Representative.
1813.	Jacob Whittemore, Mo. James Nesmith, Clerk.	James Wallace. Jacob Whittemore. Thomas McCoy.	Jacob Tuttle.
1814.	Jacob Tuttle, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	Robert Gregg. Jacob Whittemore. Thomas McCoy.	Jacob Tuttle.
1815.	Jacob Whittemore, Mo. James Nesmith, Clerk.	Robert Gregg. Jacob Whittemore. Thomas McCoy.	Jacob Tuttle.
1816.	Jacob Whittemore, Mo. James Nesmith, Clerk.	Robert Gregg. David McCalley. Thomas McCoy.	Jacob Tuttle.
1817.	Mark Woodbury, Mod. James Nesmith, Clerk.	David McCalley. George Duncan. Amos Parmenter.	Jacob Tuttle.
1818.	Mark Woodbury, Mod. Amos Parmenter, Clk.	David McCalley. Amos Parmenter. Robert Gregg.	Jacob Whittemore.
1819.	Lt. James Nesmith, Mo. Amos Parmenter, Clk.	Amos Parmenter. John Wallace. John McNeil.	Jacob Whittemore.
1820.	James Nesmith, Mod. Amos Parmenter, Clk.	Robert Gregg. Amos Parmenter. John Wallace.	Jacob Tuttle.
1821.	Mark Woodbury, Mod. Robert Gregg, Clerk.	Robert Gregg. John Wallace. Tristram Sawyer.	Mark Woodbury.
1822.	James Nesmith, Mod. Amos Parmenter, Clk.	Jonathan Nesmith. Samuel Fletcher. John Worthley.	Amos Parmenter.
1823.	Jacob Tuttle, Mod. Amos Parmenter, Clk.	Samuel Fletcher. John Worthley. Samuel Tuttle, Jr.	Amos Parmenter.
1824.	William Gregg, Mod. Amos Parmenter, Clk.	Samuel Fletcher. John Worthley. Samuel Tuttle, Jr.	Amos Parmenter.
1825.	Jacob Tuttle, Mod. Amos Parmenter, Clk.	Samuel Fletcher. John Worthley. Samuel Tuttle, Jr.	Amos Parmenter.
1826.	William Gregg, Mod. Samuel Fletcher, Clerk.	Samuel Fletcher. John Worthley. Samuel Tuttle.	George Duncan.
1827.	Amos Parmenter, Mod. Jacob Tuttle, Clerk.	Samuel Fletcher. Jacob Tuttle. Samuel Tuttle, Jr.	Samuel Fletcher.

TOWN OFFICERS.

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Date.	Moderator and Town Clerk.	Selectmen.	Representative.
1828.	George Duncan, Mod. Jacob Tuttle, Clerk.	Samuel Fletcher. Thomas McCoy. Isaac Baldwin.	Samuel Fletcher.
1829.	S. Weston, Jr., Mod. Jacob Tuttle, Clerk.	Samuel Fletcher. Thomas McCoy. Isaac Baldwin.	Samuel Fletcher.
1830.	George Duncan, Mod. Samuel Fletcher, Clerk.	Samuel Fletcher. Thomas McCoy. Isaac Baldwin.	Samuel Fletcher.
1831.	Jacob Whittemore, Mo. George Duncan, Clerk.	Samuel Fletcher. Thomas McMaster. Jacob Tuttle.	Thos. McMaster, Jr.
1832.	Luke Woodbury, Mod. George Duncan, Clerk.	Samuel Fletcher. Thomas McMaster. George Duncan.	Thomas McMaster.
1833.	Luke Woodbury, Mod. George Duncan, Clerk.	Samuel Fletcher. Thos. McMaster, Jr. Jacob Whittemore.	Luke Woodbury.
1834.	Luke Woodbury, Mod. George Duncan, Clerk.	Thos. McMaster, Jr. Jacob Whittemore. Isaac Baldwin.	Samuel Fletcher.
1835.	Luke Woodbury, Mod. George Duncan, Clerk.	Thos. McMaster, Jr. Thomas McCoy. Jonathan Carr.	Luke Woodbury.
1836.	Luke Woodbury, Mod. George Duncan, Clerk.	Thomas McCoy. Jonathan Carr. Thomas Dunlap.	Thomas McMaster.
1837.	Luke Woodbury, Mod. George Duncan, Clerk.	Thomas McCoy. Jonathan Carr. Thomas Dunlap.	Thomas McMaster.
1838.	Luke Woodbury, Mod. George Duncan, Clerk.	Thomas McCoy. Jonathan Carr. Thomas Dunlap.	Jacob Whittemore.
1839.	Jacob Whittemore, Mo. Hiram Griffin, Clerk.	Thomas McCoy. Samuel Fletcher. William Carr, Jr.	Jacob Whittemore.
1840.	Luke Woodbury, Mod. Hiram Griffin, Clerk.	William Carr, Jr. Henry C. Smith. John Barker.	Jacob Whittemore.
1841.	Luke Woodbury, Mod. Hiram Griffin, Clerk.	William Carr. John Barker. John G. Flint.	Rev. Joseph Davis.
1842.	Luke Woodbury, Mod. Hiram Griffin, Clerk.	Samuel Fletcher. John G. Flint. David McKean.	Rev. Joseph Davis.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Date.	Moderator and Town Clerk.	Selectmen.	Representative.
1843.	William Carr, Mod. Hiram Griffin, Clerk.	Samuel Fletcher. William Carr. David McKean.	Samuel Fletcher.
1844.	Jacob Whittemore, Mo. Rev. Jos. Davis, Clerk.	William Carr. Jonathan Carr. Manly W. McClure.	Rev. Joseph Davis.
1845.	Luke Woodbury, Mod. Hiram Griffin, Clerk.	Thomas McCoy. Josiah W. Christie. David McKean.	Hiram Griffin.
1846.	Jacob Whittemore, Mo. Hiram Griffin, Clerk.	Thomas McCoy. Thomas Dunlap. Manly W. McClure.	Hiram Griffin.
1847.	Jacob Whittemore, Mo. Charles McKean, Clk.	Thomas McCoy. Thomas Dunlap. R. P. Whittemore.	William Carr.
1848.	Luke Woodbury, Mod. Charles McKean, Clk.	Thomas McCoy. Thomas Dunlap. R. P. Whittemore.	William Carr.
1849.	Luke Woodbury, Mod. Charles McKean, Clk.	Thomas Dunlap. R. P. Whittemore. Rodney Sawyer.	Thomas Dunlap.
1850.	Jacob Whittemore, Mo. Charles McKean, Clk.	R. P. Whittemore. Rodney Sawyer. Ira Cochran.	Thomas Dunlap.
1851.	Bartlett Wallace, Mod. Charles McKean, Clk.	R. P. Whittemore. Ira Cochran. Samuel Dinsmore.	Charles McKean.
1852.	Bartlett Wallace, Mod. Almus Fairfield, Clerk.	Thomas Dunlap. Clark Hopkins. John Dodge.	Charles McKean.
1853.	Reed P. Whittemore, M. Almus Fairfield, Clerk.	Thomas Dunlap. Clark Hopkins. John Dodge.	Hiram Griffin. Levi Woodbury chosen and declined.
1854.	Lemuel N. Pattee, Mo. Almus Fairfield, Clerk.	Thomas Dunlap. John Dodge. John Little.	Hiram Griffin.
1855.	Lemuel N. Pattee, Mo. Almus Fairfield, Clerk.	Isaac Baldwin. Sam'l A. Fletcher. Harvey Stacy.	Lemuel N. Pattee.
1856.	Charles McKean, Mod. Almus Fairfield, Clerk.	R. P. Whittemore. Jesse R. Goodell. Zadoc P. Wilson.	No Representative. First warrant ille- gal.
1857.	Charles McKean, Mod. Almus Fairfield, Clerk.	R. P. Whittemore. Jesse R. Goodell. Zadoc P. Wilson.	R. P. Whittemore.

Date.	Moderator and Town Clerk.	Selectmen.	Representative.
1858.	Charles McKeau, Mod. D. H. Goodell, Clerk.	R. P. Whittemore. Samuel Dinsmore. John G. Flint.	R. P. Whittemore.
1859.	Lemuel N. Pattee, Mo. John M. Wallace, Clk.	William S. Foster. Harvey Stacy. William N. Tuttle.	Lemuel N. Pattee.
1860.	Lemuel N. Pattee, Mo. John M. Wallace, Clk.	William S. Foster. Harvey Stacy. William N. Tuttle.	Lemuel N. Pattee.
1861.	Mark True, Mod. John M. Wallace, Clk.	William S. Foster. Harvey Stacy. William N. Tuttle.	N. W. C. Jameson.
1862.	Wm. M. Parsons, Mod. Almus Fairfield, Clerk.	William N. Tuttle. Henry B. Swett. George A. Cochran.	Harold Kelsea.
1863.	Lemuel N. Pattee, Mo. Bennett S. Buckmin- ster, Clerk. In Sept. A. A. Ramsey was chosen to fill vacancy in office of Town Clk.	William N. Tuttle. George A. Cochran. Albert Baldwin.	Harold Kelsea.
1864.	Mark True, Mod. Abram A. Ramsey, Cl.	William S. Foster. Harvey Stacy. Albert Baldwin.	Mark True.
1865.	Leander Smith, Mod. James E. Vose, Clerk.	William S. Foster. Edward L. Vose. James W. Perkins.	William S. Foster.
1866.	Leander Smith, Mod. James E. Vose, Clerk.	William S. Foster. Edward L. Vose. James W. Perkins.	William S. Foster.
1867.	Leander Smith, Mod. James E. Vose, Clerk.	Edward L. Vose. George A. Cochran. F. M. Shattuck.	Mark True.
1868.	Leander Smith, Mod. Edward D. Putney, Cl.	Edward L. Vose. Geo. A. Cochran. Leander Smith.	William N. Tuttle.
1869.	D. Harvey Goodell, Mo. Edward D. Putney, Cl.	Geo. A. Cochran. Leander Smith. Samuel S. Sawyer.	William N. Tuttle.
1870.	D. Harvey Goodell, Mo. Edward D. Putney, Cl.	Geo. A. Cochran. Leander Smith. Samuel S. Sawyer.	Geo. A. Cochran.
1871.	D. H. Goodell, Mod. Almus Fairfield, Clerk.	Geo. A. Cochran. Leander Smith. William N. Tuttle.	Geo. A. Cochran.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Date.	Moderator and Town Clerk.	Selectmen.	Representative.
1872.	Reed P. Whittemore, M. Almus Fairfield, Clerk.	Geo. A. Cochran. Leander Smith. William N. Tuttle.	Harris B. Newman.
1873.	Leander Smith, Mod. Charles B. Dodge, Clk.	Geo. A. Cochran. Leander Smith. William N. Tuttle.	Harris B. Newman.
1874.	George A. Cochran, Mo. Charles B. Dodge, Clk.	William N. Tuttle. Samuel S. Sawyer. William R. Carr.	John M. Duncan.
1875.	Leander Smith, Mod. Almus Fairfield, Clerk.	R. P. Whittemore. Arthur A. Miller. Miles B. Tuttle.	N. C. Jameson.
1876.	Leander Smith, Mod. Almus Fairfield, Clerk.	R. P. Whittemore. Arthur A. Miller. Miles B. Tuttle.	N. C. Jameson.
1877.	Leander Smith, Mod. Charles B. Dodge, Clk.	Geo. A. Cochran. Samuel S. Sawyer. Elijah F. Gould.	D. H. Goodell.
1878.	George A. Cochran, M. Charles B. Dodge, Clk.	Samuel S. Sawyer. Elijah F. Gould. William R. Carr.	D. H. Goodell.
1879.	George A. Cochran, M. Charles B. Dodge, Clk.	Samuel S. Sawyer. Charles W. Kelsea. Enoch C. Paige.	Samuel S. Sawyer. !
1880.	George A. Cochran, M. Charles B. Dodge, Clk.	Samuel S. Sawyer. Charles W. Kelsea. Enoch C. Paige.	Samuel S. Sawyer. (Elected for two years.)



Matthew C. Johnson.



Nathan C. Jameson.



CHAPTER XII.

MILLS AND MANUFACTURES IN ANTRIM.

the first mill of any kind in town was on the Branch n, I will begin with that stream and follow it down. The order will be observed with Great Brook.

The Burns Mill. — This was near Stoddard line, was built Robert Burns, Jr., in 1818, was an ordinary saw-mill, and an amount of lumber was cut out there for many years. The mill was then sold to George Wood, of Henniker. After a use, he left it to rot down ; and all its parts, even to saw wheel, are there to this day in utter ruin and waste. The mill has fallen and rotted to the ground, and the passer-by notices the spot.

Loveren's Mills. — A grist-mill was erected where the presne stands, or near the same spot, by Samuel Dinsmore, probably as early as 1798. This was sold, in 1807, to John Herrick, who occupied it for a long series of years, and carried on a large local business. The saw-mill just above was built by John Robb, about 1839. The whole was sold to John Peabody, in 1850, who made many improvements, and did an increasing business till his death in 1865. The grist-mill was rebuilt by John Peabody. Soon after his death the whole passed into the hands of John Peabody, the present owner. Shingle saws and various improved machinery have been introduced by him at heavy expense.

This mill has a great power, is kept in complete repair, and turns out lumber of all kinds and in large quantities.

Branch Tannery. — This was built by Dea. William Little, in 1755. It stood west of the street, just above the bridge in Branch Village. Some of the buildings yet remain. Dea. Little carried on the tannery business on this stand forty years before. In 1871 Lewis Charon bought this old privilege, made repairs, and pursued the business a few years. A small "bark-mill" stood close by, for grinding bark by horse-power, as was the custom.

Parkhurst's Mills. — The first on this spot, and the first mill in Antrim, was "James Moor's corn-mill," built in 1755.

No mill ever built in town was welcomed with such a joy

as this. Reference is made to it on another page. Moor's mill was removed about 1814, and the present structure put up, by Josiah Wallace. This united the saw and grist mill. After the day of Josiah Wallace, these mills were run by his oldest son, Theodore. Afterwards the Flint Brothers manufactured pegs and other wares extensively on this stand, until they went elsewhere for larger business. They were succeeded by Moody B. McIlvaine, and then Lowell Simonds, and then Hiram Davis. This property passed into the hands of D. J. Parkhurst and Son, the present owners, in 1873. In addition to sawing of various kinds, and grinding, they do a heavy business in the manufacture of pail-handles, and similar wares, turning hundreds of cords of hard wood into these small but essential things.

5. *The Branch Woolen-Mill.*—This was put up on the opposite side of the river from Parkhurst's mills and at the same dam, by the brothers James and Josiah Wallace, about 1808. It was for carding wool and dressing cloth, chiefly, and at that time was very popular and useful. Francis Reed took the business after these brothers; and still later, John Wallace. This shop was moved down to another dam and became the "Peg-Mill" named below. On the site Dea. Little soon after erected a large building, and used it in connection with his tanning business.

6. *Warren's Mill.*—This was the first mill in Antrim. Was put up by John Warren in the spring of 1776. Was a very humble saw-mill. Stood a few rods below the Wallace mills, in Branch Village. The sills are still to be found where he laid them more than one hundred years ago, though the structure itself has been gone more than half a century. Warren lived in a log house which stood on a knoll half-way between the mill and Scott Preston's.

7. *Dimond Mill.*—This was built by Ephraim Dimond, in 1820. The dam was immediately below that of Warren. It was a large, two-story building, was put up for the manufacture of scythes and all kinds of edge-tools, and Dimond did a smart business in it for years. He had a great name in his day as a maker of superior tools, and people came from all the adjacent towns to patronize him. But in course of time he neglected his business, and finally abandoned it; and the shop, which he would not sell, rotted down. He lived to see it entirely gone!

8. *"The Peg-Mill."*—This was the old woolen-mill moved

down onto a new dam. This was a few rods below Branch Village, and near the house of John G. Flint, Esq. It was put into the new position in 1830. Subsequently, Sylvanus Sumner occupied this mill, who, it is believed, succeeded Francis Reed, and used it as a woolen-mill. In 1849, Henry Duncklee took this mill, and used it for the manufacture of raw silk, something after the manner now followed at South Village. He was succeeded by Harold Kelsea, who, after a time, removed the business to the present Kelsea silk-mills. Then the old mill was occupied by Robert F. Dodge, in making zinc wash-boards. Last, it was fitted up for a "peg-mill," and was occupied last by Hiram Davis. This mill was burned March 17, 1869.

9. *Bobbin-Mill*. — This was a large, two-story structure, built on a canal from the lower dam at the Branch, and was below the last named. It was put up in the fall of 1822 by Farrington Dascomb for a wheelwright-shop, and was so occupied by him, with considerable help, for about sixteen years. In 1839, Clark and Buss began the manufacture of bobbins in this shop. Subsequently, Isaac Boyd carried on the same business here. He was succeeded by Abram Putnam, who was here only a very short time, as the mill caught fire from a dry-house and was burned Feb. 26, 1846.

10. *The Steele Mill*. — Now Hiram McIlvaine and E. W. Estey own and occupy this stand. It is a short distance below the Branch. Was built by James Steele, and long kept in the family. It was burned, July, 1839. The present mill was put up by Moody B. McIlvaine, the fall of the same year. At present, this mill contains a threshing-machine, a cider-factory, and a wheelwright-shop. Isaac C. Tuttle manufactured pegs, awhile, also pill-boxes, on this stand.

ON GREAT BROOK.

1. *Gregg's Mills*. — Samuel Gregg went into the forest at the mouth of the pond, and built a saw and grist mill, in 1793. This was a fine privilege, and controlled the stream. A large amount of business was done at this place for a long series of years. The original mill was several times enlarged. In the day when there was a large population west of the pond, heavy quantities of grain were ground at "Gregg's Mills." This mill was owned and run, after Mr. Gregg's death, by many different parties, for a short time each. It was at one time made into a

starch-factory, by Charles Gates. The last owner was Henry E. Rogers, by whom it was taken down in 1876. The control of this privilege was purchased by the Antrim Water Power Company, about 1847, in order to hold the pond as a-reservoir of water above.

2. *Hildreth Mill*. — This is next on the stream below the site of Gregg's mills. Was built in 1871 by William A. Hildreth. Is a saw-mill, with various other appurtenances. Large quantities of lumber, summer and winter, have been prepared for market here every year since it was made.

3. *Holt's Mill*. — Built by Hervey Holt in 1832, but is now the property of his son, Charles F. Holt. For many years this was only a saw-mill, but has recently been enlarged by the addition of machinery for making cider, threshing grain, sawing shingles, and other such things. This is among the largest mills and best powers on the stream.

4. *The Hastings Mill*. — This is a large establishment for the manufacture of bedsteads and cribs. Hatch's spring-beds are also manufactured in this shop. A very large amount of cider is annually made at this mill. It is owned and run by Dea. E. Z. Hastings. It was on this site that the first building in Clinton Village was erected; namely, the cotton-mill built by Dea. Imla Wright, in 1828. The whole place then was a dense forest, the nearest dwelling being that of Dea. Amos Parmenter. Dea. Wright may fairly be called the founder of Clinton Village, inasmuch as it rapidly grew up round his new enterprise there. Dea. Wright manufactured cotton yarn, wicking, batting, and twine. The last, now the common wrapping-yarn, was first thrown upon the market by Dea. Wright. Subsequently, others with him formed a company and were incorporated, and did a much larger business. But the company in time met with misfortunes and gave up business. The building was sold, and soon after was changed into a furniture-factory. Bedsteads, tables, bureaus, etc., etc., were made, and many hands employed. Hall and Putnam carried on this business in 1845. Afterwards, Pratt and Putnam, and finally Isaac B. Pratt, continued the business, the latter for quite a number of years. This factory was burned, April 9, 1857, but Pratt at once rebuilt. Afterwards, the business and stand were sold to Charles Turner, who was burned out, April 29, 1864. The upper and smaller part of the present factory on this site was built by E. C. Paige, 1864; the

large, two-story part was moved there from Hancock, and put up by the present owner, in 1870.

5. *Story's Shop*. — Now owned and occupied by Daniel Story, manufacturer of bedsteads and cribs. Was built by his brother, Ambrose Story, in 1831. The present owner has run this mill more than forty years.

6. *Bryer's Shop*. — Now owned and occupied by John A. Bryer, blacksmith. Was put up by Dimon Twiss. Part of this shop was used by a wheelwright at times, and as a repair-shop for the other mills. The first mill on this stand was built in 1832; was two stories high, and had a barn attached in which rooms were finished off for boarders. The whole was burned in 1838. Caught from varnish in the upper story, that part being occupied by the Abbotts for painting and varnishing window-shades.

7. *Dodge's Shop*. — Built by Dea. Wright for a cotton-factory, in 1844. Here for some years he manufactured batting and various kinds of cotton yarn. Was bought by Brooks and Foster in 1862, who exchanged shops with the Dodge Brothers in 1865. Doors, bedsteads, etc., etc., have been made here. This shop has had the reputation of turning out work that was extra nice.

8. *Abbott's Shop*. — The first on this spot was built by Samuel V. Abbott and Imla Wright, in 1835. Here they made hat-boxes, and also the "patent window-shades," invented by Rev. Samuel Abbott. Subsequently they added the manufacture of paper fans, and found a market for all these articles in the Southern States and in South America. Subsequently the business was carried on by Samuel Abbott; then by Abbott and Buckminster; and then for a good many years by John R. Abbott. After his death, the business was carried on by his widow, under the wise management of her brother, Mark True. The whole is now owned and occupied by John G. Abbott, who manufactures bedsteads, cribs, cradles, and window-shades. Here, also, for many years, have been the coffin-warerooms of this section of country. Abbott's factory was enlarged, 1880.

9. *The Brooks Shop*. — This large, two-story factory was built by Reuben Hill and Samuel A. Fletcher, in 1848, for the manufacture of chairs. In a few years it passed into the hands of John Johnson, who continued the manufacturing of chairs, and added that of powder-kegs. The Dodge Brothers occupied this shop for a time. In 1865, Brooks and Foster moved into it for the manufacture of bedsteads, and employed about a dozen men.

After the death of Foster in 1868, Charles S. Brooks continued the business till 1875, when he sold out to Tristram B. Page. The latter kept on till the factory was burned, Feb. 8, 1876. A new shop was built on this spot by Dea. E. C. Paige, 1880.

10. *Paige's Crib-Factory*. — The first mill on this site was built by Samuel Cummings, Jr., in 1836, who did a small business here for some years. In 1848, S. C. and J. L. Kendall built the part now standing, and put it in operation as a factory for making doors, sashes, blinds, and all sorts of dimension work. This firm in three or four years was changed to Kendall and Jackson. Hiram Story succeeded these last in the occupancy of this shop, and retained it till death in 1866. For recent years it has been owned and occupied by Dea. E. C. Paige, as a manufactory of cribs, of all sizes and patterns. Abbott F. True was associated with him as partner, in 1879, and they did the largest business in their line, in this vicinity. Mr. True assumed the whole business in the spring of 1880.

11. *The Silk-Mill*. — The beginning on this site was by John Dunlap and his son Robert, about 1835, who put up a small factory for the manufacture of chairs, and for general cabinet work, and carried it on about eight years. It was sold to Ezra Hyde in 1846, who nearly doubled the size of the building, and fitted it up for a woolen-factory. It was used for this purpose two or three years, when Mr. Hyde met with reverses in business, and the mill was closed. It stood unoccupied about eight years, but was purchased by Harold Kelsea in 1857, who at once prepared it for his silk manufacture, and removed the machinery and business from the Branch into it. Steam power was added in 1871. About sixteen hands are employed in this mill, — and the raw silk is manufactured in a manner nowhere exceeded. Some inventions highly important in the manufacture of silk have been made by Mr. Kelsea. The business is now carried on by Joseph N. Kelsea, Esq.

12. *The Third Woolen-Factory*. — Ezra Hyde built a third woolen-factory in South Village, a few steps above the present cutlery-factory. It was a large, two-story building, planned for a great business. But it never went into operation, hard times and reverses coming just as it was completed in 1847. It was used for the manufacture of powder-kegs by White and Eaton, by Moore and Stearns, and then by J. S. Burnham, — in all nearly three years. Then it passed into the hands of Jonathan Temple, who

made picture-frames and some kinds of furniture. Afterwards, this building was occupied a year or two by John Hadley, in carding wool. It was a cheap building, and was taken down in 1856, to make way for other buildings.

13. *Still another Woolen-Mill.* — Just below the canal, Hyde built a large, two-story structure almost joining the last named. This passed into the hands of Mark B. Woodbury, who moved it up across the canal onto the street, where it was known as Union Hall. The French roof was put on in 1876. It is now known as Goodell's Block, and is occupied for stores, printing-office, Odd Fellows' hall, and various other purposes.

14. *The Hoe-Factory.* — White and Eaton bought the privilege next below, and put up, in 1844, the large building now a store-house on the street, where at once they continued the manufacture of cast-steel hoes, doing a large business. Subsequently, they made what was called the "premium cast-steel concave hoe," which was extensively popular. White was a gunsmith of great skill, and carried on some business in that line. During their stay in this shop, they got out the patent for the "Antrim shovel." Eaton claimed the idea; White invented the application of it, — the welding of sheet steel, which had been accounted impossible. When the Shovel Company was formed, or soon after, this shop ceased to be used for manufacturing.

15. *Conant's Wheelwright-Shop.* — This has long been used as a dwelling-house, and is the last one at the top of the hill below the end of the canal. It was built by Samuel A. Conant in 1842, for a wheelwright-shop, that being his trade. A "penstock" was made from the canal to it, and preparation made for extensive business, — to which the death of Conant put an end. There seemed to be no limit to the mills that were planned to run by that canal.

16. *The Shovel-Shop.* — In 1856 the Antrim Shovel Company was organized, and at once built them a long, one-story shop, nearly where the cutlery-works now stand, for the manufacture of shovels on the patent of White and Eaton. This company consisted of many of the prominent and wealthy men of the vicinity, and did a heavy business for several years. This company did not fail, as has been mistakenly said; but not finding the profits large enough to remunerate them and pay dividends as they expected, they sold out all the effects of the company to Tread-

well & Co., of Boston, in 1860. This ended the famous Shovel Company. As an investment, it was not a success.

In 1868, Treadwell & Co. built a two-story addition, sixty feet long, to the north end of the shovel-shop; but the next year, they sold the shovel patent, with all the machinery and tools pertaining thereto, to Oliver Ames and Sons, of North Easton, Mass. When the patent ran out Ames got it renewed, and it was in force twenty-one years. This shovel is now made in Taunton, Mass., in Philadelphia, and several other places. It is everywhere called the "Antrim shovel," and is really one of the best things ever patented. Ames at one time made one hundred dozen per day of these shovels. Literally, they have gone into all the earth.

After the departure of the shovel business, 1864, the shop stood unoccupied, for the most part, till it was burned, Feb. 22, 1867. But it was immediately rebuilt one-story high by Treadwell & Co., and was occupied by D. H. Goodell & Co. in the manufacture of "lightning apple-parers." This machine was invented and patented by D. H. Goodell, in 1864. In 1868 the "turn-table apple-parer" was purchased of J. H. Lockey & Co., of Leominster, Mass. Also, soon after, the right to manufacture the "Cahoon seed-sowers." Treadwell & Co. failed in 1870; and D. H. Goodell & Co. were drawn down with them by endorsement of paper together. The last-named company had valuable assets and owed only seven hundred and sixty-one dollars, and that in small bills. Mr. Goodell has since paid every dollar of this, the debt of his own company. After a course of bankruptcy, this shop passed by sale at auction into the hands of D. H. Goodell. This was in 1872. He continued the manufacture of apple-parers and seed-sowers till Jan. 1, 1875, when the present Goodell Company was formed. This company bought out the factory, power, tools, stock, etc., of D. H. Goodell, and also all the business, stock, and tools of the Wood's Cutlery Company of Bennington. They at once put up an addition, two stories high and seventy feet long, on to the south end of the apple-parer factory, into which new building they removed the cutlery business from Bennington. Another large addition to this factory, bringing the entrance up to the main street, was made in 1879. They now employ about one hundred men and several women, and manufacture more than one hundred different styles of cutlery, all of superior character;

besides great quantities of apple-parers, potato-parers, cherry-stoners, seed-sowers, and several other new and valuable conveniences. This large business has been built up chiefly by Mr. Goodell, showing him to be a man of remarkable energy and perseverance.

17. *Aiken's Second Mill.* — This was a small, low saw-mill built by Dea. Aiken, about 1790. It stood on the bank of the brook, about at the south end of the knife-factory; had a little canal to bring the water to it, and an old-fashioned "sputter-wheel," but no great force. About 1800, it passed into the hands of "Capt. Hadley," who sawed lumber there a few years. Then it was used several years for the manufacture of potash, and several parties made large quantities till the war of 1812. Soon after the breaking-out of the war, an old man by the name of Wetherbee bought or hired this old mill for the manufacture of saltpeter. Wetherbee came from Society Land. Did not live here. Saltpeter was one dollar per pound, and the demand was pressing. Wetherbee crawled under all the old buildings in town, scraped the soil off, carried it to his shop, leached it, and boiled down the lye. Under the old meeting-house on the hill, he took the whole of the soil.

After the war the Woodburys made potash for years in the old mill. It has been gone about half a century.

18. *Poor's Mills.* — Frederick Poor cut a canal and put in a small wheel to grind bark, and started a tannery business, in 1822. A saw and grist mill was built by Stephen Poor, in 1825. Three or four years later the whole passed into possession of Thomas Poor, who enlarged the tannery and carried on all three kinds of business, employing many hands. Poor commenced the manufacture of patent leather in 1835, putting up for the purpose a large building across the street south of his dwelling-house. This was burned the following year. He rebuilt, and continued the manufacture several years. This last building is now a tenement house.

Poor's tannery and the saw and grist mill were burned March 18, 1858. He rebuilt the saw and grist mill the same year, about as they now stand. The tannery business was not revived. Large quantities of "excelsior" are annually sent to market from this mill. It is made of poplar wood, and is a very nice article.

19. *The Breed Mill.* — The first on this spot was a little full-

ing-mill and carding-shop, built by Benjamin Sargent. This was certainly running as early as 1788, and was probably built in 1786. Sargent, after a few years, sold to James Taylor. The last advertised, July 25, 1796, that he "proposed dyeing deep blue, crimson, scarlet, and other good durable colors." John Gilmore "took the mill" June 15, 1799. Between Taylor and Gilmore, Samuel Fisher occupied the mill awhile. Gilmore was succeeded by Thomas G. Breed. About 1814 he pulled down the old mill, and built one much larger and better. The main body of it stood a little south of the present mill. Here Breed did large business in carding, coloring, dressing cloth, etc., for a long time. In 1841, his son, James C. Breed, in company with Ezra Hyde, commenced to manufacture woolen cloth of various kinds in this shop. In 1846 this firm was dissolved, and Breed continued the business some years alone. Then the mill was idle. It was burned March 31, 1850. Nothing more was done at this privilege till 1857, when the building now Luke Hill's blacksmith-shop was moved from the upper end of the village and put in its present place and use. The west and larger part of the present building was put up by D. H. Goodell in 1860. It has been used some years as a part of the cutlery-works.

20. *The Rollins Mill*. — A little mill was built to saw logs, on this spot, in the fall of 1776, by James Aiken and Joseph Boyd. In course of years it came into possession of Isaac Baldwin, who sold it to Benjamin Rollins in 1815. It was burned Dec. 11, 1817. Rollins immediately rebuilt, and on somewhat larger scale, occupying the place, in the whole, seventeen years. He sold in 1832 to Elijah Herrick. Rollins added a grist-mill and ground grain New Year's Day, 1818, — just three weeks from the fire. Herrick was succeeded by Volney Johnson, who in 1836 tore down everything and built new and large. This was burned in 1842. The present mill was built by Abijah Whitcomb soon after. It is now the property of D. H. Goodell. An immense quantity of lumber has been sawed here in the last half-century, chiefly drawn from the pine lands over the river in Bennington and Deering. Shingles, clapboards, and such light stuff were prepared here so extensively as to establish a reputation at a distance for these articles. Several hands are now employed here summer and winter.

21. *Duncan's Tannery*. — The relics of this once most important enterprise in town may yet be discovered. It was a few

steps below the last-named mill. Was built by William Starrett, in 1796, who occupied it some years, and made it of great advantage to the town. Frederick Poor owned it a short time. George Duncan bought it, 1816, and carried it on till his death, 1840. It was then continued by his son, George C. Duncan. This tannery was burned in June, 1841. Was at once rebuilt. John and Dexter Simonds had it a short time, but chiefly George C. Duncan. The second tannery was burned, April 2, 1851.

22. *Thompson's Mill.* — About 1824, Dea. Isaac Baldwin put up a large, two-story factory on this site, and occupied it in blacksmithing and as a general repair-shop for some years. About 1833, Baldwin and White commenced here the manufacture of cast-steel hoes, being the first in New Hampshire in that enterprise. About 1839, Robbins and Flint succeeded them, manufacturing about to the value of three thousand dollars annually. White and Eaton began business as a firm in this shop, but afterwards built for themselves. In later years, Baldwin's factory was partly made into tenements. It was chiefly unoccupied, and was burned about my first coming to Antrim, in the fall of 1867. In 1868 Luke Thompson built the present shop, which is kept running by his heirs.

Thus it will be noticed, that, altogether, there have been twenty-two different mills within two miles on this busy, mighty, little stream, not counting mills rebuilt. From the pond to the river, the water is now used fourteen times, and might be used much more. This stream has a great fall, so that less water is needed. It is fed by springs; does not dry up like other streams. I have known the mills to run here when factories on Merrimack river and many larger streams had shut down, for lack of water. This useful, laughing brook thus supplies most excellent privileges. It is the life of the town!

There were two mills in town which I have not yet mentioned. One was in the southwest corner of the town, built by David Low, of Hancock, in 1825, was an ordinary saw-mill, has passed through many hands, was long owned by John Flint, afterwards by Warren Hatch. It is now going to decay. Bobbins, shingles, wash-boards, and clothes-pins were at times made in this mill.

The other was "Dea. Cochran's Mill," built by Dea. Isaac, in 1786. The remains of the dam are still to be seen near the

road southwest of the old homestead. This was a saw and grist mill, and was quite important in its day. The grist-mill part was swept away in the great freshet of 1819, and again in the still greater one of 1826, but was each time promptly rebuilt. The whole was taken down in 1855, with intent to rebuild. But circumstances prevented the accomplishment of the design at the time, and the project was not afterwards revived.

CHAPTER XIII.

VILLAGES.

THE first village, of course, was the old Center on the hill. It could hardly be called a village now. Going up from the south, the buildings on the top seemed to lean against the sky. School-house, church, tavern, and a few dwellings made up the whole. It had a spacious and beautiful common. It was all the gathering-place the town had for more than half a century. Religious meetings, town meetings, everything, were at the Center. Congregations of four hundred and five hundred were often gathered there in summer. At the time of the town's greatest population, there was no other meeting-house or meeting-place. Looking up from the south seventy-five years ago, the buildings were as follows:—

1. A small, low school-house, a little below the southeast corner of the common. It had a huge fire-place and steep floor, according to the custom of those days. This was burned, 1811.
2. On the left of the large common of about two acres, lying east of the road and south of the burial-ground, stood the house of Samuel Webster, a shoemaker. It was a large, three-story building, with shoemaker's shop in the basement. Was planned as a tavern also. Was never fully finished. Was taken down and made into the Appleton tavern, West Deering, in after years.

The Meeting-House.—It stood at the southeast corner of the cemetery, with a drive-way between. Was a large, two-story structure; gable end to road, fronting south; two rows of windows clear round; high porch on each end; three entrances; pulpit on north side. A long row of horse-sheds, facing the hill, extended from the church westward along the south side of the cemetery to the extreme west of the common. Another row stood on the east side of the old highway, extending northward considerably beyond the church. The church and horse-sheds and common and cemetery made quite an imposing appearance for those days, and all were proud of the place.

Dea. Tristram Sawyer's Place.—This was a small, low, one-story house, and stood just north of the cemetery, on the same

side of the road. Sawyer built new in 1810, which house was moved down whole over the rocks in 1821; and is now the house of George G. Hutchinson.

5. *Christie Tavern*. — A large, double, two-story house on the east side of the road a few steps north of Dea. Sawyer's. There were several large barns, and every appearance of thrift. There was a hall, also a spacious bar-room. It was a good sample of the old-fashioned tavern.

5. Small house nearly opposite Christie tavern. This house had been occupied by various parties back many years. David Hopkins lived in this house, John Warren, and many others. It was taken down as long ago as 1813.

These constituted the "Old Center," as the records call it. It was a spot very dear to the fathers. Now all is changed. Every building is gone. Some of the cellars are filled up. Only the burial-ground remains! Passing on north, where now the roads are discontinued, just at the fork of roads on the west side of the main road, stood a small house, of whose occupants little is known. It was here John McAllister first lived; and in the fork of roads opposite stood his blacksmith-shop, — the first in Antrim. All this set of buildings have been gone about seventy years. Down the east branch of the road a short distance was the house of Dea. James Nesmith. A few steps farther north on the main road was the house of Abraham Smith, which stood on the west side. North of him a few rods, and on the east side of the road, lived Abraham McNiel.

SOUTH VILLAGE.

For half a century this was often called Woodbury's Village. Gradually it came to be called South Village. Recently, from its being by far the largest village in town, it has been sometimes called simply Antrim; and this is the name of its post office. It is situated on a ridge of land rising from the west bank of the Contoocook, which river is the southeast line of the town; South Village being therefore on one extremity of the town, and about eight miles, by direct road, from its western inhabitants. It is "beautiful for situation," being seen from long distances from the hills around, and yet high enough to be healthy and attractive. Few prettier villages can be found in New England, and none of more enterprise and thrift.

The first settler within the limits of this village was Dea

James Aiken ; the second, William Smith ; the third, Daniel McFarland (now N. W. C. Jameson's) ; the fourth was Benjamin Sargent, who probably began the Kelsea place ; and the fifth was Ebenezer Kimball, who began where the Carter House now stands. Kimball had the first store. The second was opened by Mark Woodbury, on the present Woodbury stand, in 1794. Isaac Baldwin, William Starrett, and Bartholomew Ballard settled in the village in 1795. The Baldwin place is known to all. Starrett built the Fletcher house, and started the lower tannery. Ballard built the Henry Hill house, and commenced the manufacture of clocks. From this time the village increased very slowly till 1860. In 1826, or "meeting-house year," South Village had only fourteen dwelling-houses. These fourteen were as follows : The old, low, unpainted house on the Kelsea place ; a small dwelling where Mr. Corey lives ; the old, bulky, half-finished, unpainted McFarland house ; the Woodbury house, late the residence of John R. Hills ; the Burnham house, now Mr. Whittum's ; the old Aiken house by the poplar-tree ; the house of Mr. Poor, consisting only of the brick part ; the Fuller, or Ballard house, late Henry Hill's ; the William Smith house, just south of Chessmore's ; the Breed house, a small, low dwelling on the spot where the south school-house afterwards stood ; the Rollins house, recently occupied by Charles Gibson ; the Dunham house, now Carter's ; the Dea. Baldwin house ; and the Starrett house, now Mr. Fletcher's. There were two stores, two tanneries, three saw-mills (Aiken's, Poor's, and Rollins's), two grist-mills, and a fulling-mill. There were also school-house and blacksmith-shop.

Twenty-five years later (1851) there were thirty-three dwelling-houses, two stores, two school-houses, and some additional mills. The first church built in South Antrim was that of the Methodists, built in 1864. The growth of this village since 1868 has been quite rapid. There are now (1879) sixty-eight dwelling-houses, more than double the number in 1851. Many of these houses accommodate more than one family. There are some beautiful residences, and all have the appearance of neatness and prosperity. There are now four stores, a shoemaker's shop, a harness-shop, a jeweler's, a tailor's, a barber's, a tin-shop, six mills and factories, two churches, a fine large building for a graded school, and a large hotel. There are now more than ninety families in the village ; a large amount of business is

done ; and it is one of the liveliest, smartest, handsomest, cleanest villages in New Hampshire !

The streets in South Village were named as below, at a meeting of the citizens called for the purpose, though some of the names had been fixed in the use of the people before : From Mr. Goodell's through toward Bennington, Main street ; from Main street toward Clinton, Clinton street ; from Main street past the Methodist parsonage, West street ; from Main street past Mr. Poor's, High street ; from Main street to the river, Depot street ; from Main street to Maplewood cemetery, Concord street ; from the north end of Main street to Concord street, Elm street. It was voted to call the common School Square. Of the two streets laid out in 1879 from the south end of Main street, westward, the south one was called Prospect street, and the one next north, past Mr. Hatch's, Pleasant street.

A few of the houses in South Village were built as follows : —

Elijah Kimball's. — The oldest part of this house was built by James Duncan for his son, about 1799. The wing and barn were built by Dr. Burnham. These buildings repaired, and second story put on the house, by Elijah Kimball and his son, in 1877.

The Sylvester Little House. — Built by said Little, 1879.

Hurlin House. — By Rev. William Hurlin, 1878.

J. H. Smith's. — Built 1846, for a school-house.

Kelsea House. — Built by Harold Kelsea, 1861.

Ruthven Child's House. — Built by A. F. True, 1876.

Baker House. — Moved to its present position and fitted up, by Ephraim Simonds, 1864.

Corey House. — John Hopkins put up part of it for a store. The other part is probably older than any other building now standing in South Village.

Alvah Dodge House. — Put in its present position by him in 1848.

Kimball Girl's House. — Built for parsonage for Rev. Mr. Stevens, 1864.

Dr. Anthoine's. — Built by William Hill, 1864.

Luke Hill's. — Built by Reuben Simonds, 1862.

William N. Tuttle's. — Built by S. G. Wallace, 1861.

Old Brick House. — Was once union school-house ; fitted for dwelling by Ezra Hyde, about 1847.

S. G. Wallace's. — Built 1874.

- John Butterfield's*. — Built by R. L. Livingston, 1833.
Methodist Parsonage. — Built by Frank Muzzey, 1861.
School-house and Hall. — Built 1869.
Methodist Church. — Built 1864.
Baptist Church. — Built 1871.
N. W. C. Jameson's. — Built 1862.
Baptist Parsonage. — Built 1879.
The Judge Woodbury House. — Built 1849.
Mr. Whittum's House. — Built by James Aiken, Jr., 1806.
Levi Woodbury House. — Built by George C. Duncan, 1850.

BRANCH VILLAGE.

The first blows in this village were struck by John Gordon, who settled in 1772 where Oliver Swett now lives. Probably he had made an opening and laid claim to his land two years before. The next was John Warren, who began the farm now S. S. Sawyer's, taking all of the land now in the village south of the river. He built the first mill in town, and had his log house back of Scott Preston's. He built the mill in the spring of 1776, — having probably laid the foundation and partly built the dam the preceding year. Thomas Stuart came next, being about a year later than Warren. Stuart settled the Flint place as early as 1775. Nathan Taylor soon followed. After this, for thirty years, the Branch Village grew but little. An eye-witness, in 1809, gives the following: —

1. A small, low, unpainted house with only two rooms, where is now the residence of John G. Flint, Esq.
2. A small, old-looking school-house on the spot where a better one now stands.
3. *The Day House*. — Then nearly new, built by John Dunlap.
4. *The Langdon Swett House*. — Built by Joel Jones, 1808, for a house and shoemaker's shop. Was then in a half-finished, bad-looking condition.
5. *The Dea. Weston House* (Oliver Swett's). — Built about as it now stands, in 1807.
6. A small, old house, occupied by Robert Smith, previously by Nathan Taylor. It was in the field a few steps south of S. S. Sawyer's.
7. The three-story house, built by Josiah Wallace, 1805, then unfinished.
8. *The Champney House*. — Then occupied by Dr. Stickney.

It had been standing some years above the well in the yard opposite. Moved across and fitted up by Dr. Stickney early that year (1809).

9. A small house, occupied by Dea. John Alexander. This stood a few rods east of Scott Preston's. Has been gone many years.

These eight dwelling-houses and school-house, with a few small barns and two or three small mills, constituted the Branch Village in 1809. The first store at the Branch was opened by Tuttle, McCoy, and McCauley, in 1813. The building put up for this purpose is now the dwelling-house of Henry E. Swain. John G. Flint's house was built by David McCauley, in the spring of 1817, having a large hall, which was used for select schools and various other purposes. The Tuttle house, now Hiram Griffin's, was built in 1817, and the brick store in 1818.

The Branch has now twenty-five dwelling-houses and two stores. Parkhurst's are the only mills in operation. The neat chapel was built in 1877. Stages run from Keene to Hillsborough Bridge through this village. Also they have a daily stage to the depots at South Antrim and Greenfield. Branch Village is nearly two miles north of the Center, has a delightful situation on the river, is surrounded by hills, and has excellent mill privileges, most of which are now unused.

THE CENTER.

This small collection of houses, hardly to be dignified by the name of village, is situated on the south slope of Meeting-House Hill, and about a mile southeast of the geographical center of the town. Its situation is high and slightly, and, in summer, exceedingly attractive, and a resort for summer boarders. It consists of the Presbyterian church, vestry, school-house, town-house, and seven dwelling-houses. There were formerly a store and post-office here; also a tavern was kept on the Vose place. It now has daily stage to and from depot. Its houses were built as follows:—

1. *Capt. Leander Smith's*. — Built by Moses Wilkins, 1828.
2. *The Ambrose Story House*. — The first building on this spot was moved from west of the pond, about 1827, by James Hill. The barn was burned here in 1867, and was rebuilt by Ambrose Story. The house was put into its present large and attractive

shape, by Mrs. Sarah Perry and her mother, in 1877. City boarders find a quiet, restful, and pleasant home here.

3. *Whiton House*. — Built by Charles Gates, in the early spring of 1826. An addition on the east was long occupied as a store and post-office. Now the Presbyterian parsonage.

4. *Draper House*. — Put up by Jonathan Paige, 1828. Had a harness-shop in one part. (Afterwards a small building for this use stood east of the house.) Now owned and occupied by Mrs. N. B. Herrick.

5. *Rev. Morris Holman's*. — This used to be called the "Paige house," by old people. Was built by Samuel Gregg, in 1777. A town meeting was held in it in 1778. Was built on the Newman place, but was moved to its present site by Charles Gates. Was fitted up and long occupied by John S. Parmenter. Is the oldest occupied house in town.

6. *The Newman House*. — This was built by Charles Gates, out of the timber of the Christie tavern, on the old site where Samuel Gregg settled in 1777. This was the parsonage during the pastorate of Mr. Bates.

7. *Mr. Gove's*. — This is known as the E. L. Vose place. The first buildings were put up by Benjamin Gregg. His successor was Samuel Caldwell. Afterwards Zaccheus Fairbanks put up a large, two-story house here, in which he had a large hall for dances, singing-schools, etc. Fairbanks was licensed to keep tavern year after year. The large house was taken down by E. L. Vose.

Besides these, a small house stood many years just above the town-house, and was occupied by the widow Todd and children; and another house stood opposite the town-house, which was occupied some years as a store, and was long subsequently the dwelling of Jonas Parker. This house was taken down by the boys between two days.

CLINTON VILLAGE.

The first building in this village was put up by Dea. Imela Wright in 1828. It was then a deep forest, rocky and rough in the extreme, but grew up rapidly by the development of its water-power. Soon after the building of the cotton-mill by Wright, several houses were built. The Abbott mill went up in 1835. In 1851, there were sixteen dwellings in Clinton. At one time it was proposed to call this village "Wrightville," as it

was founded by Dea. Wright, he having built three of its mills and several houses, either alone or in company with others. But he modestly objected, and proposed that they call the village "Clinton." As De Witt Clinton had just died, and was then universally praised, and even called a benefactor of mankind, all fell in with Dea. Wright's suggestion, and the place has since been called "Clinton." Dea. Wright is now living in respectable and smart old age, and sees a thriving village where he began in the forest. Now, including Charles F. Holt's, there are twenty dwelling-houses, six mills and factories, a store, a blacksmith shop, and a cooper's shop. This village has excellent water privileges, and does considerable manufacturing of wooden-ware chiefly bedsteads, cribs of many kinds, window-shades, spring beds, etc., etc. Some of the houses in Clinton were built as below : —

1. *House of Dea. E. Z. Hastings.* — Built by Dea. Imla Wright in 1828.
2. *Dea. Wright's.* — Built by himself, 1831.
3. *Daniel Story's.* — Built by Ambrose Story, 1832.
4. *J. A. Bryer's.* — Built by Dimon Twiss, 1833.
5. *David Hill's.* — Built by his brother Reuben, 1833.
6. *Hildreth's.* — Built by Imla Wright in 1836.
7. *John G. Abbott's.* — Put up by Samuel W. Abbott in 1837 being moved from Dea. Boyd farm.
8. *C. D. Sawyer's.* — Built by the Abbotts, 1847.
9. *Robinson's.* — Built by Reuben Robinson, 1848.
10. *C. B. Cochrane's.* — Built by Horace B. Tuttle, about 1864.
11. *Store.* — Fitted up and opened by C. B. Cochrane, 1874.

CHAPTER XIV.

OLD CUSTOMS AND HABITS.

SOME of the religious habits of our Scotch-Irish ancestry are spoken of elsewhere. They were people of intense religious convictions, and held the principles of their fathers with undying grip. They were great readers of the Bible, and the rank and file of them had such a knowledge of it as would put us now to shame. They were very strict in keeping the Sabbath. All work ceased at sunset Saturday night. There was absolutely no travel on that day, except by the doctor, in most urgent cases. When Mrs. Aiken and her children were starving, in 1768, in the absence of Mr. Aiken, it was with great reluctance, and barely to save life, that she consented to the boy's shooting a pigeon near their door in the wilderness on the Lord's day.

As soon as they had a meeting, all the people attended, traveling without shoes and on foot; the aged and feeble, and the mother with her babe, following on horseback. Young ladies walked barefooted five miles to church, if need be. In later days, they carried their coarse, thick shoes in the hand, and put them on before entering the church. It was their custom to worship all day. They had two sermons a Sabbath, and each was often two hours long. I have heard old people say they had to get up early and make a long day of the Sabbath. When the young people met to be "catechised," at the old school-house on the hill, they were accustomed to get there from remote parts of the town at nine o'clock in the morning. The old church never had any fire in it, though the people stayed in it so long. In latter days, they carried a foot-stove or a hot brick for feet and hands. Little children were universally taken to church. It was not unusual to have twenty or thirty babes a Sabbath, in summer. In earliest times, children big enough to leave the mother's knee were put on the stairs, or in a box-pew, by themselves, and put under the care of a "tithing-man" to keep them quiet. There was considerable enforced order, or sometimes disorder, at church, on account of dog-pelters, tithing-men, children, and cold feet. One dog-pelter in Antrim drove a nail into a long cane, leaving it projecting, and, having well

sharpened the same, went quietly with it to church. As things got somewhat dozy about "ninthly," in came a dog, smelling along the aisle. Instantly the man buried the nail in the dog's head, dragged it out in terrible yelping, and it died in a few minutes on the church-steps!

Sometimes a brawling child would not "down" at the tithing-man's bidding, but, being frightened, screamed the louder. Also, the seats hung upon hinges, and were lifted in prayer-time when all rose to their feet and stood. At the minister's "Amen," down slammed the seats with a vigor that would wake anything but the dead!

The tithing-men, also, like some teachers I have known, made a great deal of noise in keeping the young people still, and accomplished a fair amount of confusion in preserving order. These officers, being charged to enforce the keeping of the Sabbath and the decorum of the house of the Lord, sometimes had curious ways of discharging their duty, and were not a little domineering. Many incidents might be given, being mere traditions, but all probably having some foundation of truth. It is said of one man, that, having "bin chose to wake ye sleepers in meeting, and being much proud of his place, must need have a fox taile fixed to ye end of a long staff wherewith he may brush the faces of them y^t will have naps in time of discourse; likewise a sharp thorn wherewith he may prick such as be moste sounde. On ye last Lord his day, as he strutted about ye meeting house, he did spy a farmer sleeping with much comforte, his head kept steady by being in ye corner, and his hand grasping the rail. And soe spying, he did quicklie thrust his staff along the rail and give him a grievous prick upon ye hand. Whereupon the farmer did spring upp much above ye floor, and with a terrible force strike his hand against ye wall, and also to ye great wonder of all, prophainlie exclaim, in a loud voice, 'Cuss the woodchuck!' he dreaming, as it seemed, yt the woodchuck had bit him." It is greatly to be feared that a good many people nowadays dream of woodchucks or something else at church; but, alas! now we have no man who has "bin chose to wake ye sleepers"!

Some aged person may remember a tithing-man's speaking to Henry Hill in meeting. Said Hill was young, unmarried, popular among the young people, and running over with fun. It can readily be supposed that his face might have an occasional

nischievous look at church. At one time the tithing-man, near the end of the sermon, perceiving rather too many smiles on said face, rose up suddenly and screamed at the top of his voice: "Young man, seriousness always becometh the house of God!" Many who couldn't remember the text, used to quote this pious remark to Mr. Hill in after years! They enjoyed refreshing his memory!

At the present day, ministers have to be their own tithing-men; but perhaps it is only fair that those who put people to sleep should wake them, or those whose dullness admits of diversions should be responsible for the decorum of the place!

Among our Scotch ancestry the drinking of liquor was universal. The minister was "treated" with the best liquor at every place, and sometimes arrived home at "early candle-lighting" in a state of doubt, as to what house he lived in. Women took their drink with the rest. It was looked upon as a rightful and pleasant custom. Old people now remember when it was the fashion for all to drink. Sometimes the good cheer was, however, carried to excess, resulting in fighting and noise such as would not be tolerated now. I found the following item in an old warrant for a town meeting in Londonderry when the first settlers of Antrim were among the children of that town: "To see what method they will take to suppress the many disorders that happen about tavern and tippling-houses in this town." For more than fifty years after our incorporation, it was common when a caller entered to bring on the drink. A boy called with a notice to Dr. Whiton, but in his absence Mrs. Whiton brought out the brandy and sugar, and asked him to help himself, remarking, by way of apology, that it was the "only kind she had in the house"!

It was customary, as aged ones remember, for the children to save up the ashes at school, to buy rum with, to pass round at the close of the term. As they had enormous fires, this would give a plentiful supply! Sometimes the jollification was noisy and wide-awake. We are not told whether it was taken in season to mellow the examination, or to what extent the teacher joined in the parting glass! What if there had been a superintending school committee in those days?

In every hard job, planting, hoeing, butchering, they calculated to have plenty of rum. If a meeting-house was to be raised, or bridge built, they voted the proper supply of rum.

The first house built in Antrim without rum for the raising and rum for the help, was that built by Jonathan Carr, now occupied by Luther Campbell. This was in 1845. The first barn raised without rum was that of Lemuel Curtice, near Windsor line, in 1830, now the barn of George G. Hutchinson, having been moved in 1866. Putting up these buildings without rum, caused a great deal of talk and opposition; and the work was delayed because it was hard to get help without rum, and of course the expenses were increased. But Curtice and Carr were plucky,—and the buildings went up all right!

It was considered a great calamity to get out of liquor. I remember hearing an old man say that a "gallon of rum would go as far in his family as a bushel of corn." Circumstances in this case indicated that it "*went*" briskly but not "*far*"! About 1813, Dr. Adams was called to visit a family, when the good woman of the house attempted to show him their deplorable condition, as follows: "Doctor, we're sick, and we're out of wood, and we're out of meat, and we're out of meal,—and we've but plaguy little rum!" Yet, notwithstanding all this, the number of real drunkards and sots was small. They used to get too much, and then sleep it off,—and be all well the next day. But no liquor can be obtained nowadays which will not kill in a few years. In judging the drinking habits of our ancestors, we must remember that the day of the temperance reform had not dawned, and that then public opinion put no more restraint about drinking than about eating or sleeping! The most pious and devoted saw nothing wrong in the social glass. It is said that two men who were among the dignities of the town, went into Woodbury's one afternoon and made about the same inquiry concerning each other. James went in first and said: "Mark, did ye see cousin Johnny at the Mooster yesterday?" "No; what was the matter?" asked Mark. "Why," said James, "he was so droonk I was actooally ashamed of him!" Soon after the departure of the tried and wounded James, John also came in, and hardly was he comfortably seated when he said: "Mark, did ye nootice cousin Jamie at the Mooster yesterday?" "No," said Mark, "what was the matter?" "Oh!" replied John, "he was so droonk I was actooally ashamed of him!"

At one time, after the temperance question began to assume some importance, most or all of the male members of the church

mutually agreed not to use any liquor for a certain length of time, except in haying and washing sheep. But one who lived near the Branch river, it was said, kept an old ram tied near the stream most of the season to wash every day!

In those days the young people began small in their plans for life. It was no unusual thing for a young couple to be married without a dollar in the world. Jonathan would buy his land at ten to thirty cents per acre, on trust; go into the woods and put up a log cabin; and at once move the young wife there! Of course the furniture would be the scantiest possible! Some cases are known where the whole household outfit consisted of a few quilts, a fry-kettle, and an ax! Wooden bowls and plates were made subsequently, in spare time. Within eighty years since, one man says he was "so poor when he got married that he had to get trusted for a quarter of a pound of Bohica tea to stock his new log house with." This was the way the majority began life. But they were honest, healthy, and persevering, and, in the course of years, *worked* themselves into comfortable homes and good circumstances. It should be remembered, however, that some were better off in this world's goods, and sometimes the bride had a conspicuous "setting out." That there was about the same amount of pride floating about our human nature then, is shown by the fact that one woman said: "If we must have a log house, let us make it a few logs the highest in town!" When William Smith came to town he *framed* a house; but Aiken's children were proud of their log house because it was larger and the logs were white!

Nor should we think they lacked happiness, with their scanty beginnings. There was a certain romance in their inconveniences and hardships together! They were healthy, trustful, patient, and full of hope. They lived to build good houses, and have abundances of everything; but it may be doubted whether the last days were better than the first. Dea. Jonathan Nesmith, in old age, used to say that he never was so happy as when he lived in the log cabin!

The customs at the burial of the dead were peculiar. In case of death, all work in the vicinity was immediately stopped. In our mother town of Londonderry, the neighbors and friends watched all night long with the body until it was buried. They read the Bible, and prayed, and warned each other at such times, and then passed round the liquor freely. Occasions have

been known where the ceremonies about the dead grew somewhat joyous before the morn ! But it was not an "Irish wake," and should never be so named. There never was anything like a "wake" in Antrim, but the dead were carefully "watched with," till interment. I have known instances, in my own day, where nothing would induce the friends to omit this watching.

Everybody, far and near, went to funerals. As soon as they were ready for service, liquor was passed round to minister, mourners, and every guest. Then they had prayer, and sometimes singing. Then the minister "talked to the mourners," sometimes minutely spoke of the dead, and always faithfully warned the living by name. It is said that in some of the older Scotch towns, there was no funeral sermon till a later date ; but there certainly was in Antrim. After the service, in which each relative separately was "spoken to" and "prayed for," then they passed round the liquor again before lifting the body. Then, closing the uncomely coffin, they formed a long procession, always on foot, and marched to the grave. A close procession half a mile long was quite common. Then in the same order they all marched back to the house, and the third time liquor was passed to every one. Then all that could remain were sumptuously fed, which ended the funeral ceremony.

At their marriages, also, they had great gatherings, and used "spirit" over and over. All the kindred and all the neighbors must be invited in good season. A short notice was an insult. The wedding-day was introduced by firing guns at dawn, a custom perpetuated by the pride of the Scotch, who, long before in Ireland, had retained their arms, while the Irish were deprived of theirs. This also accounts for the fact that the ancestors of all the Scotch-Irish towns were married with swords by their sides. On the wedding morning, the bridegroom, with his relatives and friends, set out on horseback for the house of the bride, each one being armed with a pistol. At a proper time, a party of the bride's friends, armed and equipped the same way, set out to meet the others. When they met they saluted each other, and then deliberately chose one man out of each party "to run for the bottle" to the house of the bride. They then freely mingled together, but waited in respectable order for his return. These races on horseback "for the bottle" were sharply but pleasantly contested. The two returned together, but the victor "carried the bottle"; the waiting company

formed like a cavalry regiment before him ; he gave a toast ; drank the bridegroom's health ; and then " passed the bottle " to every one. This done, they fired a salute, and proceeded on the way to the bride's residence, one or another firing pistols almost incessantly. The people of the houses they passed by came out to their doors and saluted the bridal party with the firing of muskets. If there were any enemies living on the road, they would fire squibs by way of reproach, as the company passed by. Dr. Whiton tells us that at least one bridal party in Antrim was saluted with squibs, though he gives no names. When all was ready for the ceremony, the bridegroom was conducted into the room where the company were assembled, introduced formally, and put into the proper position before the minister. Then the bride was led in and placed at the bridegroom's right hand. The groomsman and bridesmaid took their positions immediately behind the pair to be married. The service was very solemn and somewhat lengthy, always commenced with prayer, and embraced the ceremony of " joining hands." Nor could they be gloved hands. Hence, to increase the precious formality of the occasion, the minister, asking them to " join hands," waited ; and they, partly turning, each reached back the right hand to the attendant behind, to remove the glove. This was very elaborately done. Of course the two gloves must come off so as to free both at the same time. It was a matter of very nice importance. Then the hands were " joined," some very wise remarks and comments were made by the clergyman in his " address," and assent was given to a solemn marriage covenant. The whole was closed by a second prayer, after which the minister requested the husband to kiss his newly-made wife, which authoritative order was gracefully complied with. Then the minister proceeded to do the same thing. After him, the gentlemen in the company kissed the bride, and the ladies the bridegroom. Then they sat down to dinner, with abundances to eat and drink, and lingered long at the board. The whole was closed with a jolly, rollicking " good time," finishing up the day and evening. Often the great old kitchen was cleared for the dance. Ceremony was over, rules were dispensed with, and the laughing guests, young and old, had their own way, and carried their jokes and pleasantries sometimes to extremes. The lapse of years has changed these methods very much. Perhaps, however, we have lost by making less and less

of this ceremony. It is too easy to get married now. The old-fashioned wedding was a grand affair.

There were, however, exceptions to this rule of ceremonies, and these exceptions gradually increased after the commencement of the present century. Especially in the neighboring towns, and sometimes here, couples went quietly to the minister and were married, after which they both mounted upon one horse and rode to their proposed home. In such cases they were generally honored by the firing of muskets at every house they passed. I am not able to fix the date when this firing at weddings ceased.

The amusements of our fathers were of a kind to correspond with their rough and athletic training, and consisted of wrestling-matches, chopping-bees, piling-bees, log-rollings, huskings, raisings, trainings, and musters. They had neither money nor taste for convivial entertainments, and were no creatures of appetite or indulgence, but into the rougher sports they entered, young and old, with hearty zest. The chopping-bee was quite an affair. It was not to chop a wood-pile, but to fell the trees on a certain tract of land. Of course it was a noisy and dangerous pleasure. Imagine twenty to one hundred men at work under a leader on one piece, all felling the old trees! Crash followed crash all day long. The giants of the forest went down with a continual cracking and crashing, amid the shouts and cheers of strong men. With their powers of endurance, under the cheer of each other's company, and with a little rum, they accomplished enormous work, and called it pleasure.

Occasionally, also, just for a little innocent pleasure, they met for a *piling-bee*; that is, to pile, for burning, the immense quantities of charred, black logs left by the fire. This was the hardest, dirtiest kind of work, but they went into it with a ringing, cheering pleasure that would astonish people now. Heaps of logs were thrown over the rocks like toys. Stacks of wood like small barns dotted the ground at sunset, when they "treated" and went home. The labor thus put into a single day seemed incredible.

The ladies had some corresponding entertainments. We have no record of their meeting to fold their hands, or make tattling. But carding-bees, apple-parings, quiltings, and spinnings were among their leading pleasures when together. It was common for the good mother to take her baby under one arm and h

x-wheel under the other, and walk a mile to a neighbor's. Then there, all would set their little wheels buzzing, and chat together with voices that could be heard above the noise of twenty machines! And SUCH spinning! It was perfect and much. And then, at sunset, each would take baby and wheel, walk home, get supper for a large family, "and wasn't much tired after all!"

Occasionally the men entered into some sports not reported in literary or religious documents. Cases in point were the hustling-off of Randall Alexander, and the taking-down of the old Thomas Parker house. On one occasion, a man who called on Robert McCauley's wife oftener than the highest propriety required, was met at McCauley's by a company of men who rode him on a rail" to Dea. Isaac Cochran's, — more than two miles. It may be said they shook the rail some. Some of the stout men in town took part in these summary but righteous deeds. After these things were over it was not known who had done them, but it was generally said to be Mr. Whiton! And Mr. Whiton was on hand enough to like the joke!

It was customary to have no adornments except those of personal beauty, neatness, and virtue, about the house. Even as late as fifty years ago, the walls were as bare of pictures as our barns are now. A few were able to have certain figures painted on the plastering, relics of which, in some old houses, may yet be seen. Hardly a dwelling can now be found in Antrim without a chromo, or engraving of some kind, and neat little ornaments, — attractive, even if cheap. But there was nearly nothing of the kind in our ancestors' humble abodes. Now pianos are common, and an organ may be found in almost every house. No such pleasure had they. The first piano in Antrim was purchased in 1842 by Judge Luke Woodbury. The mothers had no parlor tables, covered with choice books, and most of them had no parlors at all. If there was any "best room," it was without carpet, or paint, or picture!

As a specimen of the old habits, I have been told of a dinner at the house of James Hopkins, about ninety years ago. Hon. Samuel Dinsmore, afterwards governor, Hon. Silas Dinsmore, and other relatives and guests were present. After the usual greeting, five or six of the male guests were seated at the table; the young ladies stood up round the large room, and, when they wanted anything, they reached over the guests who

were seated, took the meat in their fingers and stepped back to eat it! And it was all considered very popular and fine! Indeed, in some families, it was the daily habit for the children to stand back from the table and take in their fingers what was allowed them. At other times, the pudding and milk, or broth, was put in a great wooden pan on the top of a barrel or table, and all stood around with wooden spoons and ate out of the same dish at once!

Their food was of a cheaper, healthier type than ours. I have heard the Antrimites mention a dish called "sowens," which I had not previously heard of. It was made of oat-meal, sifted, and left in water to sour, and then boiled down to a jelly. This was a favorite dish. It could be seasoned to suit, but was commonly eaten in milk. When Mr. Whiton came to town it was a new thing to him, and he declined to try it. At length Mrs. Hopkins came along to him one day with a bowl of it in her hands, and, lifting a spoonful, she prevailed on him to "take *one* bite." But being exceedingly smooth and slippery stuff, it disappeared instantly, and Mr. Whiton looked up surprised and puzzled; yet, with his usual quiet dignity, he said, "I declare, madam, it is gone!" This saying pointed many a joke for a time, but it cured Mr. Whiton of his dislike, and he lived to say of many a dish of "sowens," "Madam, it is gone!"

I have heard it said that their cheap, humble food was very relishable, and that, with their hard work and vigorous appetites, they enjoyed it keenly. The good mothers knew how to make the most of everything. With little to do with, they would prepare a really inviting meal. And isn't this the highest skill of housewifery? The bannock, baked by the open fire, has hardly been improved upon in modern cookery; the "short-cake" has no modern equal; and it may be believed, without hesitation, that no bride of to-day can cook meats equal to her great-grandmother a hundred years ago!

Until within about fifty years, the people manufactured their own clothing, and a great deal of cloth has been made in Antrim since such a date,—all by hand. There was a wheel and a loom in every house. The ladies were accustomed to spin by fire-light far into the night. The daughters were good spinners at ten years of age; and many, at twelve, could spin a "hank" a day." They wove all sorts of flannels and linens then in vogue. The women and girls made their various cloths, and walked

through the woods to New Boston to sell them, and back the same day. These home manufactures of this and other Scotch towns attained quite a reputation. In some cases the selectmen inspected the articles, and put the seal of the town on them, if good. Some specimens of their work I have seen are very delicate and beautiful.

The weaving was mostly done by women, at odd jobs, but sometimes a few men followed it all the time. I find Daniel McIlvaine, great-great-grandfather of Moody B. McIlvaine, Esq., charging my great-great-grandfather, Capt. John Cochrane, in Windham, with the weaving of "27 yds of Toa Cloth." John McClary came to this town as a professed weaver. It was considered an honorable and favored calling.

For many years, almost every article worn by man or woman, young or old, in this town, was spun, woven, colored, and made here. Every woman knew how to do every part. Men had their whole suits of "striped cloth," and these were worn to church and everywhere else. In later days, they took the plain white woolen cloth to the "fulling-mill" and had it "dressed" for "nice suits," either blue or black, or what the old folks called "blue-black." Blankets and table-cloths were always made at home, and were taken as tests of the woman's skill. The maiden manufactured her own "outfit," as it was called; and her "intended," as they named the happy creature, had ample chance to judge of her work beforehand. Every woman in this town had her "patch of growing flax," which she cultivated herself. From this they made strong and beautiful linens, of many styles, valuable specimens of which may yet be seen. I will not dwell on the process of preparing flax, pulling, breaking, swingling, carding, spinning, and weaving, as almost every town history has elaborately explained it before me.

The women and girls were accustomed to work with the men in the field all day long, if occasion required. They not only raised their own flax, but they took care of the barn, milked, split wood at the door, raked hay, and reaped the grain. They would lend a hand at any job in the smartest possible way, and it was considered proper and honorable. Dea. Aiken's three daughters reaped all day with him and his hired men, on Meeting-House Hill. Generally, the "girls" were the smartest reapers.

I will now grace this reference to old customs by a quotation

from Dr. Whiton, whose habit it is to put things better than anybody else : —

Their dwellings were log houses, without glass, ill fitted to exclude the cold. Had it not been for the roaring fires kept up in winter in the huge fireplaces, fed continually by great logs, which they were glad to get rid of, the inmates must have suffered. Wood and timber were so abundant that the faster they could consume them the better. Their farming utensils were clumsy; their clothing homespun and coarse, but durable; the men wore tow shirts, striped woolen frocks, and leather aprons. The best suit of coarse woolen cloth was reserved for Sabbaths and special occasions, and lasted year after year. In winter they wore shoes, excluding snow by a pair of woolen leggins fastened over the mouth of the shoe by strings. Boots were rare; great-coats and sur-touts rarer still. A pair of boots would last a man many years. In summer, neither men nor women wore shoes at home; on the Sabbath, the women often carried their shoes in their hand, to save wear, till they came near the meeting-house, when they put them on. They were clad, when engaged in their work, which was nearly all the time on weekdays, in a short gown and petticoat of some coarse material, with a striped apron, calicoes being thought quite a dressy article. The household furniture was rude and coarse; carpets, sofas, pianos, were unheard of; instead of them was the spinning-wheel, both small and great, and the loom, — articles of less ornament, certainly more indispensable. Tea and coffee were almost unknown; broths of various kinds, corn, bean, barley broth, were in constant use. In many families, hasty-pudding with milk, if milk could be had, was almost the standing supper. For a lunch in the intermission of public worship on the Sabbath, instances were not wanting of men carrying in their pocket a few cold boiled potatoes, and nothing else. Sometimes in winter, families were conveyed to meeting through deep snow on an ox-sled; in summer, the man, if he were the owner of a horse, rode to meeting with his wife seated on a pillion behind him, and a child seated on a pillow before him; and sometimes another and smaller child in the mother's lap, encircled by one of her arms. A party of the smart young people once assembled at a neighbor's, in early times, for a social interview. The supper, — what was it? Not a modern supper of roast turkey and oysters, but *hasty-pudding and milk*! There being but three spoons, one division of three guests sat down to table, then another division, and another, till all had been served. All went off well, and it was considered a fashionable, well-managed affair.

CHAPTER XV.

INCONVENIENCES THE SETTLERS HAD TO CONTEND WITH.

A VOLUME might be written concerning the hardships and difficulties which the settlers of Antrim met. I will barely touch a few items, as they have appeared to me. I have elsewhere referred to the obstacles in the way of communication. Few of the early settlers were able to have horses. Of carriages, there were absolutely none. Roads were few and poor, — often nothing but paths in the woods. Some families lived for years without even a path out, a few marked trees being the only guide. John Campbell, on the James Wood place, had nothing but marked trees for two miles. Most that was brought or carried away, had to be borne on the settler's back. His bushel of corn was carried to mill on his own shoulder. Aiken carried a bushel of corn nine miles to mill and brought it back the same day. It was considered a great thing when roads were cleared and horses could be secured and the animal be led with these loads on his back! Now we must have easy carriages and fast horses and smooth roads. Men now threaten to sue the town, if there be a rock in the road unsafe to drive rapidly over. With our present facilities, it is hardly possible to get an idea of the difficulties of communication then.

The houses were inconvenient and uncomfortable. Some families had but one room, and a "loft" overhead, to which they descended by a ladder. Many could not afford, or could not get, glass for windows. A few openings in the wall gave them light, which openings were closed in intense cold weather by a board, and a bundle of rags; and then their only light was a blazing, open fire; generally, however, amply sufficient. The first chimneys were roughly made of stone. Many early cabins were built back against a *great rock*, which answered in part for a chimney. In such rude, small dwellings, they struggled along, raised their families, put up with discomforts, and were cheerful in the hope of better things.

For many of the earlier years the houses had no cellars, — only a hole in the ground, to which they descended by trap-door and ladder, and only about large enough for a man to turn round in at that.

A well-ordered modern kitchen, with grained floor, extension-table, screen-windows, fine drawers, polished range, and cane-seat chairs, etc., etc., would have frightened our grandmothers! An oil-stove would probably have been attributed to the devil! What *would* they have thought of a sewing-machine, a clothes-wringer, or a "lightning apple-parer"!

Generally, the good old mothers had to carry every pail of water from five to fifty rods! Often they washed at the nearest brook, and hung their clothes on poles. Wells were dug as soon as they became able to have such luxuries! Then, women stooped down and drew up the pail of water with a pole. The "well-curb" and the "well-sweep" were later inventions. Still later the pump was introduced. It is but a few years since the first water-pipe was laid in this vicinity. Happy the log cabin that was located near a spring of water!

They had no friction matches to start a fire, these being introduced here, in very small quantities, about 1833. Many families had a "tinder-box," which was a very inconvenient and uncertain thing. Sometimes a fire was started by flashing powder in the pan of an old-fashioned gun. But it was a rule in every house never to let the fire go out; and seldom, summer or winter, did the big pile of coals fail. If, by absence, the fire went out, it was customary to send to a neighbor's for a pailful of coals. "Borrowing fire" was considered perfectly proper. Sometimes, if the distance were great, they rolled up a bundle of old cloth and set it on fire, as being lighter to carry. The first school-house in South Village was burned by dropping coals by a boy who had been after fire. Lamps they had not. Candles were lighted by a coal, or a splinter. Their chief light was the open fire. The writer learned many a lesson in boyhood by firelight; and when the light began to grow dim, he would take the "big shovel" and give it an extra "punch."

Cooking was performed by the open fire. It was years before there was a brick oven in Antrim. A tin oven, to set down before a bed of coals, was considered a great invention, and came a little later than the brick oven. A "crane" swung over the open fire, on which were six or seven hooks of different lengths, so that the pot could be raised or lowered. Sometimes it was needful to put the "pot on the crane." I have seen four pots hanging over the same fire at once. Then there would be a "spider" and coffee-pot on the coals, and a "johnny-cake"

aking in front, all at once. The cook's face was red with the heat of the roaring fire. Then she would "turn the johnny-cake,"—a process requiring great skill. To drop it, or break it, or pile it up in a heap, was very humiliating to a young cook. I have seen the "lassie" "turn the cake" quick as a flash and in perfect order. As late as forty years ago, stoves were very rare. There was a great prejudice against them when they came round. The great brick oven was a convenience in its day. It was heated once a week, and "baked full" of pies, beans, etc. There, in later days, the turkey was roasted. But the first generation clung to the old way of cooking over the fire alone. The goose, or turkey, or spare-rib was splendidly cooked by being hung up before the open fire. Some of the old people thought food tasted best in the old way. Some "doughnuts fried over the fire" had a marvelous goodness about them, if my youth's idea be correct. The dresses of the women often caught on fire, but, being always *woolen*, no damage was done. What would a housewife think now, if obliged to cook in the old way?

The poverty of the beginners in Antrim I have already noticed. They had no newspapers. The Bible was the only book in most houses. The almanac could be found in most, after the commencement of the present century. The little pepper-covered catechism was in every family. A few had spelling-books. There was no mail to Antrim for more than sixty years after its settlement; Amherst, for most of that time, being the nearest office,—more than twenty miles away. Snows were deeper and winters harder than now, on account of which many hardships had to be borne. Often, bodies had to be carried to the grave on sleds, with a long team of oxen wading through the snow, and a few mourners laboriously following on foot. Instances are given where it was impossible to fill the graves with earth till spring. A few handfuls of gravel were thrown on the coffin, and the piling, whirling snow did the rest!

There was also what was called the "pine-tree" law, which greatly troubled the people of New Hampshire, and to some extent the people of Antrim. The king "reserved" all pine-trees over twelve inches in diameter, and chose Gov. Wentworth "Surveyor of the King's Woods," his duty being, by precept or in person, to mark all the trees "fit for the royal survey." This law was exceedingly hateful in the eyes of the

people. A man by the name of Mudgett cut one of these "marked trees" in Weare. A great cry was made, and Mudgett was arrested. As it was late in the afternoon, he suggested to the sheriff to stay over night. The latter complied. But in the night the matter was whispered about, and, before daylight, the sheriff's horse was trimmed clean of mane and tail, and at dawn a mob put the obliging officer on said horse's back, facing the rear of said animal, and led him out of town amid shouts of laughter, and without his prisoner! Moral. — Kings should let other people's pine-trees alone, and sheriffs should not put up with their prisoners over night!

This was in 1772, but this hated law had then been in force half a century. Antrim was not specially a pine town, and was settled somewhat late, and was at a distance from any king's officer, but yet was subject to this annoyance with the rest. There is reason to believe that some who claimed to be residents of Antrim had part in this affair.

Our fathers in Antrim also suffered the inconveniences and hardships of scanty living. Flour was scarce and rare. To be without meat and to be without meal, was common. I have heard old people say that even potatoes were carefully kept as a luxury for company. This will explain what Mr. Whiton said about a man's carrying nothing but a cold boiled potato for a lunch in the long day at church. When at work in the woods, it was sometimes the case that a man took a piece of frozen bean-porridge for dinner! For children to go to bed without their supper occasionally, was not looked upon as disgraceful, or alarming. They used to get along with anything that would support life. Often a hard-shell pumpkin was baked for the meal of a large family. When I was a boy I heard the old people tell of cutting a hole in the top of the pumpkin big enough to let the hand in, taking the seeds and loose parts out clean, putting in a small bit of meat, and then, replacing the piece cut out, baking the whole in the old oven. Then the whole family, and sometimes guests, would gather round and eat everything but the shell. The shell was often preserved as a receptacle for balls of thread, or as a "rag-bag."

Pumpkin and milk was counted quite a luxury. The pumpkin was prepared the same way as above; but instead of meat, they filled it nearly full of new milk, and baked with the greatest heat they could get. In earliest times they all stood round and ate with wooden spoons immediately from the shell.

As showing the scantiness of what people commonly live on now, it may be said that there was no such thing as buying a barrel of flour in Antrim prior to 1820, or about that time; and for a long time subsequent to that date it was not the chief item of food. Oat-meal and corn-meal and rye-meal were common. Sometimes potatoes were roasted in a bed of coals, and eaten with a little salt; and this made a very acceptable meal. I thought it delightful when a boy if I could have this,—especially when permitted to add a little butter. I have supposed that this was the origin of the phrase spoken of shiftless, aimless fellows, fifty years ago, that they “wouldn’t earn their salt.”

The first wagon having been brought to Antrim by Dea. Isaac Cochran in 1815, it is astonishing how they carried on horseback the heaviest and most inconvenient things. The saddle-bags on a steady horse would carry small wares with comparative safety. But think of carrying empty cider-barrels, glass windows, blacksmith’s iron rods, linen-wheels, and feather-beds, on horseback! Two-wheeled vehicles were in use long before wagons. The first cart brought to Antrim was that on which John Duncan brought some household gear in 1773; but for many years after that date very few could afford the convenience of a cart. The chaise, a rude, heavy affair, square as a box at the top, and having long, clumsy thills, was used in New Hampshire as early as 1802. A few years later these found their way into Antrim, the first being brought here by Isaac Baldwin about 1812.

The ox-wagon was in use years before anybody thought of a light riding-wagon. This was very heavy and bungling, and hard to turn round. When first talked of, the wonder was how a carriage with more than two wheels *COULD turn round!* But that problem being solved the lighter horse-wagons soon followed. Probably, however, there was no such thing in New Hampshire prior to 1809. A phaeton would then have been considered a thing of the air, and not of the earth.

The convenience of an umbrella was not known in Antrim till about 1807. The umbrella (little shade) was first used in eastern countries, and as a protection from the sun. Old paintings of the Greeks and Romans show they were in use by the ladies in those nations. Slaves carried them over the heads of Greek women. Roman lovers carried them over the heads of their fond ones. Umbrellas were introduced into England from France about 1790, for general use, a few having been previously

used by the rich. Some were brought over to America probably as early as 1795. Price was from five to six dollars, — too high to be afforded in log cabins.

In the old days there were great inconvenience and trouble in keeping time. People set their houses "square with the sun," and determined the time by the shadow of the sun. Some had sundials, — which were commonly a kind of large pewter plate with hours marked on the circumference, and an erect stick in the center, by the shadow of which time was determined. This plate was usually placed on a pedestal, and the movement of the shadow was shown by the hour marks. Of course, on cloudy days, and in the night, it would be of no service. Formerly an invention called the clepsydra took the dial's place by night, it being a round, long cylinder, set erect, and filled with water, which would empty itself out in a certain number of hours by a very small orifice in the bottom. The hours were marked on the side of the cylinder, beginning at the top, and the time was thus shown by the distance the surface fell. When the cylinder was of glass, it was easy to see the hour, and the machine was tolerably accurate; but it involved a great deal of work to fill and set it, and it never was in general use.

Clocks were first used in Europe about 1120; were introduced into England about 1288; were costly and few for several centuries; and were never brought to this country in any great numbers. Brass clocks were manufactured in New England as early as 1720, and in New Hampshire as early as 1730. Probably there was no clock in Antrim before 1793; and even after Ballard made them here in 1795, but very few could have them, the expense being so great. They were all of the large, tall kind, such as used to stand in the corner of the room, and the cost was from forty to one hundred dollars. The cheap clock is an American invention, and quite modern. What would our fathers and mothers have thought of a really good time-keeper, with alarm, and neat ornamentation, for two dollars and a half? About 1825, wooden clocks of the old-fashioned shape were sold for fifteen or twenty dollars, without cases, and were set up in the corner, the long pendulum sweeping to the floor, the work all exposed, yet keeping time well, through dust and dirt, for a generation. The scarcity of clocks gave rise to the old-fashioned way of giving out an evening meeting "to commence at early candle-lighting."

Our fathers suffered what would be counted an intolerable inconvenience by people now, in not being able to find many things within reach, even for money. Few things were kept in the stores. Rarely could a tool of any kind be found for sale. No boots or shoes of any kind were kept for sale till recent dates. Shoemakers went from house to house with a "kit of tools," and made shoes for the older persons. Small children had none at all. Baby-shoes were unknown. Shoes for women and girls were made of cowhide, with thick soles, projecting, I have heard old people say, so that a "mouse could run round on the rim." Women that were able sometimes had "calf-skin shoes."

If a man wanted a plow, he must get a carpenter to make the wood-work, and a blacksmith to put on the iron. Of course, some of these were very uncouth, unhandy things. The handles were bungling, and low, and long. A heavy beam about seven feet long, a wooden frame, and a "wooden mold-board," completed the "wood-work." Then the blacksmith made the "point" and the "share" and the "wing," these together going by the name of the "plow-irons." When these became dull, they were taken to the blacksmith to be "sharpened." I have carried these rude, clumsy irons to be sharpened many a time. Over the wooden mold-board they used to nail bits of sheet-iron, or tin, to keep it from wearing out.

So, also, if any one wanted clothing of any kind, it must be home-made. There was no such thing as a "furnishing store"; and "ready-made clothing" had not entered a merchant's dream. It required considerable time to get up a suit of clothes. Tailors went from house to house, and did up the cutting and sewing of the family, once in about two years; that is, such cutting and sewing as the common housewife could not do. Female apparel was chiefly made by the wearers. The first "dress-maker" in Antrim began business at comparatively a modern date. Now, any person can go to the store and fit out, from the top of the head to the sole of the foot, in fifteen minutes, to the latest fashion!

Every artisan had a certain hardship and inconvenience in his work then. The weaver, the fuller, the tanner,—each had the clumsiest machinery, and had to do a vast amount of hard work. "Labor-saving machinery" was hardly known. Blacksmiths used to do what they do now; but also made scythes, axes, hoes,

and nails. Every bolt was made by hand, and every nail came from the anvil. Blacksmiths, eighty years ago, used to go from farm to farm and shoe oxen where wanted. They would catch the ox, lead him into the barn, throw him down on some straw, turn him onto his back, cross his legs and tie them; and then and there the shoes were put on. The "ox-swing" is of recent date.

The hardship of travel on snow-shoes must not be unnoticed. It has been said that one accustomed to them could travel easily in this way; but surely without reason. They were hard to manage, weighed several pounds each, and dragged some snow with them. A man could thus walk on the softest snow, but it was exceedingly tiresome. The writer has tried it enough to know. Yet, in deep, soft snow, they could go with them where it would be impossible to go without them at all. These shoes were invented by the Indians, were in common use when America was discovered, and are manufactured and used and sold by the Indians to this day. By means of them the savages secured their winter stock of meat, it being their custom to hunt the deer and moose when the snows were very deep. The animals, with small feet and great weight, would sink to the bottom at every step, while the hunter skimming along the surface would soon worry them down and easily dispatch them by hand.



SNOW-SHOE.

The accompanying picture is given lest the children of the next generation forget what a snow-shoe was. The outside piece of tough maple or ash, nearly an inch in diameter, was bent into the shape it bears in the picture, and the ends riveted together. Two cross-pieces, as appears, were put in; and from these and the rim a stout net-work of leather straps was fixed. Those made by the Indians had strips of green hide instead of leather. In wearing them, the toe of the foot was slipped under a loop on the front cross-piece, so as to have the weight come there. Generally, the foot was not tied; and therefore it could be slipped out any time, and the shoes

taken under the arm. Snow-shoes were from two to four feet in length, and generally about a foot wide. The more ancient ones had the heel-end weighted so as to trail in the snow, only the

forward end being lifted when the man stepped. The smaller ones were used by women and boys. In walking with them it was necessary to swing out the foot as a boy does skating; and this process, though very laborious, aided in making progress, somewhat as with the skater. Every family was supplied with one or two pairs of snow-shoes. Physicians used them, traveling where no horse could go. Dr. Cleaves got his death by a walk of eight or ten miles on snow-shoes to see a patient. Women would put them on, and start out across the pathless snows half a mile to a sick neighbor's. Soldiers marching against the Indians were always provided with snow-shoes. Companies were sometimes detained till these shoes could be made. With these heavy things upon their feet, their knapsacks stuffed with provisions on their backs, and gun in hand, our fathers made campaigns of a week or ten days' duration, far into the trackless forests of northern New Hampshire and Maine.

I have already referred to the trouble and hardship of our fathers on account of cumbrous carts and plows, or the entire lack of them. I have heard my grandparents say, that, in the absence of plow or team, they would dig up the ground by hand for planting; and that, in the absence of a cart, they would carry manure from the barn to the field in a rude hod on the shoulder. Many did their farming this way for years. Pitchforks were heavy, bungling things made of iron by ordinary blacksmiths. Scythe-snaths were simply straight sticks, or some natural bend picked up in the woods. Hoes were made by blacksmiths out of iron, were sometimes edged with steel, and had an "eye" at the top, into which a stout handle was inserted and wedged. When a boy I had an old cast-off hoe of this kind to play with, — a heavy and awkward thing which it must have taken much strength and patience to use. All their shoveling was done with wooden shovels. Probably no steel or iron shovel was seen in Antrim before 1808, and few for many years after that. My father used to get out timber for wooden shovels on his farm, as there was much timber there of the kind needed. These were split out of the old-growth red oak, about fourteen inches wide, two inches thick, and three and one-half feet long. Out of this piece, at one end, the shovel was "hollowed," part was left the whole length for a handle, and then the end of the blade was "shod" as they called it, — i. e., edged with steel. These "shod-shovels," being shod over and over when needed,

lasted a great many years. The writer formerly owned a very fine specimen which had been handed down from the past. It was excellent for some work ; but how it could be used for most purposes I never could see. It must have taken the strength of a giant to make headway with it in a manure-heap, or in a bank of earth. James Hopkins, Esq., used to make these shovels, chiefly for his own use. He used also to manufacture a narrower wooden shovel, perfectly straight, which was lighter, and much better for some purposes.

I must not omit to mention the laborious manner of making bricks. This manufacture was carried on to some extent for a long series of years on the Hopkins place (now Arthur Miller's), by James Hopkins, Clark Hopkins, Lyman Dow, and others. No machine for grinding clay was used here before 1840. Previous to that, the clay was spread about a foot thick on a "bed" and ground by the treading of oxen. This "bed" was on a hard spot, or on plank, was from twelve to fifteen feet in diameter, was circular in form, surrounded by a railing ; and into this they put four oxen, yoked with chains, standing close, and a small boy on the outside kept them going round and round, till the clay was thoroughly ground by their feet. This was a slow and weary job for both boy and team. The "core," or small part in the center which would not be trodden, had to be "turned out," and the rim outside the oxen's feet to be "turned in"; and then the process repeated to complete the bed. Then this was removed and another bed prepared. Sometimes several were going on at the same time. In this way excellent brick were made. Mr. Hopkins tried other ways, but only to return to the old plan, as turning out the best brick. The brick for the Center church, made on the Hopkins farm, were all made in this way, and were of the best, and cost only two dollars and a half per thousand. The wonder is, how they could be made in such a hard way for that sum. There was a time when brick houses were fashionable, and large quantities were made here for this purpose, many being carried into adjoining towns. The large chimneys of those days swallowed up many bricks. Nowadays, with wooden houses and small chimneys, there is small demand. But there is clay enough on the Miller farm to build a city.

Other things I cannot mention here without repeating myself too much, or writing too much at length. But, on the whole, the

annoyances, inconveniences, drawbacks, and hardships of our early settlers, were almost incredible. They had to do things at disadvantage, and laid out a great deal of what was called "main strength." The labor, downright, tough labor, was enormous. They were trained in the school of hardship and trial; and they were not disheartened by any obstacles.

CHAPTER XVI.

SCOTCH-IRISH CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE.

It is just to say something more than may be found in the preceding pages, concerning the Scotch-Irish character and the influence of that race in this country. They were a peculiar people, and truly remarkable and original. They had personal and national traits that separated them from their English neighbors for generations; and even to-day these marks of character appear, after a mingling-together of a hundred and sixty years. The American people have become so used to the admixture of foreign elements as not to notice peculiarities that are not conspicuous or offensive; but the student of character can trace them still. When the Londonderry settlers came, they were so different from the English in customs and language as to arouse the enmity of the latter. Coming from Ireland and having a religion different from that prevailing in New England, they were supposed to be Papists, and bitter prejudices were aroused against them. Efforts were made to prevent their getting land; they were freely spoken against; little inroads were frequently made upon them; and there was even talk of expelling them by violence, as was actually the case with the Scotch-Irish colony that settled in Worcester, Mass., about 1740. It took several generations to wipe out these prejudices entirely; but it was soon so well understood that the Scotch-Irish were Protestants, and a worthy, brave people, that they were unmolested, and even looked upon with favor by many.

They were not Irish. Not a drop of Irish blood was in them. Their fathers, coming from Argyle and Ayr in Scotland, had dwelt in the north of Ireland: but in language, habits, tastes, education, religion, history, capacity, manner of life, and general appearance, they were always distinct from the Irish; and *so distinct*, as history shows, that a stranger traveling in Ireland could pick out the Scotch communities with his eye. They prided themselves in being unlike the Irish. To call one of them a "Paddy," was to make sure of being knocked down before the words were fairly out! A hatred of Papacy, disgust with Irish unthrift and ignorance, and bitter memories of Irish mur-

ders handed down from parent to child,—all united to make them sensitive when the name was applied to them. So great was their feeling on this point, that their minister, Rev. James McGregor, took up the matter, and stoutly protested to Gov. Shute against being “termed Irish people.” That part who wintered in the harbor of Portland were termed “*poor Irish people*,” in a petition for provisions sent in their behalf to the legislature of Massachusetts,—very much to their mortification and disgust. Some of their manufactures were called “Irish linens.” The petition for incorporation, 1719, was indorsed, “In behalf of a company of Irish at Nutfield.” But these offensive designations wore away.

There were several colonies of the Scotch-Irish, coming at different times. These settled in various parts of the country, and their descendants in every place have been conspicuous in virtues and abilities. But probably no other, out of the many Scotch-Irish settlements in this country, has been so noteworthy and influential as that of Londonderry. Probably not less than twenty towns have been organized almost entirely by their descendants, in New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, New York, Nova Scotia, and our Western States, besides their taking a leading place in the organization of scores of others. They have gone everywhere and vastly increased in numbers and influence. Dr. Whiton estimated the descendants of the Londonderry settlers at fifty thousand in 1852; others, at that time and before, carrying the number much higher. I think it not possible that the number can be now (1879) less than one hundred thousand; and the proportion of influence in the country is very much greater still.

Among the characteristics of this people, I place first their strong, manly individuality. They had opinions and convictions of their own, and they had a way of holding them which was their own. They took nothing second-hand. They were decided, earnest, high-spirited, independent, and set in their way, and not ashamed to declare just what they believed and meant to do. They never kept you in the dark as to their political or religious convictions. There was a certain bold, cordial, honest open-heartedness about them which was attractive, though rough sometimes in its forms and methods. The Scotchman must choose for himself. He never followed a leader blindly. He couldn't be controlled by a priest. Against being used and managed like

the Irish clans, as a driven flock, there stood out **always the bold, decided, thinking man!** The individual rights must be observed. In a regiment of a thousand Scotchmen, there were just one thousand men set on thinking, knowing, and judging for themselves, and about as independent a set of fellows as human history presents. The brave, ready, skillful, yet unmanageable Gen. John Stark was a characteristic Scotchman. A recent writer, touching upon the personal, self-asserting character of this stock of men, the strong force and opinion of each man wherever found, speaks of "that rare old Scotch-Irish stock, which has for the last two hundred years given us so many of those honest, earnest men, remarkable for their moral and physical strength, as well as for their correct and decided views, as portrayed in political and religious history,—men grave and majestic in their simplicity, always in advance of the times, acknowledged leaders, molding and fashioning the social and political tendencies of the people with whom they were associated."

I have already spoken of their religious traits. Independent as you please, nevertheless they were humble and devout worshippers of God. They were very tolerant toward all that was not a sham in others' religion, but for themselves they were stiff Presbyterians; and they were such knowing just what Presbyterianism was. There was none of the modern sectarianism without an intelligent understanding of what or why. The Scotch settler of Antrim was ready to give any man a reason of the hope that was in him; nor did he always wait to be *asked* either. The whole theology was put into the mind of the child. They had a knowledge of Scripture, and an acquaintance with church history, which would astonish Sunday-school scholars of the present day. They made the Bible a subject of thought and study at home. They were deeply acquainted with it. They could prove Scripture by Scripture, and quote at marvelous length. Their religion was of the simple, unceremonious kind, and their worship was reverential and solemn. And their piety, being founded on principle, appeared in their lives and undertakings.

For example, they were religiously honest. Having received the "benefits of government" from the officials of New Hampshire, they thought of the Indians as the original and rightful owners of the soil, and sent at once their minister, Rev. Mr. McGregor, with an associate, to procure a right under the deed

given by the Indian chiefs. They wanted an *honest* claim to the soil. The same is illustrated in Aiken's keeping the note running to Smith to remind himself that he owed him, and then, on payment, delivering up the note to the said Smith to remind *him* that it *was* paid! Instances are exceedingly rare of trickery or over-reaching among the Scotch-Irish for a hundred years, and, as a rule, ever since. They despised everything that was insincere or crooked, in business or religion. Close, economical, saving, still they would have dropped dishonest gold like fire. They abhorred the silver of Gehazi, and they did it in such a hearty, decided way as to have a meaning, and render roguery unpleasant and unsafe. When English appropriated a little of the town's money in 1782, he thought it prudent to locate somewhere else for the rest of his days.

The generosity of these Scotch-Irish settlers was another outflow from their religion. Though poor themselves, they were always ready to share with others. Aiken's little cabin could always accommodate the wanderer that knocked at the door. The sick and the aged were cared for by somebody. They were hearty givers in case of real need. At whatever personal sacrifice, the Scotch-Irish were always on the liberal, noble side. They were also a truly hospitable people. Mr. Whiton says "their hospitality was unbounded, being freely tendered both to friend and stranger, and as readily accepted." It was customary "to have the latch-string out." Rarely was a door fastened. Some families were almost kept poor by the free entertainment of everybody that came along. The tramp was welcome. A warm fire, a mug of cider, a share of the family meal, and a pillow at night, were most cordially given to any and all. I have been told of families that always had more or less of such guests the year round, and of many a tired housewife's saying she "guessed they would be eaten up."

There was also a certain open-heartedness about them that seemed to be almost an item of religion. Management and diplomacy they hated. Secret enmity they could not endure. Plain, outspoken, square, and honest, they had but little charity for private scandal and abuse behind one's back. The injurer was always first to hear of the injury. If one felt hurt by his neighbor, he went right over to him, with his head up, and with a defiant air, and demanded an explanation in a loud voice and on the spot. Sometimes the parties would come to blows. But

the matter was searched to the bottom, and cleared up and settled up, and stayed settled up. Thus they squared accounts as they went along. The tornado cleared the sky, and it was fair weather afterwards. Hence, they were nearly free from long-continued feuds and neighborhood spites. If they were noisy and angry, it was quick over. The roughness was outside. In very heart, they scorned deception. One knew where to find them. They spoke out what they thought. And in daily intercourse there was a certain noble candor about them, fairness, freedom from equivocation, a spirit so frank and true, as to make them agreeable and winsome as a people.

From the same deep principle also came a certain unceremonious politeness which characterized our ancestors. They were in no sense a Frenchy, obeisant, fawning, flattering people. They put on no airs. They had no artificial refinements. They never made good clothes do the business for them. Etiquette might lift up her little empty head and say they were rude and unmannered. But in fact the principles of all true politeness were in them. They had kind and gentle and honest and manly *feelings*, without which the forms of politeness are but a mockery. They had the courtesy of goodness and love. If there was little that was oily and showy in their manners, there was nothing that was hollow and unreal. A hearty greeting, with them, meant just what it seemed to mean.

The Scotch-Irish have been called quick-tempered, and even hard-tempered. This is true. But it is not true that they were conspicuously such in comparison with either English or Irish, or any other race. I have never found any class of people greatly deficient in temper. Our Scotch fathers and mothers were thoroughly endowed in this respect. Their anger was quick and violent, but soon over. They resented an insult instantly, and on the spot, and in the boldest way, and with tremendous force. But they had no sullen, meditating malice. They were not cruel and revengeful. Their very anger was face to face, open, and honorable.

Another trait of our fathers was an exalted heroism. They seemed to be fearless of danger. Away back in Scotland and Ireland they battled against fearful odds. They were trained by centuries of peril and trial. When every man in Antrim (save one who afterwards served four years) marched towards Lexington at the sound of war, they showed a certain loftiness of

age and self-sacrifice worthy of their sires. And when the men determined to remain here in the few weak, scattered huts in the wilderness, in want, and among wild beasts, they showed the same mighty spirit with the mothers that helped defend old Londonderry to the death! The courage of victory was in every born child of them. Their feats of bravery are too many to be put in a volume like this.* And I can only add here, that they were heroes in private life as well as against the foe. There was a brave, fearless, undaunted way with them. They pressed on with an intrepid spirit in all their work and business discouragement. In sickness and sorrow they wept sore, but they held up their heads like men. The fields of Antrim, miles of stone wall, are everywhere a witness of brave hearts once throbbed here. Theirs was the courage of battle, and the courage of suffering, and the courage of toil.

The Scotch accent may be mentioned here as something very striking to the ear, and not yet entirely softened away. It was called the "brogue." They retained many words purely Scotch, and their broad, strong pronunciation of the English gave a vigor and keenness to its use. I have found a few aged people retaining the brogue very strongly. When Dr. Morrison lectured before the New Hampshire legislature, that body had a resolution introduced to print so many copies of the discourse; and a certain member, rising to compliment the same, moved to increase the number of copies, "provided they would print the same." This peculiarity of speech distinguished the Scotch for generations. It was not the Irish brogue, though having some resemblances to it. In some Scotch-Irish families, it remains, especially in parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

In New England it has chiefly disappeared, not, however, without influencing the pronunciation of many words.

The Scotch-Irish were noted for great simplicity of life. They were a proud race, high-spirited, having good opinions of themselves, and enjoying office and leadership; but they had no ostentation in their style of living. Their pride took a different

Probably no highly intelligent and enlightened people can be named whose daily habits were so simple and humble. Even the wealthiest were not accustomed to have servants, nor to give work. You could not tell the richest among them from the poorest among them by anything ordinarily discoverable in their dress or bearing. Jewels and silks were rare. No elegant fur-

niture could be found. Every house looked humble. In every kitchen the furniture was about the same. The old-fashioned "dresser" stood in every one, displaying the same stock of pewter plates and wooden spoons. No housewife was jaded out by getting up elaborate dishes, or scrubbing parlors and best chambers. Guests received most relishable food, and looked upon table linen faultlessly white; but no display, no great things, no rivaling of any neighbor.

Another Scotch-Irish trait has held its own for centuries; namely, that of being extremely *set* in everything. Our fathers wanted light on every subject, and informed themselves, and made up their minds; but after that, it was commonly about as easy to move one of these hills of Antrim as to stir one of these old yeomen out of his opinion. They meant to be right and they meant to stick to it. They had ways of their own. They loved opinions. They had a mortal hatred of giving-up. They came to their convictions logically and fairly, and *then* their *will* was always a part of their conviction. And this "setness" entered into their politics and religion, and into their ways of doing things. Their tenacity of purpose was remarkable, and generally agreeable because generally right. They were constitutionally fitted to accept the doctrine of the "perseverance of the saints." Their unyielding purpose was of the kind to win success in the world; and hence, in the forest, in the face of poverty and wild beasts, on the battle's front, in public debate, — in every place of peril or trial, the Scotchman has made his mark.

Our early settlers were characterized by a keen and vigorous wit. Sidney Smith once said that you "couldn't get a joke into a Scotchman's head without a surgical operation," — which statement is a joke coming pretty near to a falsehood. The jolly Englishman well knew that the Scotchman did not stop for a joke when he meant fight. There was a straightforward, mighty earnest about the Scotch at such a time. Nevertheless, they were a jolly, witty race, fond of repartee and good cheer. They could not be made to laugh when they did not feel like it; they hated all flat, clownish, Frenchy, effeminate humor: but they gloried in hard hits, vigorous feats, and stinging repartee. There was nothing weak or timid about their fun. Their wit was a keen blade. Jokes went round their companies, like their old sports, with a blow for every one. These hills of Antrim rang with their laughter in the day when the panther's howl answered

back, and the Indian's whoop echoed in the forest. The laugh of some of the Antrim fathers was glorious to hear. Their log cabins heard many a brighter piece of wit than may be found on the printed page. Young and old were full of it. The venerable grandmother in her easy-chair in the corner would deal her strokes of wit as keen as the keenest, or tell a story with real side-shaking power and zest. And, as showing the quick retort of the young, it is said that a little lassie met a man on his horse driving some hogs, and politely courtesied to him. Willing to plague the lassie a little, he stopped and asked: "What, my bairn, da' ye courtesy to a drove of hogs?" "Na', na', sir," said she, "only to the one on horseback!"

The high intellectual cast of the Scotch-Irish is also to be noticed. They were thinking people, — strong-minded, capable, from highest to lowest. The humblest of them took up the great themes of government and of religion, and could talk intelligently about them. Parents were capable of instructing their children. It is believed that every one of the settlers of Antrim could read and write. There were mental giants in these New Hampshire colonies; and we may look with just pride on the capabilities and caliber and good judgment of these humble yet large-minded ancestors. On this point I add these words of another: —

No people have shown themselves so capable of high culture as the Scotch. It is of little consequence where you may look for the material to be operated upon. You will find men at the plow, on the hill-side tending sheep, in the carpenter's shop, in the mason's shed, or in the engine-manufactory, behind the counter, and at the merchant's desk, who only require the means of study and advancement to make them fill with credit and honor any situation to which a free, loyal-hearted man may be called.

Where'er you go through the world below
You'll find old Scotia's men;
And when you rove through the world above
You'll find them there again.

Much might be said of the physical powers of our ancestors. They were great in body, and commanding and noble in demeanor. They had foot-races, wrestling-matches, log-rollings, and various diversions, all calculated to foster their physical strength. Both men and women hated effeminacy. They grew strong by hardships, and took pride in it. The grandmother of one of our citizens was out, baby in hand, pulling flax, when she was complimented upon her vigor, as the child was very young.

Her reply was: "Weel, if I can't have a baby and pull an acre of flax every year, I'll give up the ship!" Generally, the women were about as strong, and fully as heroic, as the men. The wives of Aiken, Joseph Boyd, James McAllister, the Steeles who married Jamesons, and Mrs Dickey, whose husband was killed in the Revolution, were women whose courage nobody could question, and whose arm might well be feared. Nor were they much ahead of the rest. The maid of twenty feared not the face of man or beast; and many with ax or gun were strong and agile enough to outdo the sterner sex. Boys in those days were not intimidated by desperate tasks. Thomas Nichols began the Shattuck farm when a mere lad, all alone. Dea. Jonathan Nesmith began to subdue the heavy forests on his farm at less than sixteen years of age, camping out alone. The two Steele boys chopped all summer on the Perry farm, at an age when many boys of the present day would feel overworked by the care of a barn or a fire. The men generally were tall, erect, brawny, somewhat coarse in feature, but perfect in form, and weighed two hundred without obesity or slowness of movement. I have seen a Scotchman of two hundred and fifty pounds, aged sixty years, dance as lightly and nimbly as a maid. It is said of the late Gov. Patterson of New York, formerly of Londonderry, some of whose early days were spent in Antrim, that, though a man of majestic form, he was lithe and agile at eighty years, like a boy. The grenadiers of the old Twenty-sixth Regiment, who were the wonder of everybody on account of their great size, were almost entirely picked out of the Scotch-Irish communities, and a majority were from Antrim. Their leader, McNiel, was a Scotchman, and was only six feet six inches tall! And the strength of these men corresponded to their size. They could carry heavy burdens for long distances without worry. Instances are on record where men were killed by a single blow of a Scotchman's fist.

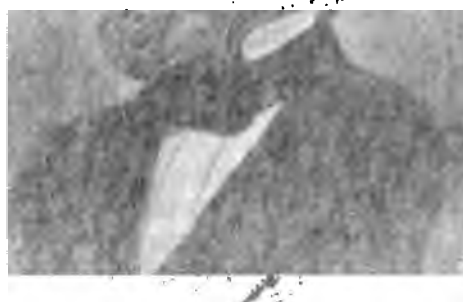
The Scotch-Irish emigrants of 1719, settling some in Maine, and some in Massachusetts, but chiefly in Londonderry, have had a vast influence in New England and in the whole country. The colonies that went out from them became leaders everywhere. In war and peace, in art and learning, they have stood at the front. When the New Hampshire convention met at Exeter, April 25, 1775, they formed the State forces into two regiments, and placed both under Cols. Reed and Stark, two





Daniel M. Christie.

e. Among military men of this particular flock, may



Irishmen of Londonderry. The descendants of this colony have been governors, senators, jurists, college presidents, preachers, philanthropists, teachers, missionaries, and everything that is noble and high. About fifteen of these New England Irish have been governors of States; not less than twelve have been judges of supreme courts; quite a number have been United States senators; and probably not less than twenty-five, one time and another, have been members of Congress. Among scholars and teachers of the stock of the emigration of 1690, may be mentioned Joseph McKeen, D. D., president of Bowdoin College; Prof. C. A. Aiken, D. D., of Princeton; Prof. Lewis Gregg; Prof. W. A. Packard; Joseph McKeen, D. D., of New York City; Rev. James Means; Samuel H. Taylor, D. D., of Andover; and hosts of lesser lights.

Among the distinguished lawyers, jurists, and statesmen in this colony and its descendants, were Hon. John Bell, justice, and member of the Provincial Congress; John Bell and Samuel Bell, governors of New Hampshire; the two Samuel Dinsmores, governors of this State; Daniel M. Christie, of Dover; judges, Lemiah Smith, George W. Nesmith, and Samuel D. Bell, of New Hampshire, and Levi McKeen and Peter Patterson, of New York; senators, Samuel McKeen of Pennsylvania, Samuel Bell and James W. Patterson of this State, and James W. Nesmith of Oregon; Matthew Thornton, physician, judge, and signer of the Declaration of Independence; Clark B. Cochrane, a noted orator and congressman of New York; Hon. George W. Morgan of Manchester; and a long list of men now living, some of whom are in Congress, and some in almost every position of honor and trust all over the land, and with prospect of adding greater luster to the race which settled here.

A great number of clergymen have sprung from the Londonderry colony. Rev. David McGregor; Rev. James Miltimore; Rev. Silas McKeen, D. D., formerly of Boston; Rev. Rufus Johnson and son, missionaries and authors; Rev. Dr. Morrison; Rev. Dr. McCollom; Rev. John Nichols and Rev. Seneca Cummings of Antrim, missionaries; and probably fifty other clergymen, dead and living, trace themselves back to this little flock. From the same source the army of physicians is very greatly increased, many of them of the highest rank. Princely merchants, inventors, and eminent writers and authors also sprung from this fruitful tree. Among military men of this particular flock, may

be mentioned Gen. Stark, Gen. Reid, Gen. McNiel, Gen. Miller, and a large number of less distinguished and able men in the field, for every war which our country has passed through.

And of the Scotch-Irish not belonging to this particular Londonderry flock and its branches, a proportionate record may be made. Though outside of our work, yet, as belonging to our race, it will be deemed proper for me to add, that, like the Londonderry men, they have been cropping out in distinguished places all over the land for one hundred and fifty years. Among Scotch-Irish divines and scholars, notice such names as Archibald Alexander, D. D., James W. Alexander, D. D., Joseph A. Alexander, D. D., and, it is said, Charles Hodge, D. D., and Bishop McIlvaine, and many other such. Among public men, notice such names as Thomas McKeen of Pennsylvania (kinsman of Antrim McKeens), signer of Declaration of Independence, from that State, senator, and president of Congress, 1781; President Buchanan; the Wallaces of Pennsylvania, including the present Senator Wallace; John Cochrane of New York; and many of the most distinguished statesmen of New Jersey, Virginia, and other parts of the land.

The military record is also very flattering to the Scotch race in America. President Grant is of this stock, and is a fair specimen of its inflexible, straightforward determination. Others of the best leaders in the great war were of Scotch origin. This race were very few in numbers compared with the whole, but furnished a remarkable proportion of leaders. I have found somewhere a list of "Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who were officers in the army of the Revolution, many of them elders in Presbyterian churches," which is as follows: "Major-generals, — Wayne, Stark, Mercer, Sumter, Alexander (Lord Sterling), McDowell, Montgomery, Sullivan, and Moultrie; generals, — Morgan, Beatty, Marion, Rutherford, Graham, Irvine, Moore, Stewart, Armstrong, Davidson, Hughes, Pickens, St. Clair, and Reed; and brigadier-generals and colonels almost without number."

This is certainly a remarkable showing, considering the size of the whole army and the comparative fewness of the Scotch. It is hoped that some abler pen, and some more extensive and faithful investigation, may show the standing and influence of the Scotch-Irish on this continent. Such a history would also find large material in the Dominion of Canada, whither many of Antrim's kinsmen have gone, and risen to exalted positions.

CHAPTER XVII.

VARIOUS DESCRIPTIVE ITEMS OF A TOPOGRAPHICAL NATURE.

ANTRIM is in the northwestern part of Hillsborough county, being bounded on the north by Windsor and Hillsborough; on the east by Deering and Bennington; on the south by Bennington and Hancock; and on the west by Nelson and Stoddard. It contains a little over thirty-three square miles, and about 21,175 acres. Of this, only a little more than half (11,730 acres) has been classified as improved land. Antrim is separated from Deering and Bennington, on the east, by the Contoocook river, which runs northward toward Concord, its course bounding Antrim being about north twenty degrees east. The north and south lines of the town are nearly parallel, being about five and a half miles apart. Mr. Whiton likens the shape of the town to that of a diamond. The thriving village of South Antrim is on the southeast corner of the town, from which the distance to the opposite corner, adjoining Stoddard, is about seven and one-half miles; while from the southwest to the northeast corner a line would measure nearly eleven and one-half miles. The south line is due east and west, commencing at the center of the Contoocook river, and extending to Nelson, with no break or bend, except the small break made by annexing the farm of John Flint to Hancock, referred to elsewhere. By a perambulation made in 1804, this line ran "south eighty-seven west," which has since been corrected or changed. Bennington bounds Antrim on the south one hundred and forty rods; and the south line, were it straight, would extend six miles and about seventy-five rods. The west line of Antrim is not a straight line, running north twelve degrees east on Nelson, and north fifteen degrees east on Stoddard; having three hundred and two rods on the former town, and fourteen hundred and fifty on the latter. Commencing at Stoddard, the north line of Antrim runs east three degrees north to the center of Contoocook river. Formerly this line was bent to the north on Hillsborough two degrees more, but now it is a straight line for the whole distance. Some early perambulations made the line east *seven* degrees north. The distance on Windsor is about nine hundred and forty-nine rods, and on Hills-

borough about twelve hundred rods. The old perambulation made the line extend "across said river six rods to the north-west corner of Deering," so that Antrim was not then bounded entirely by the river on the east.

The soil of Antrim is for the most part fertile and strong, as compared with New England land in general. Some parts are of a light loam, productive and easy to cultivate; but the greater part is rocky and uneven. On the whole, it is a soil hard of cultivation, yet retaining its enrichment for a long time, and amply repaying the labor spent upon it. It is a soil not easy to run out. There are pastures in Antrim that have been fed for half a century, and are still good. The amount of poor land in town is very small. Along the streams are beautiful and valuable meadows. The intervals of the Contoocook are of surpassing fertility and loveliness, and are divided among a multitude of farms along the whole eastern side of the town. There are many farms decidedly desirable and excellent; notably such being the farms of Franklin Perry, Eben Bass, D. H. Goodell, George A. Cochran, Jacob Whittemore, and Hiram Griffin. There is an unusual number of fine farms in the town. In fact, there is hardly a miserable, starving farm to be found within our borders. In the course of years these farms have diminished in size, but increased in number and value. They would not now average more than seventy-five acres each. Most are well cultivated and wear the appearance of neatness and thrift. Farm buildings have been greatly improved, and do now compare favorably with those of any town in the vicinity. The villages are attractive and thriving, and the whole face of the town is smart and good-looking.

A vast amount of labor has been spent in building wall, and consequently the farms and pastures are strongly fenced. It would take an immense fortune to build these walls at the present day. Rough and rocky fields were cleared to construct them, and the process went on for a hundred years. This toil of the fathers will be of great value for generations to come.

The west part of Antrim is peculiarly rich in pasturage. Hundreds of horses and cattle from below find here a delightful home through the hot summers. Large flocks I have seen coming here in the spring, lank, poor, weak, and tired; but going back in the fall, full, sleek, frolicsome, fat, and of double value. Few towns in the State, or in Vermont, can boast of fatter cattle or finer teams than Antrim. Formerly, sheep were raised by

sands on these hills; now they have mostly given place to
es and cattle.

he forests of Antrim are quite extensive, especially in the
part of the town, though the old growths have mostly been
oved. A few lots have never been culled or cut over. For
various mills and fires, vast amounts of wood and timber are
n every year; and yet good judges say the growth nearly
als the cut. Not half the wood is burned in town that was
ed eighty-five years ago; now the effort being made to save it,
to get it out of the way. I have often spoken of the exceed-
beauty of the forests of Antrim. In autumn, the hues are
lter and more varied than I have ever seen them anywhere.

Even in winter they are attractive, being dotted every-
re with evergreens. We have white pine, Norway pine
e not seen any "hard pine," so called), white, double, and
spruces, and two kinds of hemlock. Our deciduous forest
s are, beech (white and red); birch (white, black, and yellow,
e never seen any gray birch here); red oak. white oak'in
ll amount; ash (white, black, and mountain); rock maple,
e maple, red maple; elm, butternut, bass, locust, hornbeam,
r wood, willow. balm of Gilead, poplar, cherry, and moose-
d. In very small amount may be found the chestnut, walnut,
berry, cedar. and fir-balsam. Sumachs, and all small shrubs
plants common to this part of New Hampshire, flourish here
bundance. Berries of all the valuable kinds are plentiful,
following each other in season, are of great comfort and value
ne people.

hardly need be added that our forests are a mine of wealth.
rly all the farmers have been accustomed to draw more or
wood and lumber for sale winters, for years. The bedstead-
ories in Clinton have swallowed up immense piles annually;
these, maple, birch, and beech being used. Spruce has been
abroad in great amounts. This is a "hard-wood town," on
whole. Pine, though sufficient, does not abound here as in
e of the lower towns. Pine lumber, though valuable now,
considered of small account by the early settlers. In
), Dea. James Carr was offered fifty acres of heavy pine tim-
for a pair of three-years-old steers, worth about fifty dollars,
h offer he declined. That timber in that condition would be
h ten thousand dollars to-day! The deacon in old age used
peat the story, and tell with a laugh how he "missed it."

But then the fifty dollars at interest would amount to more than twenty-five thousand dollars now!

The surface of Antrim is greatly, and sometimes abruptly, broken, especially in the west part of the town. The east part slopes gently and gracefully toward the Contoocook, forming from the hills of Deering a most beautiful picture. The rest of the town is made up of mountains and hills, and vales among them. Many of the elevations have had from time to time the names of the owners. A few have permanent names. Near the junction of the Contoocook and North Branch rivers, and situated between them, in the northeast corner of the town, is Riley's Mountain, about fifteen hundred feet high, named after the first settler. I have heard it called by other names, but this is the old and only proper appellation. It has two summits, extends a little into Hillsborough, has large and beautiful pastures on the south, rises abruptly on the east and north, has large forests, and is worthy of the tourist's ascent.

The Windsor mountains, along the north line of Antrim, form a lofty ridge three or four miles long, the line being about on the summit all the way, and the broad southward slope giving fair pastures and ample forests to this town. At the base of this ridge, through broad meadows, the North Branch river flows. On the south of these mountains is a cave of some note. Three different roads ascend from Antrim over these mountains to Windsor, very steep and dangerous, yet down them are brought great loads of lumber and hay, with chained runners or wheels, and no serious accident has ever yet occurred.

On the south side of Branch river, extending along the west part of the town five or six miles, and reaching into Hancock, is a range of mountains of considerable height. This range is situated nearly midway between the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers, and reaches approximately the height of land between them. This ridge extends to the Monadnock on the south, and to the Washington, Stoddard, and other mountains on the north. This range is divided in Antrim into three parts by two valleys across it; one valley being of small depth, the other said to be low enough to build a comfortable road through it. The northern part of the range is called Tuttle Mountain, from Charles Tuttle, who settled well up on the north side of it as early as 1797. The range of lots extending along the north slope of this mountain was called the "High Range" by the settlers, on

unt of its high location, a name still attaching to that section of the town. Through these lots lay the old Stoddard road, this was a prosperous and valuable part of our territory, peopled by many families, though most of it is now deserted. The Mountain covers a large area, has several points or summits, and presents very different features as seen from different points.

The middle part of this chain, as it is divided in our town, is Robb Mountain, named from Andrew Robb, who settled on its eastern declivity about 1796, and owned a large part of it. It is nearly the same height as Tuttle Mountain. At a distance it looks like a vast and regular elevation; but it has many depressions and elevations, several summits, many wild and romantic spots, and, but for difficulty of access, would be often visited by the tourist. Various names have been given from time to time to peaks in this part of the range.

The south part of this chain, so far as belonging to this town, is Bald Mountain, so called by the fathers because a forest fire swept over it, leaving it bare and bald. From some points of observation it is not unlike a broad, bald head. I have heard it mistakenly called *Ball* Mountain, from James Ball, on the position that he lived upon it. But it was Robb Mountain on which Ball settled, and the two men were neighbors. Bald Mountain, from the first known of it, was bare and naked. It may be that the Indians kept it so for reasons of their own, as we are certain that it must have been *many times* burned over to make it as it was when first discovered. Nor would forest men confine themselves to that mountain without help. Did the Indians have it as a point of observation? Was it a foraging-ground of the moose once abounding here? Was it a gathering-place in summer for their councils? We must remember that this was the only means the Indian had to clear the land. Bald Mountain is properly named for *now*, as well as then. From a distance it looks smooth and clean and naked as of old. It is level on near approach to be quite rocky; and its broad level and gently sloping sides afford many excellent pastures. In fact, this whole mountain chain, both on the eastern and western declivities, supplies pasturage unsurpassed, and of vast extent.

Here, also, are large tracts of wood and timber, — a sort of evergreen reservoir, from which many teams draw year after year, without apparent diminution of the store. On the west side of

Robb Mountain there was once quite a population, a whole school-district, within the limits of Antrim ; but now every habitation is gone.

Smaller elevations in town may be also named. Goodhue Hill, partly in Hancock, east of Bald Mountain, is very considerable in height. Patten Hill forms the eastern boundary of Gregg's pond, and was named for Samuel Patten, who settled near its summit. Holt's Hill, north of the pond, was named from its owner, Daniel Holt, has a wide and beautiful prospect, and a fine farm on its summit. Hedge-hog Hill, eastward from Holt's, has some local note for its precipices, ledges, and caves, and was named from the animal formerly frequenting its rocks and hiding-places. Meeting-House Hill, on which were the " Old Center " and the old church, extends from the present Center northward about two miles, and is seen from nearly all sections of the town, being visited by many people yearly, both for its beauty of situation, and its association with the past. Rising from South Village southwestwardly is Nabor Hill, whose summit is in Hancock.

On the other hand, there is nothing in town that can be called, strictly speaking, a plain, though the tract in which the Branch cemetery is located has received this designation. It is a level, light, easily-cultivated tract of about one hundred acres, extending southward from a bend in the Branch river.

But, speaking of mountains, it may be desirable to add that Mount Washington, among the White Mountains, is 6,293 feet above tide-water ; Monadnock, 3,718 ; the highest peak in Stoddard, 2,200 ; the highest point in Antrim, about 1,550 ; the Uncanoonucs in Goffstown, 1,388 ; and the highest point in the road-bed of the Manchester and Keene Railroad, at Harrisville, 1,084.

The streams of Antrim of any considerable size are few. By far the largest is the Contoocook. Its source is almost on the Massachusetts line in Rindge, an arm also coming from ponds in Jaffrey. Flowing but little east of north till it reaches the northeast corner of Antrim, its course is then northeasterly and then easterly till it flows into the Merrimack a little above Concord. Its mouth is about sixty miles north of its source ; and with all its meanderings and broad bends, its entire length is nearly one hundred miles. It has a fall in its whole length of over eight hundred feet.

This beautiful river forms the east boundary of Antrim over

x miles, having but little fall in this whole distance; has a order all the way of charming and fruitful interval; and is crossed from Antrim by three bridges. In the early days of the town, salmon abounded in this river. It retains the name the Indians gave it. Its ice formed the first highway of the settlers to adjacent towns. Hardly can a lovelier river be found in New England.

The North Branch river is the next in size. It rises in Washington and flows southward into Long pond. This pond, now largely a resort in the summer, is over six miles long and from three to one hundred and seventy rods wide, terminating at the south at Mill Village, Stoddard. From this last point the river runs southward through Island pond to South Stoddard, where it turns and flows northeast into Antrim. It flows about six miles in this town, most of the way nearly parallel with the north line and about one-half a mile from it, after which it bends northward and flows into Hillsborough just north of Riley's Mountain; is used at the foundry and at the Lower Village; and, again bending somewhat to the south, passes into the Contoocook almost at the northeast corner of this town. This is a wild, impetuous, noisy river, dashing over rocks; and frequently, when swollen by rains, its roar can be heard for a long distance. Its length is about twenty-five miles, but in that short course its fall is about equal to that of the Contoocook in a hundred miles. Consequently the water-power on this stream is immense, capable of running a host of factories. It has capacities for great reservoirs without great expense, is never exhausted, and offers unsurpassed advantages to manufacturers. But a small fraction of its force is now used. The fall from the top of Loveren's dam to the bridge near Benton Tuttle's is three hundred and thirty-two feet; and for the whole distance in town, about three hundred and fifty feet.

Great brook comes next in size after Branch river, being so named by the fathers of the town. Its source is in the chain of mountains in the west part of the town, and its whole length is little less than six miles. Two little brooks issue from the mountains, and, uniting, flow into Gregg's pond on the west; thence issuing on the east the stream flows southeastwardly through Clinton and South Village into the Contoocook. For the purpose of a reservoir, the surface of the pond has been raised by the Water-Power Company; the fall from the pond to

the river is said to be four hundred and sixty-five feet, in a distance of three miles. This stream and pond are fed by mountain springs. Several of these are believed to discharge into the pond below the water mark. As a result of this, the stream does not dry up like other streams. I have heard mill men here say they could run their mills when the wheels on the Merrimack had to stop for lack of water. Hence, the fall being so great and the water supply so regular, here are found some of the best privileges in the State. From the pond to the river, there are fourteen dams across Great brook, and still there are some excellent opportunities unimproved. It may be safely said that no other stream in New England of the same length affords so *many*, and so good, privileges as Great brook. It is not greatly swollen by freshets. Busy, laughing, hurrying, humble little river, it goes gliding, singing along, about the same summer and winter, in rain and in drought, adding greatly to the wealth of the people.

Besides these three, many little brooks may be found in all parts of the town. Cochran's brook, in the east part, is the outlet of Campbell's pond, and has a southward course of a little more than three miles into the Contoocook. On this was the saw and grist mill of Dea. Isaac Cochran. I find the old records speak of "Meadow Brook," which rises in the meadow west and northwest of Holt's Hill, and runs northeast, crossing the main road near Luther Campbell's and falling into Steel's pond, and through that into North Branch river. Salmon brook, once the fisherman's favorite, comes from the west side of Tuttle Mountain and flows into the Branch river near Chester Conn's, at the once noted fishing-place called the "Trout-hole." On the whole, Antrim is remarkably well supplied with water, for pasture, for dwelling, and for manufacturing purposes. Many wells twelve feet deep are never dry. Ice-cold, delicious springs of water are numerous. One on the James Nesmith farm, west of the pond, is said never to vary in temperature, being ice-cold in summer, yet never known to be frozen over in winter.

The collections of water in Antrim are neither numerous nor great. The largest is Gregg's pond, named after Samuel Gregg, who built the mill at its outlet. The name fairly belongs to him and ought to remain. It has been occasionally called Pleasant pond, — which would be a good name if there were not so many Pleasant ponds (by name) in other towns all over the State. It



has some shallow parts, but chiefly a level bottom, and is, as now flowed, for the most part about forty feet deep. It is a beautiful sheet of water. Has mostly a hard and rocky shore, the land rising abruptly and steeply, especially on the east. Cold water at many points, and the fact that so much more flows out than in, prove that this pond is fed by springs from below. Pickerel were first put into this water in 1800, by John Smith, who lived on the Thomas Flint place. Black bass were introduced in 1876. The ice here has been a driving-place for sleighs and heavy teams, for nearly a century. It is a great summer resort, and increasingly such; multitudes of chowder-parties, camping-parties, fishing-parties, and untold picnic-gatherings, occurring in constant succession through the hot weather. Boats abound. Fishing has yielded pleasant rewards. But, strange to say, no person has ever been drowned in this sheet of water. It is about a mile long, and its greatest width is about half that distance. As presenting a scene of great beauty, as a public resort, and especially as a reservoir, it is of vast importance to the town. A view of it may be found on another page. Campbell's pond lies at the south base of Riley's Mountain and covers about twenty-five acres. It has been a favorite place for the fisherman. The outlet is Cochran's brook. It is hidden from the highway, but is a neat sheet of water, with dry, green, solid shore. Was named from John Campbell, who was the first settler near it.

Steel's pond, southeast of Branch Village a quarter of a mile, contains about twenty-five acres, and, like Campbell's, was formerly a great place for fishing. Meadow brook flows into this pond, also Branch river, the latter issuing from the pond some twenty rods below where it enters. Was named from James Steel, who built the mills below.

Rye pond, lying partly in Antrim, partly in Stoddard, and partly in Nelson, near our southwest corner, is believed to cover fifty acres. The outlet passes north, and flows into the Branch river, near South Stoddard. This is a curious pond, being surrounded, like some others I have known, by a shaking surface that trembles and settles a little at every step over it, this surface being a net-work growth by many years of roots and grasses over water or soft mud. In such places I have run my fish-pole down easily its whole length under my feet. The center of this pond is very deep, growing shallow outward; and a large part of it is covered in autumn by a coarse mire grass, its

long, tall spires waving like winter rye. Hence its name. It is known to only a few of our own people.

Willard's pond lies at the east base of Bald Mountain, is quite large, estimated to cover one hundred and fifty acres, and is very deep, believed in some points to reach the depth of one hundred feet. Was named, it is said, from an old hunter who trapped along its banks, and fished and thrived here in summers and autumns, long before any settlement was made in the vicinity. In the early years of this town, large numbers of trout, weighing from one to five pounds, were taken from this pond. Its shores are covered with a very white sand. At the outlet, which flows through Hancock to the Contoocook river, is the Hatch mill, formerly owned by Flint and others, now in a decaying condition.

A little southwest of the Center is a small body of water, covering five or six acres, called the Lily pond, formerly called Little pond. It is very deep, and is muddy at the outer parts; being surrounded, like Rye pond, with a shaking, sinking bank of roots which have grown over the water in the course of centuries. Cattle caught in the mud here are said to sink very slowly yet surely out of sight. Adjacent to this pond are incalculable amounts of meadow mud, or decayed vegetable matter, now popularly called muck, which, if accessible, would be of great value to farmers in the vicinity. Parts of this pond are covered with white lilies in summer,—whence its name. Bushels of these are carried away every year to adorn parlors and churches. It has a local reputation as a resort for skaters, but is of no account as a fishing-place.

It will be readily inferred from this show of mountains, streams, and lakes, rivulets and hills, that Antrim is a town of rare scenery, well named after the beautiful town in Ireland. The view of Antrim from Deering mountains is magnificent. From Meeting-house Hill, Holt's Hill, Patten Hill, or Riley's Mountain, the landscapes are with difficulty surpassed. Many dwellings are in positions from which a painter would delight to look. Along these streams and valleys are many delightful drives. In no place in the world, I think, are the autumn forests more gorgeous and beautiful than here. It is a romantic and comely town.

Of the geological structure of the town, there is nothing to be said as distinguishing it from the other New Hampshire hill-towns. No special examination of the soils and formations of

this town has ever been made, of which I have any knowledge. Some State survey showed the remarkable fact that we had a small sand plain and plenty of rocks, — which had been known here for one hundred years, — beyond which nothing has been discovered by our official surveyors. Concerning these matters I am not qualified to write, nor have I had time and strength to investigate. On my first visit here, I was struck with the appearance of the rocks as generally round, coarse, and conglomerate. Fine granite is scarce. Immense bowlders look as if dropped here and there. On the highest point of Meeting-house Hill are several rocks weighing five or six tons each, lying entirely on the surface, as if dropped from a passing chariot, or as if a bit of the sliding glacier had melted away and left them there. On the Asa Robinson farm is a bowlder weighing more than twenty-five tons, so nicely balanced that it can be rocked to and fro with the finger. One near Robb Mountain, believed to weigh twelve hundred tons, rests on a base of three feet square. A bowlder on the farm of S. M. Thompson is larger than any barn in town. I have never seen any limestone in town, nor any of the flat, slaty rocks common in my native surroundings. No minerals of value have been found here. There is a small body of black lead on the north side of Riley's Mountain, but not of great amount or value. Some sands were considered superior for the manufacture of glass, and for a time large amounts of this were carried from the Nat. Herrick farm to Stoddard for black glass, so long as the mills there were in operation. I have already referred to the beds of clay, one on the farm of S. M. Thompson, and another on the farm of Arthur Miller, both of good quality and vast amount, though somewhat deeply covered by soils and vegetable deposits.

The amount of decayed vegetable matter covering the rocks of Antrim is immense, and must have been the accumulation of ages. Of meadows we have abundance, besides the various intervals, of which, however, there is nothing special to say, except perhaps "Cedar swamp," in the northwest part of the town. This swamp, called "The Bog," covers about three hundred acres. A small brook runs through it, south, into Branch river. This whole tract was covered with large, stately cedars, all dead and bare, and almost limbless, when the first settlers came here. It is concluded that they must have all been killed at the same time, as they were nearly alike in size; and that

they had been dead about two hundred years, as another growth of large size, of cedar and spruce, of slow maturing, covered the ground, among which the dead cedars stood. The cause of this strange forest our fathers discovered, as it was quite plain one hundred years ago. At a favorable place the beavers had built a dam, flowing the whole bog four or five feet deep, and killing the cedars and every other tree. The spruce and hard woods soon rotted away; but the cedar, being almost imperishable, stood till cut down by the white man's ax. This pond of three hundred acres may have remained half a century. Then the beavers' dam gave way, the bog was dry again, and after a time the new growth sprung up, and slowly grew, and itself was old when discovered. But the dead cedars were of great value, being light and sound, though probably some of them five hundred years old, and lasted more than three-quarters of a century for wood, shingles, pails, and various other wares. The new growth of cedar is not equal to the old, there being but little valuable timber of this kind now in town.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CONTAINING VARIOUS SCRAPS AND REMNANTS WORTH GATHERING UP
AND PRESERVING.

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION.

FROM the rate that families have moved out of town since I have kept a record, I conclude that about six hundred and twenty-five families have moved out since our first settlement, or about three thousand persons. Many of these lived here but a short time. For ten years past, more families have moved into Antrim than have left; but from 1825 to 1865, emigration was constant and large. In 1832, it was said that one-third of the church in Alexandria were from this town. A colony went out from this town and founded Antrim, Minn. All over the known world the sons of Antrim have gone. It is believed their descendants may be found in every State and territory in the United States. I have had letters from several families in Canada. Many have traversed foreign lands. Some have gone as missionaries. Were all the living descendants of the Antrimites on the spot, we should have a large population, and perhaps be chartered as a city.

And within our own limits there have been certain movements of the people requiring notice. As late as 1826, there were thirteen families west of the pond, forming a school-district and having forty scholars, and a population at times of nearly one hundred. It was considered the wealthiest part of the town. They were all church-going people, and made a long procession on their way to and fro. They had a neat school-house and thriving farms. Now this population is nearly all gone, and most of the buildings and farms are deserted.

Also on the west of Robb Mountain there was quite a population which has disappeared. So on the north side of Tuttle Mountain. An old road, or path, led from near Chester Conn's corner along the side of the mountain, striking the old Stoddard road again west of the first High-Range school-house. On this mountain path, and near it, were six dwellings, with large families, making a prosperous neighborhood, sending more than thirty scholars to school, having good though rocky farms, and

raising great flocks of sheep. Now no vestige of these buildings remains, no trace of the road; and nothing but old pieces of wall, and clumps of apple-trees around half-filled cellars, give any indication of the stirring, thriving households that were once happy there!

On the High Range west of Reed Carr's, where now the road is thrown up, dwelt, at one time, Jedediah Tuttle, James Steele, Robert McKean, Robert Burns, Zaccheus Dustin, and John Wallace. There, also, was the High-Range school-house. But the Keene road took travel away from them, and gradually these good farms were deserted. The new school-house on Keene road was built in 1867, and the old road thrown up soon after.

The movement of all the families from Meeting-House Hill has been referred to elsewhere. But while these farming communities have disappeared, the villages have been built up, and land in the vicinity of villages has been taken up. There are now upwards of two hundred and ninety families in Antrim, — more than ever before, though *smaller* than fifty years ago. The wealth and population of the town have been increasing for the past ten years. The table of population will show a rapid increase from 1775 to 1800; a small increase from 1800 to 1825; and then a small decrease till 1870; and again considerable gain, — recently about forty per year.

1744 . . .	one family.	1830 . . .	1,309.
1767 . . .	two families.	1840 . . .	1,225.
1777 . . .	twenty families.	1850 . . .	1,143.
1786 . . .	289.	1860 . . .	1,123.
1790 . . .	528.	1870 . . .	904.
1800 . . .	1,059.	1879 . . .	1,158.
1810 . . .	1,277.	1880 (new census)	1,172.
1820 . . .	1,330.		

From Jan. 1, 1809, to Jan. 1, 1852, Mr. Whiton tells us there were seven hundred and eighty deaths in Antrim, about eighteen and one-seventh per year. From Jan. 1, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1880, there were two hundred and eight deaths, about seventeen and one-third per year. Reasoning from these, we conclude the deaths in Antrim since its settlement are about 1,580. The oldest person was Mrs. Buswell, aged ninety-nine years and two months. More than twenty have been upwards of ninety years of age. One hundred and twenty-four, and perhaps a few others, have been between eighty and ninety years of age. The average

age of those dying here within my record is fifty-three years. Most of the settlers of the town reached a good old age. Mr. Whiton tells us, that, in the early years of his ministry, an impression went abroad that Antrim was more unhealthy than the adjacent towns. But certainly our record for longevity is quite remarkable. The deaths in 1879 were one out of every eighty; and this is about the average for recent years. Can any town show a better record?

DEATHS BY VIOLENCE.

The first was that of Asa Merrill, killed by a fall in Dea. Aiken's mill in 1781. The next was that of James Dinsmore, by a fall from the old meeting-house, June, 1786. Gideon Dodge, brother of John Dodge, Esq., of Bennington, was killed by the fall of a tree west of the pond, in 1815. A few others have been killed by falling trees or limbs. Thomas and William McClary were frozen to death; eleven have been drowned; two have been killed by accidental shooting; there have been about twelve suicides in the hundred years; and several have been found dead in house or field, but probably not dying by violence. But all these put together do not equal the deaths by war, noted in the military records. A woman from Lyndeborough, by name of Wilkins, who stopped awhile at Capt. Thomas Jameson's, in the east part of the town, said she would die rather than return to Lyndeborough; but no attention was paid to it, and it was thought she had returned. She left July 4, 1812. The next spring it was found she had not returned to that town, and the people here turned out at once to hunt for her. Her body was found in a decayed condition, April, 1813, in the woods, on the spot where now stands the barn of William Duncan. The remains were gathered up, and carefully buried in the field near by. Mr. Duncan has placed a stone to mark the spot. Her age was about fifty.

EXTINCT NAMES IN TOWN.

Of the two hundred and eighty-nine people here in 1786, almost all were Scotch. Some names are found in both English and Scotch, but such are rare. The Scotch names of the early families now remaining are Dinsmore, Carr, Wallace, McIlvaine, Campbell, Jameson, Duncan, Christie, Thompson, Cochrane, Hopkins, and Boyd,—twelve in all. The descendants of many other

Scotch families are here still, but under different names. Only one family of "Macs" (McIlvaine) are now here, though once Antrim had twelve; viz., McAllister, McAdams, McAuley, McClure, McCoy, McClary, McDole, McKeen, McFarland, McIlvaine, McMaster, and McNiel. It may be added that the whole Scotch colony had many other familiar names with this prefix, such as McMurphy, McDuffee, McGregor, McLaughlin, McClenche, McClurg, McCollum, McConihe, McQuestion, and McBride, showing that the "Mac" clan were largely represented. The Scotch names that have disappeared from Antrim are Allds, Gregg, Dunlap, Steele, Bell, Nesmith, Gilmore, Miltimore, Lynch, Warren, Gordon, Moor, Dickey, Templeton, Alexander, Aiken, Stuart, Todd, Wier, Orr, Houston, Caldwell, Walker, and possibly others, besides the "Macs" referred to above. Smith, Nichols and Wilson are both English and Scotch, but the old Scotch families of these names are all gone from town. About two thirds of the people now in town are Scotch, or have in part Scotch blood in their veins.

INDIANS.

But little can be said, positively, concerning the aboriginal inhabitants of Antrim. The Pennacooks lived and hunted here beyond question, but had mostly disappeared on the arrival of the first settlers. There is good reason to believe that the celebrated fighter of the Indians, Capt. Lovewell, about 1722 crossed the town of Antrim in quest of savages, going as far as Washington, the mountain where he encamped there bearing his name to this day. It is possible that some misfortune connected with this expedition of Lovewell may explain the English grave found on the Artemas Brown place, referred to elsewhere. Indian graves were found on the Arthur Miller farm. Indian corn-fields were found on the Goodell farm. An Indian stone pipe, neatly and even ornamentally constructed, was found on George F. Parmenter's farm. Numerous Indian relics have been discovered here and there. Appearances of Indian graves may still be seen in the pasture west of South Village. No depredations by Indians were ever made upon the whites in this town, most of this tribe having died or gone to Canada before our settlement. April 26, 1746, a party of savages made an attack on Hopkinton, on account of which the first settler of Antrim withdrew to a place of safety. The Contoocook seem

have been a favorite stream with them. Along its banks they hunted, fished, and planted their corn; and down its waters they sailed in their canoes to the Indian headquarters at Conard. This river retains the name they gave it; but it is to be mented that of all other streams, as of all the mountains in Antrim, the Indian names have disappeared. The last of the Indians in this town was Peter Wang, who, having married a half-breed wife, remained on the ground, and died here at an advanced age, about 1815. He lived many years in a shanty on the northeast side of the old road from the pond to George Town's, nearly up to the corner. Here he was at one time runned out, rumor whispering that the ill repute of his wife had nothing to do with it. But it was not a matter of great expense to rebuild his abode, and here he died, childless and poor, and the last of the original owners of the soil.

SUPERSTITIONS.

Our Scotch ancestry, with all their intelligence, retained, like other wise people, some delusions which were handed down from the past. Many of the people believed in witches, or at least had some lingering dread of them, and took various precautions against them. If the butter would not come, they threw in a red-hot horse-shoe; and in such cases it was said the witch herself was burned, it not occurring to them that heating the cream some other way would accomplish the same thing, and save controversy with the said witch. Mrs. Stephen Curtis remembered as frequently using a horse-shoe in this way, and she was sometimes charged with being a witch herself. In the northwest corner of Hillsborough, near Mrs. Curtis, in a little house alone, dwelt "Aunt Jennie," a little, shrill-voiced, dry, thin, sputtering old woman, shrewd, and, may be, a little friendly with the rest. It was whispered, that, when the old lady was dry, no liquor could be carried by her house without dividing with her. She could make a moping old horse jump through a small barn window, make a sheep ugly, make a fire refuse to burn, and various other such marvelous things; at least such things were told and believed. As she lived near to Antrim, she seems to have carried on the business here as much as in her own town, and there is reason to believe she spoiled as many churnings of cream here as there! Another old lady, with her husband, kept a hotel on the side of a hard hill, and she

was shrewd enough to make her witchcraft profitable, as she bewitched all travelers so dreadfully that they *could not go by without buying a drink!* Loaded teams were said to stop squarely at the house, and refuse to budge an inch till the driver had received his toddy! Such "possession" at the present day is more common, though not accounted so remarkable.

Some families would not go a day without a horse-shoe over the door. Many would not begin a job or a journey on Friday, it being considered an unlucky day. If a corpse were kept unburied over the Sabbath, they felt sure another death would occur in town before the week was out. If a dead body were carried out of the house head foremost, there would be another death in the family before a year. If twice there were raps on the door, and on opening it nobody was there, it was considered a sure admonition of speedy death in that house. Dreams also had fated meanings, good and bad.

"Saturday night's dream, Sunday morning told,
Was sure to come to pass before a week old."

Fortune-telling was quite common, also, and some gave much credence to it. Houses were haunted in those days, past which many could not be hired to go in the night. Ghosts, now and then, were reported to appear; and children were generally frightened into good behavior by mention of various warlocks, and witches, and bogles, and hags, and sprites, and various other such beings! About the roaring fire at evening horrid stories of hobgoblins and lighted graveyards were told. Especially if it were dark and howling without, it was a time for ghost stories.

"That night, a child might understand
The de'il had business on his hand."

But if one were out, and were pursued by a whole army of specters and skeletons, he had one good chance for safety in rushing for the nearest brook, since these creatures dare not cross a running stream! Antrim, being well watered, had some advantages in this respect!

These and other such superstitions have in a great measure died away. Yet some traces of them I find now and then, kept along, I suppose, by a certain desire to be humbugged, which exists in the human race generally.

Akin to this was the Capt. Kidd furor which raged in this

vicinity about 1823. This noted pirate was executed in London, May 24, 1701; and his plunder was seized, consisting of sixty-two pounds of gold, seventy-one pounds of silver, and various bags of diamonds and curiosities. But this was considered only a fraction of what he had, and he was said to have buried here and there immense treasures for future use. It was in 1698 that he returned to New York with his booty; and hence there had been ample time to obliterate all signs of the hiding-places of the pirate's wealth. Some way the rumor got afloat that he had borne a part of the gold into New Hampshire, and buried it on the shores of Rye pond in Antrim! Somebody started this as a practical joke. But it was talked over, and taken up by fortunetellers, till one and another went to hunt for the treasure. By and by they began to dig for it in various places, and for a short time there was considerable excitement, the bags of gold appearing to many willing imaginations. Hazel rods were used to detect the spot of concealment. Time and labor and money were freely spent. Rooty bog and rocky soil were dug over in vain. In this way the delusion soon wore itself out, and those who had been duped were glad to hear no more about it. It is pleasant to say that citizens of Hancock and other towns shared in these Rye-pond adventures, and that to this day the shores of Long Island Sound and the banks of the Hudson are occasionally explored in pursuit of the buried wealth. Yet, that Kidd should come as far as Rye pond, all alone and on foot, and as early as 1700, and carrying fifty pounds of gold, besides gun and provisions, on his back, certainly would show a very great lack of hiding-places near New York!

GAME.

In the day of the Indians, Antrim was a valuable hunting-ground. The first white settlers gained a large part of their living by wild game. Nor were there any deadly serpents in the bogs and forests. The rattlesnake, common within twenty miles, has never been seen within the limits of this town. Black snakes, once formidable and swift as an arrow, have very rarely been found here. Most, however, of the lesser animals common to New Hampshire, have always abounded here. Formerly the valuable otter was often caught. Hedge-hogs were formerly found in the neighborhood of Hedge-hog Hill. Years ago, the raccoon, a small animal weighing from twenty to forty pounds and

resembling the bear, was common here, and was hunted in the night. It was counted rare sport to "go cooning." Boys, and even old men, from two to six together, would tramp all night to "tree a coon," and then bang away at him till they "brought him down," or watch him there till morning. The flesh was considered choice food. Foxes have always been plenty in Antrim. The lynx, an animal of the cat kind, but larger and stronger, and exceedingly fierce, has from time to time appeared here, though now probably exterminated. The moose was occasionally met with by the settlers, and afforded a "winter's stock of meat" to one who was fortunate enough to capture him. The last moose was killed here as late as 1795. It was an Indian name, probably taken from the noise the animal made. Smaller specimens of the deer kind were occasionally found here till a half-century later. Bears were numerous among these mountains till 1800, but were gradually subdued, and called exterminated about 1840, though rarely heard of later than 1815. In the early days they occasionally killed swine, — rarely a sheep. They were very destructive in the corn-fields in autumn, and were then hunted and trapped; and some, like Mr. Dinsmore, watched their patches of corn by night against the bears.

Wolves were dangerously thick here for nearly a half-century after the town's settlement. Their howlings by night were both unpleasant and dangerous. These began to echo through the woods a little before sunset. People that were at work in obscure places, or alone, made that a signal to go home. These ravenous, fearless creatures did most damage by killing sheep. They have been known to attack cattle, but unsuccessfully and rarely. Wolves were accustomed to go in small flocks, and if one of their number were shot, the others would stop and tear him to pieces and eat everything but his bones. These animals have been exterminated here about a half-century. Mr. Whiton says the last mischief done by them was about 1825. I quote from him as follows: "A Mr. Curtice, who lived on Windsor Mountain, once turned out his cattle to browse in a swamp; a pack of wolves beset them; the cattle made a quick but well-planned retreat, the cows taking the front, the small cattle the center, while the oxen assumed the perilous task of guarding the rear, and beating back the wolves with their horns. The herd made good their retreat; that the oxen killed or at least wounded some of the enemy, was inferred from the fact that their horns were bloody on their arrival at the barn."

TRADERS.

The first store in Antrim was opened by Ebenezer Kimball, in 1788, or more probably in the fall of 1787, about on the spot where the Carter House now stands. After about six years, he was succeeded for a short time by Andrew Seaton, from Amherst; then came Moses McFarland. William Whittemore then took the business, building the Gibson house for the purpose, and was succeeded by Miller and Caldwell, and James Campbell. The Woodbury store was opened in 1794, and has continued in the family since, except a short time when it was run by Thomas McMaster. A Mr. Wallace from Milford put up a store about where the old post-office stood, now Jameson's block, about the same time of Woodbury's beginning, but the place was not large enough for both, and he left in about two years. Charles McKeen opened a store in 1845, and occupied the same till his death; his successors on the same stand being James W. Bradford, Cummings and Putney, E. D. Putney, and E. D. and L. W. Putney. The stove and tin business was commenced in South Village by Luke Thompson, in 1862, who sold to the present occupant, Squires Forsaith, in 1872. John Hopkins began trade in what is now the Corey house; in 1822, and continued about three years. In the east part of the town, Henry Campbell traded from 1793 to 1801, at the place now occupied by widow John G. Newman. Thomas Jameson traded on the turnpike about four years, closing up in 1819. At the north part of the town, James Wallace opened a small store on the William Stacy place as early as 1789, and continued in trade several years. Jacob Tuttle began trade at his farm, now James M. Tuttle's, in 1796, removing his business to Branch Village some twenty two or three years later; being succeeded by Hiram Griffin (who traded in all sixteen years), Griffin and Bell, Fairfield and Shedd, and Almus Fairfield, the last having been in trade there more than thirty years. A store was opened in 1813 in the house now Mr. Swain's, and run under the firm name of Tuttle, McCoy, and McAuley, which continued some years. Subsequently some of these parties seem to have traded in the three-story house. Moody B. McIlvaine built the store now George P. Little's, about 1852, and was in trade there some years.

At the Center of the town, Robert and Henry Reed commenced trade in 1827, at the stand now Rev. W. R. Cochrane's dwelling-house. Most of what constituted the store is now gone.

This store was continued sixteen years. Reed Brothers traded seven years ; their successors being Martin L. Chandler, Chandler and Vose, Charles Gates, and John M. Whiton, Jr. Business was closed up here in October, 1843.

The store in Clinton was opened in 1873, by Clark B. Cochrane, being the first in that village.

In old times, traders dealt in everything they could buy or sell. They bought wood, lumber, ashes, fat cattle, cloth, flax, furs, wool,—everything. One who did much business would have a few droves of cattle and sheep to drive to market annually. Groceries and rum were the main things sold to the people. Large quantities of corn, rye, oats, and beans were annually exported from Antrim as a surplus. Sometimes the farmers had wheat to sell. Now we do not raise enough of any one of these articles to supply our town market.

The traders now in business here are given for future reference : —

Branch Village, — Almus Fairfield ; George P. Little.

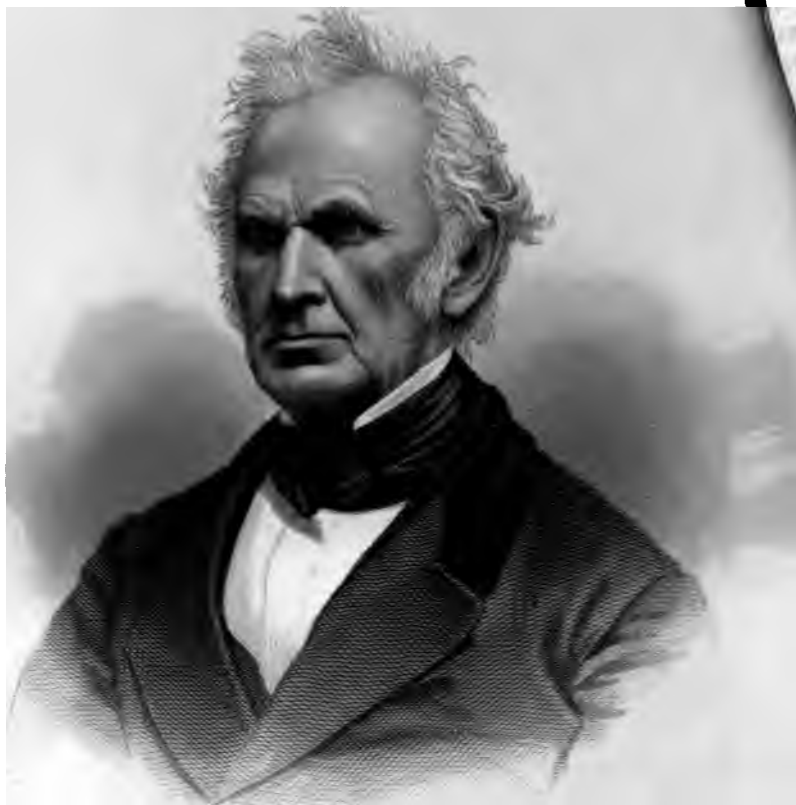
Clinton, — Clark B. Cochrane ; also John G. Abbott, dealer in meal, grain, and hardware.

South Village, — Squires Forsaith, stoves, tinware, and glassware ; B. F. Upton, dealer in harnesses, etc. ; Mrs. B. F. Upton, millinery ; J. B. Woodbury ; E. D. and L. W. Putney.

POST-OFFICES.

Mail matter for all the towns in this section came to Amherst as late as 1809. A letter before me, dated May 16, 1799, is marked "To be left in the post-office at Amherst." Letters were rarely written except on urgent matters of business, or once in a half-dozen years to bring tidings of absent friends. There was no post-office here for more than ten years after we had one thousand inhabitants. The first office in Antrim was opened in 1810, in what is now the Gibson house, South Village, James Campbell being postmaster. The office was in his kitchen, and superintended by his wife. The successive postmasters in the village have been George Duncan, George C. Duncan, Luke Woodbury, James C. Breed, James W. Bradford, Charles McKeen, N. W. C. Jameson, D. H. Goodell, N. W. C. Jameson, E. D. Putney.

There was a post-office at the Center about ten years, the postmasters being Robert Reed, M. L. Chandler, and Charles Gates.



Geo. W. Nesmith.

post-office was established at the Branch in 1835, and the

[illegible]

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2686-2692.

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

1. The first group of people who are likely to be affected by the proposed changes are those who are currently employed in the public sector. This group includes a wide range of individuals, from those who are employed in the public sector to those who are employed in the private sector. The proposed changes are likely to have a significant impact on the public sector, as it is the largest employer in the economy. The public sector is likely to be affected in a number of ways, including a reduction in the number of employees, a reduction in the number of hours worked, and a reduction in the number of jobs available. The public sector is also likely to be affected in a number of other ways, including a reduction in the number of jobs available, a reduction in the number of hours worked, and a reduction in the number of jobs available.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

• **1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need.**

1. The first group of authors (e.g., Berman, 1984; Berman & O'Leary, 1985; Berman & O'Leary, 1986; Berman & O'Leary, 1987; Berman & O'Leary, 1988; Berman & O'Leary, 1989; Berman & O'Leary, 1990; Berman & O'Leary, 1991; Berman & O'Leary, 1992; Berman & O'Leary, 1993; Berman & O'Leary, 1994; Berman & O'Leary, 1995; Berman & O'Leary, 1996; Berman & O'Leary, 1997; Berman & O'Leary, 1998; Berman & O'Leary, 1999; Berman & O'Leary, 2000; Berman & O'Leary, 2001; Berman & O'Leary, 2002; Berman & O'Leary, 2003; Berman & O'Leary, 2004; Berman & O'Leary, 2005; Berman & O'Leary, 2006; Berman & O'Leary, 2007; Berman & O'Leary, 2008; Berman & O'Leary, 2009; Berman & O'Leary, 2010; Berman & O'Leary, 2011; Berman & O'Leary, 2012; Berman & O'Leary, 2013; Berman & O'Leary, 2014; Berman & O'Leary, 2015; Berman & O'Leary, 2016; Berman & O'Leary, 2017; Berman & O'Leary, 2018; Berman & O'Leary, 2019; Berman & O'Leary, 2020; Berman & O'Leary, 2021; Berman & O'Leary, 2022; Berman & O'Leary, 2023; Berman & O'Leary, 2024; Berman & O'Leary, 2025) have focused on the role of the leader in the process of organizational change. They argue that the leader is responsible for creating a vision for the future and for communicating this vision to the organization. The leader is also responsible for creating a supportive environment for change and for providing the resources needed for change to be successful.

“ ”

... and the other is the *reduction of the number of variables* (the number of variables is reduced by one for each constraint).

... and the other is the fact that the ...

2015年12月15日

— 1911 —

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

[illegible]

1. The first group of people who are not in the majority are the people who are not in the majority.

1. *Staphylococcus aureus* (100%)

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2686-2692.

10

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed as $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

...and the fact that the *Journal of Management Studies* is a leading journal in the field of management studies, it is a great pleasure to have this special issue.

[illegible][illegible]

...the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement, and that the *in vivo* results are in good agreement with the results obtained from the *in vitro* studies.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

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1870

office was established at the Branch in 1835, and the
 as have been Hiram Griffin, William P. Little, Hiram
 and Almus Fairfield, the latter having held the office
 a quarter of a century.

he mail was first brought here, it was carried from
 through Deering, South Antrim, Hancock, and Nelson,
 ; and we had two mails a week, once from Concord
 from Keene. It was a long time before facilities were
 . A daily mail is of quite recent date. Now we have
 mails per day, and get our Boston morning papers before
 the railroad to Antrim was opened for travel, June,

PRINTING.

at printing of any great amount in town was by Almus
 who, in connection with his store, did quite a business
 of posters and all similar work for many years, very
 successfully. After him the business passed into the
 Edward J. Thompson, at South Village, who has prose-
 same and done a large amount of work. For a time
 ed the "Antrim Home News"; also edited and
 e "Hillsborough Messenger" for a brief period. The
 rk is done in this office.

GRADUATES.

owing were college graduates from this town : —

phols, Dartmouth College, 1813, missionary, Bombay.
 f. Christie, LL. D., Dartmouth College, 1815, lawyer, Dover.
 W. Nesmith, LL. D., Dartmouth College, 1820, judge supreme
 klin.
 oodbury, Dartmouth College, 1820, judge of probate, Antrim.
 W. Duncan, Dartmouth College, 1817, clergyman, Nelson.
 r Cochran, Dartmouth College, 1835, clergyman, Vermont-
 bell, Williams College, clergyman, Westchester, Conn.
 ummings, Dartmouth College, 1844, missionary, China.
 I. Fox, Dartmouth College, 1831, lawyer and author, Nashua.
 aldwin, Dartmouth College, 1839, professor, Meriden.
 ldwin, Dartmouth College, 1849, lawyer, Clinton, Io.
 Hutchinson, now of Middlebury College, Vermont.

lowing persons from Antrim, not college graduates,
 a lawyers, doctors, or professional teachers, or clergy-
 of honorable rank in their professions : —

John McFarland, lawyer, Hillsborough, died young.

Dr. John Bertram, Dartmouth Medical College, 1825, Townsend, Mass.

Dr. James A. Gregg, Unity and Manchester.

Dr. Samuel Vose, New Portland, Me.

Dr. Dexter Baldwin, Dartmouth Medical College, 1823, Marlborough, Mass.

Rev. Stephen G. Abbott, pastor Baptist churches, Needham, Mass., and other places.

Prof. Benjamin F. Wallace, teacher and editor.

Prof. Joseph McKeen, LL. D., New York City.

Prof. James E. Vose, Ashburnham, Mass.

Dr. Morris Christie (studied in New York City), Antrim.

Dr. Augustus G. Stickney, Williams Medical College, West Townsend, Mass.

Dr. James M. Stickney, Vermont Medical College, Pepperell, Mass.

Dr. George A. Wilkins, Albany Medical College, Hillsborough.

Dr. Jacob P. Whittemore, Dartmouth Medical College, 1847, Haverhill, Mass.

Dr. Silas M. Dinsmore, Francestown.

Rev. Joseph Moulton, pastor Methodist church, South Waldoborough, Me.

Prof. Nathan B. Barker, Jr., principal Buffalo Public School, N. Y.

Prof. James W. Barker, president New York Teachers' Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Rev. Sewall P. Barker, teacher and Methodist pastor, Shelby, N. Y.

Edgar A. Wallace, Harvard Law School, 1867, lawyer.

Dr. M. W. Atwood.

LAWYERS.

This has not been a good field for this class of professional men. We have always been a law-abiding people. We have sent out some of the best lawyers in the State, to help settle the troubles of other towns. The first lawyer who opened an office in this town was Hon. Luke Woodbury, who began in Hancock, but moved his office to Antrim in 1826. Was much in town office; an excellent presiding officer; judge of probate from 1838 to his death in 1851, being also at that time candidate for governor, with almost a certainty of election. John McNeil, of Hillsborough, succeeded Judge Woodbury, but did not remain more than two or three years. Subsequently Brooks K. Weber practiced law here some years, then removed to Hillsborough. Samuel W. Holman now has an office here for one day in every week.

PHYSICIANS.

Up to 1786, this town depended upon neighboring towns for medical help in severe cases, others being left in charge of some of the good mothers who were excellent nurses and often as efficient as a doctor. Dr. Little, of Hillsborough, came here principally, and was of great service to the town. The first physician here was Dr. Frye, who came in 1786 and stayed about a year. He was succeeded by Dr. William Ward, who remained about five years. Dr. Cleaves followed Ward, remaining till his lamented death in April, 1807. Dr. Stickney then came, locating at the Branch, and continuing in practice about half a century. He was succeeded at the Branch by Dr. D. W. Hazleton and Dr. Wilkins.

Dr. Graham, living on the Caleb Roach place, had some practice from 1847 to 1851, not being, however, a physician in regular order, but somewhat successful.

The first physician in South Village, after Drs. Frye and Ward, was Dr. Charles Adams, who began at the Center in 1807, and after about a year moved to the village, going to Oakham, Mass., in 1816. He was succeeded by Dr. Burnham. The names and date of practice of all in town are here given. Drs. Christie and Anthoine, now our physicians, have large practice in this and adjoining towns.

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| — Frye | 1786-1787. |
| William Ward | 1787-1792. |
| Nathan W. Cleaves | 1793-1807. |
| Jeremiah Stickney | 1807-1865. |
| Charles Adams | 1807-1816. |
| Israel Burnham | 1817-1849. |
| G. H. Hubbard | 1848-1851. |
| D. W. Hazleton | 1849-1853. |
| V. Manahan | 1850-1851. |
| Levi W. Wilkins | 1852-1860. |
| William M. Parsons | 1855-1869. |
| Morris Christie | 1860- |
| J. R. Kimball | 1869-1873. |
| I. G. Anthoine | 1874- |

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

John Duncan (about 1775 to 1813), Daniel Nichols, Jacob Tuttle (1810-1846), Mark Woodbury, Jacob Whittemore (1812-1857), James Hopkins (1814-1839), Amos Parmenter (1824-1844), Luke Woodbury (1825-1849), George Duncan (1827-1847), Samuel Fletcher (1828-1848), Thomas Mc-

Master, Jr., David Nahor, Mark B. Woodbury, Cyrus Saltmarsh, Thomas S. Holmes, Joseph Davis, 2d, Hiram Griffin (1843-1863), William Carr, John G. Flint (1844-1870), Edward L. Vose (1846-1866), Isaac Baldwin (1847-1871), George H. Hubbard, Thomas Dunlap (not sworn in), John McNeil, Bartlett Wallace, Lemuel N. Pattee, Charles McKeen, Imla Wright (1855-1879), James Boyd (1855-1871), William S. Foster (1855-1871), N. W. C. Jameson (1856-1879), Ira Cochran, John B. Woodbury, Isaac B. Pratt, James W. Bradford, James Wood, John M. Wallace, John R. Abbott (did not qualify), Reed P. Whittemore, Samuel Wilson, Henry B. Swett (did not qualify), William N. Tuttle (1860-1879), Almus Fairfield (1862-1879), Brooks K. Webber, Samuel G. Newton, D. H. Goodell (1866-1879), C. E. Dorr, George A. Cochran, Mark True, Edward D. Putney, Samuel S. Sawyer, John R. Kimball, William R. Carr, John M. Duncan, Francis M. Shattuck (did not qualify), J. D. Clement (did not qualify), David Steele, Eben Bass, Charles B. Dodge, James E. Vose, J. R. Bartlett, Morris Christie, Josiah Loveren, Nathan C. Jameson, Charles F. Holt, Alfred A. Miller, Samuel W. Holman, Elliott W. Baker, Frank O. Clement.

FIRES.

House of John Duncan, Jan. 31, 1812.
 James Dunlap's barn and sheds, July 26, 1816.
 Rollins's mill, Dec. 11, 1817.
 The three-story tavern, Feb. 1, 1818.
 Johnson's mill, 1842.
 Twiss's shop and barn, Clinton, 1838.
 Bobbin-shop, at Branch, Feb. 26, 1846.
 Dea. Jonathan Nesmith's house, March 4, 1841.
 Steel mills, Branch, July, 1839.
 Duncan tannery, June, 1841.
 New Duncan tannery, April 8, 1851.
 Poor's patent-leather shop, March 9, 1836.
 John Blanchard's house, Feb. 14, 1842.
 Breed's woolen-mill, March 31, 1850.
 Poor's saw and grist mill, March 18, 1858.
 Cotton-factory, Clinton, April 9, 1857.
 Turner's shop, Clinton, April 29, 1864.
 George G. Hutchinson's barn, Aug. 17, 1866.
 Baldwin's shop, November, 1867.
 Keyes house, 1861.
 Abbott's shop, Clinton, Sept. 10, 1866.
 Shovel-factory, Feb. 22, 1867.
 N. W. C. Jameson's buildings, Aug. 9, 1861.
 Peg-shop at Branch, March 17, 1869.
 Webster's barn (Center), Sept. 2, 1866.
 Tuttle house (High Range), May 16, 1873.
 Tristram Paige's factory (Clinton), Feb. 8, 1876.
 Parkhurst's mill house, 1876.

SUMMER BOARDERS.

trim is increasingly a resort for city inhabitants in summer.

Bass has an attractive home and fine accommodations for or more ; Mrs. Perry, at the Center, has large and well-furnished apartments ; Mrs. M. B. McIlvaine, at the Branch, has houseful for years ; other pleasant homes open their doors to friends as well as relatives, — making Antrim a lively place in summer. From one hundred to two hundred and fifty per cent spend part of the summer among us. No richer tables, purer air, better society, finer scenes, or kinder can be found in the State.

TAX-PAYERS IN 1879 OF MORE THAN FIFTY DOLLARS.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|----------|
| G. Abbott . . . | \$75 20 | N. W. C. Jameson . . | \$102 50 |
| G. Abbott as guardian | 77 41 | Josiah Loveren . . | 51 20 |
| s Boyd . . . | 88 97 | Franklin Perry . . | 50 73 |
| Baker . . . | 52 00 | Thomas Poor . . | 56 35 |
| Bass . . . | 80 29 | Sawyer and Bryer . . | 73 23 |
| te Brown . . . | 93 87 | John S. Shedd . . | 215 14 |
| P. Baker . . . | 53 77 | Daniel Story . . | 66 57 |
| Clark . . . | 54 82 | George Thompson . . | 63 53 |
| te A. Cochran . . | 63 26 | James A. Tuttle . . | 62 98 |
| s Christie . . . | 101 06 | Mary E. Woodbury . . | 56 00 |
| am Curtis . . . | 53 54 | Jacob B. Whittemore . . | 77 28 |
| Goodell . . . | 201 23 | Eliza Wilson . . | 50 79 |
| ell Company (part ex- | | James Wood . . | 60 06 |
| pt term of years) . | 96 00 | John B. Woodbury . . | 96 83 |
| n Griffin . . . | 86 53 | Anna M. Woodbury . . | 118 40 |
| Hastings . . . | 54 19 | George E. Whittum . . | 62 72 |
| . Hill . . . | 59 68 | | |

GENEALOGIES.

PREFACE TO GENEALOGIES.

THE following family records will explain themselves, for the most part. The arrangement is original with me, and fixed upon as best for our limited requirements, while it would not do for an extended genealogy. The *first* generation born here or identified with Antrim is *numbered*, and everything said about each child or descendants of the same immediately follows within *brackets*. The *next* generation is printed in *Italics*, and immediately after each name follows the record of the same and descendants in *parenthesis*. It will be noted that the parenthesis with its contents is included in brackets. Notices of other generations before and after these two will be given in a form of words needing no explanation. Only the first generation is numbered. This avoids the extensive use of numbers, and all mixtures of Roman and Arabic terms; and is sufficient, as in most cases we have only three or four generations to deal with.

As these records are given in alphabetical order, no index is needed. When several families are of the same name, it has been the rule to mention first the family earliest here. When places OUTSIDE of New Hampshire are mentioned, the initials of the State are given therewith, except in a few cases where it would be needless, as New Orleans, Philadelphia, etc.

It has been the rule, as far as practicable without dividing families unwarrantably, to confine our remarks to those born in Antrim. Dates have been brought down to Centennial Day, June 27, 1877; and but little will be found in these genealogies subsequent to the above point of time, and this only such as has come unsought to my hand. These families are allotted different amounts of space, since some were here but a little while, and some left no information or record behind. I have made it a rule to give all information to the point which I could get. If families would give me but little, they must not complain if but little is said of them here. Most of the old settlers are noticed at some length. Sometimes I have had to decide between conflicting statements by different branches of the same family. Some who had absolutely no records of their own will find notices here which I have picked up from various sources and put together. In making these searches during about five years, I have written fifteen hundred letters and about two thousand postals, — many of them for convenience in our own town. Of families who long since left town, I have often had to write to town clerks and clergymen and others, to find a person who could tell any-

thing; and then write over and over, inclosing stamps, till sick at heart with it, to get out of him what I wanted. I have tried with entire impartiality to get in all cases what facts I could.

All matters of biography in this book are embodied in the genealogies. Have said but little about the living.

It should be added, that, some items coming in late, I have been obliged to make the additions in a manner out of the usual order. Some of the larger sketches of families I have actually written over four times, to make them correspond with new information, often also unknown to the families themselves. About sixty families have during this period resided in Antrim more or less who are not named in the genealogies, because we have no valid information. Most of these were so little here, or so little identified with us, as not to be greatly missed. The following persons lived here at least one year each before 1810: Joseph Clark, Jonathan Lamson, Daniel Moore, Stephen Reynolds, Thomas Patch, Jonathan Flanders, Thomas Miller, David Carleton, — Hoyt, William Davidson, William Johnson, and Jesse Rogers. Subsequently, Nathan Cram, Thomas Aucerton, Sampson Reed, Thomas Carleton, Bezaleel Wheeler, Luther Conant, John Edwards, most of them with large families, resided here for a time. More recently, many families have come and gone, whom neither convenience nor interest would justify us in following. These genealogies embrace three hundred and twenty-nine different names, and five hundred and eighty-one different families. I have taken what seemed to me all possible pains to be accurate; yet probably many mistakes will be found, for which I ask in advance the patience of all concerned. The result may seem imperfect; but, scattered through five years, I have spent more than twelve months of steady, close labor on these genealogies alone, and submit them as the best I can do under the circumstances.

I am indebted to Miss Abby C. Morse, of Concord, for much patient and most efficient work in arranging and copying these materials. — Clark Hopkins also has been of great service to me, and has been willing to spend much time in my help. Reed P. Saltmarsh has been untiring in his efforts to aid me, and has been of great service. To these especially, and to many others, I here put on record my tender of honest thanks.

And among those who have gone out from the town who have aided in this work, I would mention Rev. S. G. Abbott, Hon. George W. Nesmith, Hon. A. H. Duulap, and, in particular, Hon. Charles Adams, Jr. — The last named has taken upon him more actual labor and pains than any other person, and he has been ready both with money and work to forward these investigations.

I may add that I have drawn items from every possible source, without hesitation but thankfully, for which it would take too much room to make separate acknowledgments.

Robert C. Mack, Esq., of Londonderry, has been greatly my helper, as he is always my honored friend, and my fellow-laborer as a genealogist.

No abbreviations are employed except b. for born, m. for married, and d. for died, unless in case of initials of names; the object being to make every page as plain as possible, especially to the aged.

GENEALOGIES.

ABBOTT.

REV. SAMUEL ABBOTT was son of Dea. Ephraim and Dorothy (Stiles) Abbott. This Dea. Ephraim was the son of Ephraim, who was the son of Ephraim, who was the son of John, who was the son of George Abbott, who came from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Andover, Mass., 1643. Rev. Samuel Abbott was born in Mont Vernon, 1777, married Sarah, daughter of Rev. John Rand, 1798; was pastor in Middleborough, Bridgewater, and Chester, Mass., and Londonderry, N. H. Was the inventor of "Abbott's window-shades," 1825; came here in 1838, and bought the present estate in Clinton, where he remained till his death in 1853. Mr. Abbott was wholly uneducated in the schools, but had strong native abilities, was a good sermonizer, and an impressive preacher. In style, he was bold, incisive, and logical. As a minister, he was honest and fearless. He never wrote a sermon. An incident will best show the man. He preached for Dr. Whiton one day, and had for a subject: "What must be put out of the church to promote a revival?" After enlarging on several items, he paused and said, "One thing more must go out of the church. [A pause.] Yes, I must mention it,—*Rum* must go out of the church!" And then with great courage and ability he enforced the reasons why. Those were the first days of the temperance excitement, and many of the members had long been accustomed to a daily dram. Many, therefore, were offended and declared they would never hear Mr. Abbott again. The next time Dr. Whiton asked him to preach, he consented on condition that no hint of it be given beforehand. Then, when suddenly he arose to speak and several men started for the door, he was too quick for them, and in a loud voice gave out his text: "And they, being convicted in their own consciences, went out one by one!" And at once they all appreciated the thing,—heard him through, and were ever after good friends! Mr. Abbott's children were thus:—

1. SAMUEL, [d. in infancy.]
2. EPHRAIM, [b. Milford 1801, m. Ann Wallace of Merrimack, lives in Sudbury, Mass.]
3. SARAH G., [b. in Middleborough, Mass., 1804, m. Richard Waldron, and lives in Providence, R. I.]
4. MILLE R., [d. in Antrim 1848, unm., aged 41.]

5. **HEPSIBAH N.**, [b. in Middleborough, Mass., 1809, d. in Antrim 1841.]
6. **SAMUEL W.**, [b. in Bridgewater, Mass., 1812, m. **Clarissa P. Claggett** of Derry, d. Montreal, Can., 1862. Samuel W. Abbott was the first of the family here. He came in 1835, and bought, in company with Dea. Imla Wright, all the water-power between Holt's and Paige's mills, with a large tract of land. They two built the Abbott mill, 1836. The former bought the Boyd house, 1837, moved it and fitted it up as it now stands. This house was built in 1797, and, when moved, the shingles that had done service forty years were turned over and relaid on the back side, and are doing good service now, having lasted upwards of eighty years.]
7. **DOROTHY S.**, [b. in Bridgewater 1813, m. Rev. Isaac Woodbury 1857, d. in Antrim June, 1873.]
8. **JOHN R.**, [b. in Bridgewater, Mass., Feb. 14, 1817, m. **Hannah O. True** of Francestown, Dec. 19, 1848; carried on an extensive business in Clinton many years, was a smart and efficient business man, a loving and devout Christian. Died in the prime of life, Dec. 6, 1863, in the State of Pennsylvania, where he had gone in pursuit of health. His widow died June 21, 1875, a noble woman full of prayer and good works, aged 53. Their children are : —
John G., (b. Nov. 3, 1854. He carries on a large business in Clinton, is a most worthy young man and desirable citizen. Is town treasurer, and probably the youngest man that ever held that office in Antrim.)
Charles S., (b. Aug. 16, 1856.)
Harlan P., (b. July 10, 1860.)
Mary June, (an adopted daughter, niece of Mrs. Abbott, b. July 13, 1857.)]
9. **REV. STEPHEN G.**, [b. in Bridgewater, Mass., Nov. 9, 1819, studied theology at New Hampton, was licensed to preach at the Baptist Church of Antrim, and settled in Needham, Mass., and other places. He m. **Sarah B. Cheney** of Haverdness, in 1846. The degree of A. M. was conferred on Mr. Abbott, by Bates College, in 1870. He has but one child.
John T., (b. in Antrim in 1850, was graduated at Bates College in 1871, m. **Alice E. Merriman**, and is now a lawyer Keene.)]

ADAMS.

[Chiefly from Drake's History of Boston, Folio Edition.]

AP ADAM came to England out of the "Marches of Wales," and twenty-three generations of his descendants in the male line are here given. The earlier generations lived in Lancashire and Devonshire, England, and the later ones in America.

1. Sir John Ap Adam, Knt. Lord Ap Adam, member of Parliament from 1296 to 1307.
2. Sir John Ap Adam.
3. William Ap Adam.
4. Sir John Ap Adam.
5. Thomas Ap Adam.
6. Sir John Ap Adam, Knt.
7. Sir John Ap Adam, *alias* Adams.
8. Roger Adams.
9. Thomas Adams.
10. John Adams.
11. John Adams.
12. John Adams.
13. Richard Adams.
14. William Adams.
15. Henry Adams, who settled in Braintree, Mass. (now Quincy), and died 1646.
16. Edward Adams, of Medfield, Mass.
17. John Adams, of Medway, Mass.
18. Abraham Adams, of Brookfield, Mass.
19. Jesse Adams, of Brookfield, Mass.
20. Dr. Charles Adams, of Antrim.
21. Hon. Charles Adams, Jr., North Brookfield, Mass.
22. Charles Woodburn Adams, North Brookfield, Mass.
23. Charles Joseph Adams, North Brookfield, Mass.

From Henry Adams (15), who settled in Braintree, descended the presidents. He had a large family besides the Edward named above, and among them a son Joseph, born 1626, who married Abigail Baxter, and died 1694. This Joseph had a son Joseph, born Dec. 24, 1654. Of this second Joseph, the second son was Dea. John Adams of Braintree, who died May 25, 1760. Dea. John married Susanna Boylston of Brookline, Mass., and their oldest son was John Adams, born Oct. 19, 1735, second president of the United States, reaching the age of nearly 91. His oldest son was John Quincy Adams, born July 11, 1767, sixth president, dying Feb. 23, 1848. John Q. Adams married Louisa C. Johnson, and was father of the distinguished Charles Francis Adams.

Dr. Charles Adams, the twentieth generation from Ap Adam of Wales, was son of Jesse and Miriam (Richardson) Adams of Brookfield, Mass., and was born in that place Feb. 13, 1782. His early years were spent on the farm with his father. His education was chiefly acquired in the district school and Leicester Academy. He then taught some two years in Half Moon, N. Y. On return (1803), he commenced the

study of medicine with Dr. Asa Walker of Barre, Mass., with whom he remained in practice one year after completing his studies. He came to Antrim and began practice in the early summer of 1807, coming to take the place of Dr. Cleaves, whose death occurred in April of that year. His attention was called to Antrim by Dr. Whiton, who afterwards settled here in the ministry, and at that time had been here enough to know something of the people and their wants. At first Dr. Adams established himself at the Center of the town, where he remained about a year. He bought the place now occupied by Harold Kelsea in South Village, Oct. 31, 1808, and some months after located there, and remained there till his removal from town. This house and the few acres of land attached to it was part of a large tract containing five hundred and ninety-five acres, all which was sold for taxes, Oct. 28, 1778, by James Duncan, constable of the town, to Daniel McFarland, in two lots, for £16. 15s. 2d. McFarland held all this land till 1798, when he sold about twenty acres (now belonging to Kelsea, Alvah Dodge, and many others) to Nehemiah Knight, for eighty dollars, under date of June 7 of that year. Knight sold to Dr. Adams, and Dr. Adams to Moses B. Ferson, June 23, 1832. The succeeding owners were John Dunlap, Ezra Hyde, Mark B. Woodbury, N. W. C. Jameson, and Harold Kelsea. Dr. Adams paid three hundred dollars, in 1808, for what is now worth many thousands. At that time there was on the place a little, low, unpainted house, with a small shop joined on to it, which, having apparently been a shoemaker's shop, now became the doctor's office. Feb. 13, 1809, his twenty-seventh birthday, Dr. Adams married Sarah McAllister, daughter of James and Sarah (McClary) McAllister of Antrim. She was a woman of excellent tastes and talents, of rare patience under trial, and of a sweet and winning Christian spirit, — all which made her a woman conspicuously worthy and attractive. "In her tongue was the law of kindness." "Her children rise up and call her blessed." His practice here was large and laborious, and promised to remain so, suggesting to him the idea of a change; and on the death of Dr. Fobes of Oakham, Mass., near his native town, he determined at once to go there, and made his removal to that place in 1816. He died in that place March 6, 1875. Dr. Adams, in Antrim, was occasionally in town office, was a favorite among the people, and was held to be a successful physician and a man of marked ability. He was a great reader, was full of information, pursued his practice till most of his contemporaries were gone, and even in extreme old age he was sent for in difficult cases. He was the oldest of twelve children, all of whom he survived more than a quarter of a century. Unbroken health was given him all his life long, and he died of old age at last. Dr. Adams had eight children, four of them born in Antrim and the four youngest in Oakham.

1. HON. CHARLES, JR., [b. Jan. 31, 1810. Had his first schooling here, under charge of Daniel M. Christie and Miss Fanny Baldwin. After removal from this town, he was at school six months under Rev. John Bisbee of Brookfield,

Mass.; then studied eight months with Rev. Josiah Clark of Rutland, Mass.; and this was the limit of his opportunity for education. Then, though quite young, he was in a store five or six years, obtaining much practical knowledge in the course of his work. Is what is called a self-made man. Few men can be found better versed than he in literary affairs or political economy. May 8, 1834, he married Eliza, daughter of Dea. Joseph Cummings of Ware, Mass., and settled in North Brookfield, that State, where he has since resided. Was a long time book-keeper, and afterwards partner, in the immense boot and shoe manufacturing establishment of that place, from which he retired just before the war. With singular continuance he has been kept in offices of trust by the people of his town and State. He was clerk of the town ten years; representative four years; on the Massachusetts executive council, four years; treasurer of the State, five years; and is now (1877) on his fourth year as senator in the Massachusetts legislature. Has been in public life more than a quarter of a century. Is a man of fixed principle and irreproachable character; and is held in honor throughout his adopted State. Has always been greatly attached to his native town, cherishing with unfading love the rocks and the hills upon which he looked in childhood. Was one of the donors of the vestry to the Center Church, with which he subsequently united. He is a Scotch antiquarian of much reading, foreign travel, and patient research. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College, 1878. Has had five children: Joseph Charles, Charles Woodburn, Ellen Eliza, John Quincy, and George Arthur.]

2. AUSTIN, [b. June 23, 1811; m. 1st, Charlotte Noyes, 1845; 2d, Almira Stearns; is a mason by trade, lives in Oakham, Mass.]
3. CHARLOTTE, [b. May 21, 1813, m. John F. Howard of Boston, and died Oct. 14, 1849.]
4. LYMAN, [b. April 1, 1815, m. Sarah Brown of Baltimore, Md., and died at New Orleans, March 18, 1859.]
5. DEA. LEVI, [b. Oakham, March 7, 1817; m. Sarah L. Ward of North Brookfield, Aug. 14, 1845; 2d, Clara M. Dwight of Belchertown, Mass., May 14, 1854. He died Aug. 11, 1860. Was a fine scholar and a superior teacher. He fol-

lowed the profession of teaching nearly twenty years; was a man of early and life-long piety; very able in meetings; greatly loved by all classes; was deacon in Congregational Church of North Brookfield, and his early death was one of great glory and peace. In the struggles of death he said to his pastor, referring to his funeral: "I wish you to state that I do not want a Unitarian Savior now, but one that is Almighty!"

6. HORACE, [d. unm., 1849, aged 30.]
7. CLARINDA R., [b. Nov. 17, 1823, m. George A. Ellis, who is now treasurer of the South Boston Savings Bank. She is a woman of rare sweetness of character and life.]
8. JOHN, [b. April 4, 1827, m. Marietta Pierce, lives in Boston.]

EDWIN T. ADAMS, carpenter by trade, son of John and Betsey (Atkins) Adams, born in Waterbury, Vt., 1836, came here in 1870 into the Ezra Hyde house, which he has greatly enlarged and improved. Married Jennie Davis of Hancock, and has one child, Sadie M.

AIKEN.

EDWARD AIKEN, ancestor of all the New Hampshire Aikens, came over from the north of Ireland in 1720, the next year after the settlement of Londonderry, and located among his countrymen in that new town. Parker puts the date of emigration in 1722. But near the close of 1720 the general committee of the town were "petitioned to by William Aiken, John Bell, Andrew Todd, John Wallis, and Benjamin Wilson, for the grant of a stream or brook, which commonly goes by the name of Aiken's brook, in order to the setting-up of a saw-mill thereon, and also one acre of land adjoining to said brook, that will be convenient for a yard to said mill." This shows that the Aikens must have been on the ground previous to December, 1720, long enough for the stream to get the name "Aiken's brook." Many of these Aikens were millwrights and mechanics, — the first Aiken in Antrim also having up a saw-mill soon after he got fairly started on his farm.

The emigrant, Edward Aiken, had three sons, all, it seems, born in Ireland; and if he had daughters, we have no note of them. The sons settled on adjoining farms in Londonderry, and hence the neighborhood was called "Aiken's Range."

Nathaniel, oldest son of Edward, was born May 14, 1696; married Margaret Cochran, daughter of James, Dec. 1, 1726, and had children: Edward, John, Eleanor, Nathaniel, Christian, Jane, James, Ninian, William, Susannah, and Thomas. Nathaniel, the father of these, died Dec. 1, 1783, and his wife in 1788. Edward Aiken, the emigrant, was born in Ireland in 1660, married Barby Edwards, and died in Londonderry in 1747.

Edward, the oldest child of Nathaniel, went to Windham, Vt. He was born Sept. 2, 1727; was grandfather of Rev. Dr. Samuel C. Aiken of Ohio.

John, second child of Nathaniel, called Dea. John, married Annis Orr, and removed to Bedford. He was grandfather of Rev. Dr. Silas Aiken of Boston, afterwards of Rutland, Vt., and also of Hon. John Aiken of Andover, Mass., and great-grandfather of Rev. Dr. C. A. Aiken, professor at Princeton. The descendants of Dea. John Aiken are very numerous.

Much might be given of the other children of Nathaniel, but it is beyond the province of this book. James, his seventh child, remained in Londonderry, and had a large family.

Ninian, the eighth child, lived in Deering, and was grandfather of James Aiken, Esq., of Lewisburg, Penn., whose poem appears in the centennial proceedings.

William, the ninth child of Nathaniel, was born Feb. 20, 1743, married Estey Woodburn, settled in Deering, and died Feb. 19, 1799. He was known as "Dea. William," was an excellent man, and was a leader in the new town where he settled and died. Had ten children, and was grandfather of M. M. Aiken, Esq., a man of note in Peoria, Ill., and of the Gillis family named elsewhere. The descendants of "Dea. William" are many in number and noble in character.

Thomas, youngest child of Nathaniel save a daughter, Harriet, supposed to have died young, was born Feb. 27, 1747. He married Mary Anderson Dec. 31, 1772; was known as "Spinning-wheel Thomas." He settled in the south part of Deering, and there manufactured spinning-wheels for the whole region. Was an officer in the militia. The section where he lived was called Antrim as early as 1770. This was the Thomas Aiken that "lived in Antrim," and brought up the boy Samuel Downing, who became the last survivor of the Revolutionary army. (See Downing.) "Spinning-wheel Thomas" died June 10, 1831, aged eighty-four. Thousands of his spinning-wheels were in use in this region fifty years ago, and a few are still preserved. He had ten children: Joseph, Nancy, John, Thomas, Susanna, Alice, Jennie, Mary, Robert, and Sallie. Inasmuch as he claimed that he "lived in Antrim," his children shall have additional mention here, as follows:—

Joseph was graduated at Dartmouth College, 1799, and died in 1803.

Nancy married Daniel Dane of New Boston.

John married Nancy Moore, and died in Texas, 1846.

Thomas died young.

Susanna married David Lewis of Frankestown.

Alice married David Ellinwood of Deering.

Jennie married Peter Clark of Frankestown.

Mary married William Langdell of New Boston, and left a large family.

Robert settled in Kingston, Canada, and his descendants are now in that vicinity.

Sallie married Rufus Fuller of Contoocookville, and had a large family.

Walter and J. B. Aiken, manufacturers at Franklin Falls, are descendants of "Spinning-wheel Thomas."

James Aiken, second son of the emigrant Edward, married Jean Cochran, Oct. 26, 1725, probably a sister of Margaret Cochran, named above. They had six children. The oldest, Elizabeth, was born Aug. 13, 1726. The others were Edward, James, Jane, Agnes, and John. We have no knowledge of Elizabeth; Edward, Jane, Agnes, and John went to Benson, Vt., and were among the best people there. A descendant, James H. Aiken, Esq., now resides there, and many are scattered in the South and West.

James, the other of these six children of James and Jean Cochran, was our "Dea. James," of whom a brief sketch follows here. In addition to this sketch it may be said that Dea. Aiken served one campaign or more in the Revolutionary army. He lived to see the forest of 1767 turned into a thriving town of thirteen hundred inhabitants. A brief obituary may be found in the "Amherst Cabinet" of Aug. 2, 1817.

DEA. JAMES AIKEN of Antrim was born in Londonderry, June 1, 1731; was out in the French war; was one of the company celebrated as "Rogers's Rangers," who scoured the country and accomplished marvels in the line of bravery and endurance. Dr. Whiton tells us that Dea. Aiken was once on a scout with Maj. Rogers as far west as Lake George, and the party were almost famished with hunger and thirst, nothing remaining but a glass of rum in a soldier's canteen. The major offered him a dollar for the rum. But the soldier, saying, "Major, I love you, but I love myself better," tipped the canteen and swallowed the rum!

That Dea. Aiken was a brave man, is attested by the fact that alone he faced the forest and the savage, and fixed his home here many miles from a human neighbor. He was the second permanent settler of Antrim. He came and made a little opening in 1766, and the next year removed his family here. Their arrival at his cabin was on Aug. 12, 1767, and it stood against a big rock near the house of Robert Dodge at the foot of the hill in South Village, that being, as he said, the first dry spot he came to on this side of the river. It was four years before another settler joined him in that part of the town. Dea. Aiken was a man of remarkable energy and power, was ready to help any one, was intimidated by no hardship, made his house a shelter to the first settlers, and opened his humble door to every wanderer. Some of these, as elsewhere related, found a happy refuge with this family in the wilderness. For many subsequent years, whenever one came to preach to the scattered settlers, Dea. Aiken "took care of the minister." In his barn, September, 1775, was preached the first sermon ever heard in Antrim. At the formation of the Presbyterian Church, 1788, he was the first person chosen elder, and he held the office with great faithfulness till his death, July 27, 1817, aged eighty-six. He died in the old house by the poplar-tree, which house was taken down by Charles McKeen about 1855. His wife was Molly McFarland, a worthy and noble companion of his hardships and perils. They brought with them four children. She died Dec. 3, 1814, aged seventy-eight. Besides two that died young, the family was as follows:—

JANE, [Was preparing to marry Dea. John Alexander, when she suddenly sickened and died, to the great grief of the people.]

BARBARA, [m. John Campbell, 1786, and d. Feb. 1, 1828, aged 63.]

KATHERINE, [b. Aug. 10, 1761. m. James Hopkins 1788, and d. Sept. 6, 1820.]

MARTHA, [m. Joseph Favor and went to New Chester, now Hill. Her husband was killed by the fall of a bank of earth upon him, Oct. 13, 1807. She died in Lowell, Mass., more than fourscore years of age.]

POLLY, [b. April 15, 1768, first child of the white race born in Antrim; m. Ebenezer Kimball, and d. Dec. 14, 1862. She was mother of the noted Dr. Kimball of Lowell.]

JAMES, JR., [b. in the spring of 1772, being the first male of the white race born in this town. He married a daughter of Hugh Orr of Antrim. He built on the farm of his father, just north of the deacon's residence, the large house now (1879) Mr. Whittum's, and previously Gove's and Barrett's. He soon after went to New York with his wife and two children, Fanny and Edward, locating in Locke, now Summerhill. No son of Antrim has been hunted for more eagerly than this one, by the writer, but without avail. It is known, however, that he had several sons after emigration, one of whom was Leonard Aiken, who began life as a lawyer.]

PEGGY, [b. Aug. 30, 1776, m. Richard McAllister, and d. leaving several children, March 1, 1813, aged 36.]

NANCY, [d. unm., 1814.]

William, the youngest son of Edward the emigrant, married Janet Wilson, and had two sons, Edward and William, the former going to Andover, Vt., and the latter to Truro, Nova Scotia. This Janet Wilson is aunt of that Mary Wilson who was born on board of a pirate ship while her mother was a prisoner, and who was named for the pirate captain's wife, and received valuable presents from him. The whole of the children known were Agnes, Edward, Mary, Jonathan, Martha, and William. Agnes was born Nov. 17, 1726. Other and valuable information concerning the several branches of the Aiken family must be omitted for want of space.

ALEXANDER.

RANDALL ALEXANDER, no doubt son of Randall and Janet Alexander, who received their lot of land in Nutfield in 1720, came

here from Londonderry and began the James Hopkins place (Arthur Miller's) in 1772. Had been a soldier in the French war. Then he seems to be lost sight of on the records till he turns up in this place. When he came here he "squatted" (built a log cabin) on the brick-yard hill, so called, near the present house, but never made any purchase. And not possessing a spirit congenial with his neighbors, the land he claimed was quietly bought by others; and when he resisted removal, he was hustled off without the forms of law. 'Tis said they dragged him down the sand-hill by his heels! Would not this seem a good process to apply at a day as late as the present in certain cases?

Mr. Alexander had the first grindstone in Antrim for several years; and when asked by Aiken, his nearest neighbor, where he got it, said he found it in the jam, the annual collection of drift-wood in the bend of the river east of his camp. Aiken said he knew he lied, but couldn't resist the temptation to use that grindstone! So things went on for a time, until it was found that Alexander had borrowed the grindstone in Peterborough, without the owner's consent, and sent it down the river in a large sap-trough!

Mr. Alexander left town in 1784. Nothing can be ascertained about his family, or where he went. But he came back here in 1823, white-headed, feeble, and forgotten, and was supported by the town till his death in 1826, at the age of ninety-two. Dr. Whiton says, objection was made to tolling the bell for him, because it was the tradition that he saw a beautiful French girl murdered for her beads when he might have prevented it with a word. Very likely there was no truth in the charge; but this circumstance shows that this people were very sensitive to a wrong. And that was the first year they had a bell, and no doubt it seemed a very sacred thing.

DEA. JOHN ALEXANDER, not known to be kin of the above, — of Scotch race, — came here from Londonderry and began the Daniel Holt farm in 1787; married Mary Nevins of Salem, Mass. Sold his farm to Samuel McAdams and moved to the Branch in 1795, into a little house then standing six or eight rods east of Sylvester Preston's. Was chosen elder in the Presbyterian Church in 1800; died in 1812. Left no children. Was a good man. His widow, partially insane, and without friends survived him many years. Nothing is known of their ancestry.

ALLDS.

JOHN ALLDS, son of James and Sarah (Hopkins) Allds, came here from Peterborough in 1798; cleared and settled the Jesse Combs place (now Lewis Green's); put up the present buildings in 1800; married Sarah, daughter of Charles Tuttle, in 1803; after many years moved into a house then standing between B. F. Dustin's and the Keene road; moved to Conneaut, Penn., in 1835, and died there, April 11, 1859, aged eighty-eight. Children: —

1. ISAAC W., [b. May 26, 1804, m. Abigail Butters July 19, 1825] lived in west part of Antrim till 1853, when he moved

Stoddard, and died there April 26, 1876. Had children, all born here: —

John, (b. July 15, 1837, d. in infancy.)

Benton, (d. Sept. 23, 1842, aged 4.)

Eliza, (d. Sept. 28, 1842, aged 2.)

Sarah Ann, (b. Aug. 3, 1843, m. Charles S. Fletcher of this town March 25, 1874.)

Louisa Ellen, (b. June 25, 1845, m. Cyrus J. Whitney, Jr., Oct. 17, 1875.)

Isaac Worden, (b. Nov. 30, 1848, lives in Centralia, Wis.)

Warren, (b. June 18, 1850, now of Worcester, Mass.)

John Langdon, (b. Oct. 3, 1853, d. June 23, 1861.)]

2. JOHN, [b. March 25, 1806, went to Conneaut, Penn., in 1827, m. Sarah Osmore, now lives in Camp Douglas, Wis.]
3. SARAH A., [twin sister of John, m. Langdon Swett April 25, 1833, was blind many years, d. Dec. 11, 1878.]
4. NANCY H., [b. Jan. 11, 1811, became second wife of Calvin Barrett of Stoddard.]
5. JONATHAN, [b. June 18, 1815, went with his father to Conneaut, Penn., and still lives there; m. Hannah Loomis.]

ANTHOINE.

NICHOLAS ANTHOINE came over to Marblehead, Mass., about the middle of the last century, and there married Rachel Hawkes. He was of French race, coming from the Isle of Jersey in the English channel, which has long been a possession of England, though once a part of France and retaining its French manners and customs to this day. Nicholas Anthoine and Rachel Hawkes had three children: John, Rachel, and Nicholas, Jr. The latter went to Windham, Me., with many others, who formed a settlement and called it New Marblehead, after their old home, — which name was subsequently changed to Windham.

Nicholas, Jr., married Anna Pettingill, whom he found in his new home in Maine. He was a man of note in his day in that section of the country. He had only six weeks' schooling in all his life, yet was a fine scholar, many years a teacher; was teacher of Latin, and was particularly proficient in astronomy. He had his telescope and library of astronomical works, and used to calculate the various eclipses. He also studied medicine sufficiently to be of great use in that place and day, when physicians were remote.

John Anthoine, son of Nicholas, Jr., married Mary Gilman, and their son, Dr. Isaiah G. Anthoine, was born in Windham, Me., March 25, 1846, and came here as the successor of Dr. Kimball in 1874. He married Kate I. Preston, Jan. 2, 1877. Is superintending school-committee of the town. Dr. Anthoine studied at Stevens' Plains Seminary near Portland, Me.; entered the academic department of Dartmouth College

in 1868, leaving at the close of the first year to go out teaching; then studied nearly two years in the Portland School of Medical Instruction; and was graduated at Bowdoin Medical College in 1874, coming immediately here, and locating in South Village. Has one son, Harry M., b. Oct. 2, 1879.

APPLETON.

CHARLES APPLETON, grandson of Judge Robert Alcock, who came direct from England to Deering, and son of James and Mary (Stewart) Appleton, was born in Deering, 1825; name was changed from Alcock to Appleton; married Nancy J. Parker, moved onto the then-called Tennent place, 1859, and still occupies the same. Children:—

1. CLARA A., [b. in Deering Sept. 5, 1853, m. Andrew D. White April 4, 1877.]
2. GEORGE J., [b. in Deering, Feb. 18, 1855.]
3. SCOTT J., [b. in Antrim, June 23, 1862.]

ATHERTON.

JOSEPH S. ATHERTON, name changed from Witherspoon. See that family.

ATWOOD.

JOSHUA ATWOOD. Little known of him. Lived awhile in Lempster: was son of Caleb Atwood of Weare; came here and settled the John Barker place, 1790; married Susan Cram, and died in 1829, aged seventy-nine. The five last children were by a second wife, Mrs. Anne (Miller) Dresser of Windsor. He sold his farm to John Barker, in old age, and moved to Washington, but did not long survive the change. The children, except two that died in infancy, are given below. First wife died at the age of thirty-five.

1. WELLS, [m. Betsey Dresser, and moved to Windsor; went thence to Washington, and d. there years ago.]
2. BETSEY, [m. Samuel Brown, d. on the Dea. Woods farm.]
3. POLLY, [m. John Dresser, moved to Washington, d. there.]
4. JESSE, [m. Betsey Hall of Londonderry, Vt., and lived and d. in that place.]
5. DOLLY, [m. Squire Gove, and moved to Weare.]
6. PETER CLARK, [b. in Lempster Aug. 11, 1795, m. Mary F. Wilkins ("Polly") of Antrim. They lived here about five years after marriage, moving to Londonderry, Vt., in November, 1820. They had children thus:—

Dr. Matthew Whipple, (b. in Antrim May 22, 1816, m. Fannie W. Burnham of this town Oct. 10, 1843, settled as a physi-

cian in New Hudson, N. Y., and d. there, of consumption, Aug. 19, 1847, aged 31. Was a young man of much promise, and his untimely death was the occasion of great sorrow.)

Mary Almira, (b. in Antrim Jan. 18, 1818, m. Elisha D. Gearfield Oct. 13, 1836, d. of consumption in Londonderry, Vt., July 5, 1847.)

Lydia W., (b. in Antrim March 5, 1820, m. Alvah W. Pierce May 3, 1841, d. of consumption May 9, 1854.)

Harriet N., (b. in Londonderry, Vt., March 23, 1823; m. 1st, Joel M. Pettengill. Her husband d. at the age of 25; m. 2d, Harvey S. Curtis, Dec. 25, 1850. Home in Kenosha, Wis.)

Emeline, (b. March 14, 1825, m. Samuel B. Coffin, lives in Newport.)

Susan A., (b. Oct. 2, 1827, m. Josiah W. Pettigrew, lives in Ludlow, Vt.)

Sarah F., (b. Oct. 11, 1829, m. Thomas P. Davis, lives in Boston.)

Peter C., (b. Jan. 26, 1832, m. Helen Aldrich.)

Ann E., (b. Feb. 18, 1835, m. Prof. Addison P. Wyman, d. Sept. 24, 1871. Her husband followed in six months.)

James H., (b. June 5, 1840, m. Frances Palmer, and lives in Canton, Ill.)]

7. JOSHUA, [m. Alice Sanborn of Unity; went some twenty years ago to Wisconsin; supposed to be dead.]
8. RHODA, [b. May 1, 1800, m. William Gove of Weare.]
9. SALLY A., [m. John Flint of Antrim, Jan. 31, 1822, and now lives a widow at Albany, Wis.]
10. JOHN, [child of second wife, b. Dec. 2, 1807, went into U. S. army in the Mexican war, was badly wounded, from the effects of which he soon died.]
11. JEREMIAH S., [b. Nov. 22, 1809, m. Elisabeth Moore, has children: Hiram G., b. Nov. 2, 1841; Samuel H., b. May 9, 1843; Mary R., b. May 1, 1845; Diantha E., b. May 29, 1846; Martha A., b. July 10, 1850; James M., b. Feb. 20, 1852; Joshua C., b. Aug. 27, 1855; George L., b. Oct. 20, 1857; Abby M., b. Oct. 16, 1859; and John M., b. Aug. 13, 1864.]
12. IRA, [b. July 11, 1813, m. Mary Temple of Claremont, went to New York.]

13. LENORA, [b. Oct. 2, 1816, m. Oscar Lawrence, and went to New York.]

14. LUCETTE, [m. Harrison Andrews of Windsor.]

WILLIAM D. ATWOOD, grandson of Caleb, and son of Philip and Sarah (Dustin) Atwood, was born in Sandwich, 1789, and married Sally Simonds of this town, May 7, 1812; came here in 1810, lived near Lovering's mills; moved to Bridgewater, Vt., in 1823, where he now survives at great age. Children, all but the youngest born here, were thus:—

1. ALEXANDER, [b. in 1813, unm., lives in Pennsylvania.]
2. SARAH, [b. in 1816, m. Cephas Harding of Pomfret, Vt., d. 1854.]
3. LOUISA, [b. in 1818, m. Isaac Angell of Bridgewater, Vt.]
4. LUKE, [b. in 1820, m. Martha Weld, and lives in Barnard, Vt.]
5. HANNAH, [b. in 1823, m. Sylvester Woodward, and has recently come from Deering to this town.]
6. WILLIAM, [b. in 1829, m. Sarah Fairbanks, and lives in Bridgewater, Vt.]

AUSTIN.

But little is known of the ancestry of the Austins of this town. The father of Nathan, named below, was killed by the Indians, but the time and place cannot be ascertained. The father and son were fording a river, both on one horse, when the savages fired upon them. The father ~~was~~ killed and fell into the river, but the boy and the horse escaped unharmed. This boy was taken to Pelham, and there he was brought up, and there he married; and his posterity are very numerous and respectable.

NATHAN AUSTIN came here from Pelham, and began the Danforth farm, west of the Gould place, in 1780. His wife was Phebe Barker, half-sister to Capt. Peter Barker. Brought with him a large family. Moved to Rochester, Vt., in 1800, and died there very aged in 1840. Their children, besides four little ones buried in Antrim, were:—

1. NATHAN, [m. 1st, Betsey Brown; 2d, Sarah Brown; went with his father to Rochester, Vt., and d. there in 1847, aged 78.]
2. MARENA, [b. 1770, m. John Brown; had one son, Samuel, b. in Antrim, who m. Louisa Ayer, and is now living in Montpelier, Ind. After the birth of Samuel, they moved to Rochester, Vt., and had a large family, one of whom, Thomas Brown, m. his cousin, Lucy Brown of Antrim, in 1829, and lived on what is called the Thomas Brown place, till 1866, when he moved to Hancock. Mrs. Lucy Brown

- d. in 1875, aged 74. Marena d. in Goshen, Vt., at the age of 80.]
3. HANNAH, [m. Ezra Washburn and lived and d. in Rochester, Vt. The date of her death was Sept. 6, 1833, and her age 54.]
 4. DANIEL, [m. Polly Baker, lived in Rochester, Vt., and d. there May, 1827.]
 5. ABIJAH, [went to Potsdam, N. Y., m. Polly Shaw, and d. April 15, 1860, aged 79. His wife d. Feb. 7, 1858, aged 75.]
 6. PHINEAS, [m. "Dicy" Washburne, went to Potsdam, N. Y., and d. there April 15, 1863. His wife d. Aug. 20, 1865, aged 80.]
 7. SARAH, [m. Daniel Shaw of Rochester, Vt., went to Potsdam, N. Y., and d. there, Dec. 22, 1834, aged 47. Her husband d. April 20, 1854, aged 73.]
 8. ISAAC, [went to Potsdam, m. Mary Field, moved to Hopkinton, N. Y., and d. there, March 1, 1862, aged 72. His wife d. Oct. 4, 1863, aged 69.]

AVERILL.

PHILIP AVERILL, son of Thomas and Mary Averill, of Windsor, born in Amherst, 1789; married, 1st, Hannah Boutwell, Sept. 16, 1812; 2d, Mary Vose, Sept. 28, 1834; 3d, Hannah G. Barber of Peterborough. Lived many years in a house then standing near Windsor line, on the road above Daniel Swett's; moved thence to Peterborough in 1836, and died there, Sept. 27, 1858. Children:—

1. MARY ANN, [b. Jan. 30, 1815; m. 1st, James Boutelle, Jr., Oct. 23, 1834; 2d, Benjamin B. Osmer; lives in Peterborough.]
2. JOHN, [b. June 29, 1817, m. Elisabeth Puffer of Peterborough.]

AVERY.

DAVID P. AVERY, born in Greenfield, 1821; married Mary A. Newhall of Nottingham; came here in 1856, and lived where John C. Butterfield now lives; was a carpenter by trade; moved to Rutland, Mass., in 1868; has but one child, now Mrs. Daniel C. Putnam of that place.

BAILEY.

LEVI P. BAILEY, son of Luther and Betsey (Crombie) Bailey, was born in Troy, Vt., in 1818; married Hannah Morse, and came here into the Champney house, at the Branch, in 1876. Children:—

1. WILLIAM, [b. July 4, 1841.]
2. MARCUS M., [b. Oct. 4, 1843, m. Helen Thompson, and lives in Nelson.]
3. CHARLES, [b. Nov. 26, 1844, m. Abby Quint of Great Falls, and settled in Wilton.]
4. HIRAM S., [m. Mary A. Woodward of Francestown, lived here awhile, where one child, Walter, was b. Nov. 18, 1876.]
5. LEVI E.
6. AMANDA, [m. Richard Woodward, and lives in Francestown.]
7. ALONZO P., [m. Sarah Woodward, sister of above ; lived here in 1876. One child, Charles, was b. here in Nov., 1876.]

BAKER.

The ancestor of Elliot Webster Baker in this country was John Baker, who came from England, and, bringing a large family, settled in Waltham, Mass., in 1738, where he resided six years. Then the father, and probably his younger children, removed to Killingsley, Conn., while the others remained. The youngest son was Richard, who was ten years of age on arrival in this country. In 1757, he purchased a section of wild land in Westminster, Mass., with the intention of settling on the same, but was pressed into the army against the French and Indians for one year. At the close of the year the British officers refused their discharge. But the whole company, being stationed at Albany, N. Y., determined to leave in a body, and, making themselves snow-shoes, they started across the Green Mountains over the deep snow for their home in Massachusetts. They were safe from pursuit, inasmuch as they could not be followed without snow-shoes, no considerable number of which would be ready. But they lost their way, wandering several days among the mountains, till, after a time, they struck Deerfield river, and followed it to Coleraine, where they found welcome and shelter and food. They slept on the snow, and were nine days without provisions, except a small dog which they killed and ate. Mr. Baker reached his friends in safety, soon after married Mary Sawyer of Lancaster, settled on his land, had a large family of children, and died in good old age. The fourth son of Richard and Mary (Sawyer) Baker was Bezeleel, who was born in Westminster, Mass., 1763. He came to Marlborough, our State, in 1787, and selected a tract of land on which he soon after settled. In 1793, he married Abigail, daughter of Dea. Nathan Wood of his native town. They had several children, among them the late Dea. Abel Baker, deacon of the Congregational Church of Troy, and Asa Baker of Jaffrey. The latter married, first, Hannah Moors ; second, Adeline Plummer, daughter of Jesse T. Plummer of Goffstown. The second marriage occurred June 19, 1856. Asa Baker died in Jaffrey, Oct. 12, 1869. His first wife died Dec. 24, 1854.

ELLIOT W. BAKER, son of Asa and Hannah (Moors) Baker, was born in Jaffrey, Sept. 1, 1846. He came here with his step-mother

O, into the Ephraim Simonds house in South Village, which house in self and surroundings he has greatly improved. Mr. Baker is the very useful and obliging insurance agent for this section. He married Julia McCoy of Antrim, Feb. 10, 1878.

BALCH.

JAMES T. BALCH, son of Varion and Mary (Thompson) Balch of Ancestown, born there 1817, came here 1840, to work for Dea. Baldwin the manufacture of hoes; married Lois W. Robbins, 1844; lives in the Robbins house; has children:—

CHARLES F., [b. Nov. 29, 1844, m. Ellen O. Fleming Nov. 17, 1870, and lives in Bennington.]

GEORGE W., [drowned May 8, 1852, aged 6 years. Went fishing with other boys, and fell into the river near Baldwin bridge.]

WILLIAM A., [b. Nov. 4, 1856.]

JOHN A., [b. Feb. 28, 1860.]

BALDWIN.

HENRY BALDWIN of Devonshire, England, was a citizen of Woburn, Mass., as early as 1640. Was selectman and deacon of the church. He married Phebe Richardson of England, Nov. 1, 1649, and had eleven children. He died Feb. 14, 1698. His eighth child, Henry Baldwin, Jr., married Abigail Fisk, May 4, 1692, and had eight children, whom Isaac, the third in order, was born Feb. 20, 1700. This Isaac married Mary Flagg, March 24, 1726, and had four children: Luke, Jeduthan, Nahum, and Isaac, Jr.

Nahum, known as "Col. Nahum," was born May 3, 1734, and settled at Amherst. This was without doubt the record of the ancestry of the Antrim family, and may be found more full in Savage's Genealogical Dictionary. Some of the descendants of Dea. Henry Baldwin are said to occupy places in Woburn settled by him two hundred and forty years ago. "Col. Nahum Baldwin" was the "village blacksmith" of Amherst, was deacon in the Congregational Church the last fourteen years of his life, and died May 7, 1788.

ISAAC BALDWIN of Antrim was son of Col. Nahum and Martha (W) Baldwin, and grandson of Isaac Baldwin. The father, Col. Nahum, was an officer of considerable note in the Revolutionary war, was the first treasurer of Hillsborough county, was a man of property, was several times representative of Amherst in the New Hampshire Congress, and took conspicuous place on its committees and in its debates, as appears by the Journal of the House. He was one of the parties in the first case brought before a grand jury in this county. The other party was Jonas Stepleton, who, being brought to the bar, pleaded guilty, and threw himself upon the mercy of the court. It was a queer kind of mercy which was dispensed, according to the old record,

thus : " It is ordered that the Stepleton be whipped twenty stripes on the naked back at the public whipping-post between the hours of one and two of the afternoon of this third day of October (1771), and that he pay Nahum Baldwin, the owner of the good stolen, forty-four pounds lawful money, being tenfold the value of the goods stolen (the goods stolen being returned), and that in default of the payment of said tenfold damage and cost of prosecution, the said Nahum Baldwin be authorized to dispose of said Jonas in servitude to any of His Majesty's subjects for the space of seven years, to commence from this day."

Isaac, who came here, was born in Amherst in 1768. He married Bethia Poole of Hollis, before coming here. Came and settled the Baldwin farm on the river in 1793. He was a stirring, earnest, useful man, greatly respected by all. Was one often called to preside in town meetings, and go ahead in important matters. He died in the prime of manhood, in 1821. He raised a large and respectable family as follows below. The marriage of his sister, who settled near him in Antrim, appears in the " Village Messenger " of Amherst, thus : " In Antrim Sept. 1797 Mr. William Starrett to the agreeable Miss. Lucy Baldwin."

1. EMMA, [b. at Amherst July 13, 1792, m. Jabez Youngman March 14, 1809, and now lives in Dorchester.]
2. FANNY, [b. at Antrim Feb. 26, 1794, m. Dr. Israel Burnham Dec. 11, 1817, and d. April 8, 1847.]
3. DEA. ISAAC, [b. Mar. 22, 1796 ; m. 1st, Sarah Osgood of Nelson, in 1823, who d. in 1831 ; 2d, Nancy White of Nelson, in 1833, and d. Feb. 9, 1872. He was one of the building committee of the Center Church in 1826, afterwards was deacon in the Congregational Church at Bennington many years. He was a good man, very decided in his convictions and set in his purposes, yet always meaning to be right. Children : —
Sarah A., (b. June 20, 1824, now Mrs. Gideon Dodge of Fairfax, Io.)
Isaac O., (b. Feb. 23, 1826, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1849, m. Elizabeth Means of Ohio, and is a lawyer of note in Clinton, Io.)
Nathaniel O., (m. Mary Clough of Lowell, Mass., d. in New York City in 1859.)
John W., (m. Mary Currier of New York City ; had one child, Frank, b. here 1865 ; is now a merchant in New York City.)
Abby B., (m. Maj Benjamin R. Jenne Oct. 18, 1869, and lives in Brattleboro', Vt.)
Albert, (b. in 1837, m. Martha J. Eaton in 1871 ; is in the insurance business at Brattleboro', Vt.)

Benjamin B., (m. Carrie Cochran, and lives in Clinton, Io.)

Edward P., (now of Fairfax, Io.)]

Dexter, [b. July 5, 1798 ; graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1823, practiced medicine many years in Mount Vernon, Me., afterwards in Boston ; retired after practice of nearly forty years, to Framingham, Mass., in 1860, and died there May 27, 1870. Was one of the first "abolitionists" in Maine ; a man of strict principles and a helper in every good work ; m. 1st, Caroline Peabody of Franklin, 1824, who soon died ; 2d, Lavina B. Howard of Winthrop, Me., in 1829. He was a fine specimen of the physical man, pleasant, fearless, and open-hearted. Once in public meeting when the votes were counted and they found one "abolition" vote, they sneeringly shouted, "Dr. Baldwin !" "Dr. Baldwin !" At once he raised himself on tiptoe, and standing high above them all he said : "Yes, gentlemen ; and you and I will live to see the day when a vote like *that* will be the rule and not the exception in this town !" And he *was right*. But it was thirty years before the war.]

Nahum, [b. July 13, 1800, d. of spotted fever in 1812.]

Samuel, [b. June 15, 1802 ; m. 1st, Betsey G. Bell of Bennington, in 1830 ; 2d, Mrs. Martha (Gregg) Lear of Manchester, in 1871. Settled in 1832 in North Branch as a blacksmith, moved thence to Bennington in 1836, where he still resides. Has followed business of machinist and manufacturer. Three eldest children were born in Antrim.

Anna M., (b. March 13, 1833, m. Levi Woodbury of Antrim May 21, 1856 ; a woman whose amiability and good works are often heard mentioned with praise throughout the town. We are indebted to her for some of the views in this book.)

Samuel Dexter, (b. June 11, 1834, unm., d. in Bennington, 1879.)

William K., (b. Nov. 1, 1835, m. Nancy E. Barrett of Wilton Sept. 5, 1861 ; was a merchant in East Wilton many years ; d. in the midst of his usefulness, Feb. 12, 1877.)

Helen P., (b. Bennington Feb. 25, 1838, m. Abram A. Ramsay Nov. 28, 1860.)

Lucretia G., (b. May 7, 1840, d. Nov. 27, 1863.)

Sarah F., (b. Aug. 27, 1841, d. Oct. 26, 1873.)

Augusta J., (b. Jan. 16, 1843, m. George A. Whittemore May 2, 1866.)]

7. LUCY, [b. June 12, 1804; m. 1st, Dr. David Flanders, Sept. 20, 1829; 2d, David Watts, 1855; 3d, Aaron Perkins, 1858; 4th, Dea. Fiske of Wilmot, March 15, 1872.]
8. THOMAS J., [b. Dec. 15, 1806, d. of spotted fever in 1812, aged 6.]
9. WILLIAM, [b. May 15, 1809, m. Abigail R. Keuney of Westbrook, Me.; was a man of energy and large business; d. at Lawrenceville, Ill., 1849. His wife d. 1865, aged 56.]
10. CYRUS, [b. May 14, 1811; studied at New Ipswich, then at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; entered Dartmouth College, 1835, was graduated in class of 1839; went as teacher to Meriden the following year; has been an honored and successful teacher nearly forty years, at Palmyra, N. Y., at Freehold, N. J., and at Providence, R. I., but mostly at Meriden, where he now resides; m. Hannah Shattuck of Meriden, in 1841. Few sons of Antrim have a better record.]
11. HARRIET, [b. April 26, 1814, m. Dr. J. L. Flanders Oct. 15, 1835; moved to Lawrence, Ill., and d. there in 1846.]
12. ESTIMATE R. E., [b. Oct. 22, 1816, m. Dr. Calvin McQuestion Sept. 11, 1844, and went to Hamilton, C. E. Harriet and Estimate once went over the river for the cows, when, being gone some time, the water suddenly rising flooded the road three feet deep. But undismayed, each got on a cow's back and rode through it home!]

JAMES BALDWIN, born in Tyngsborough, Mass., in 1783, son of Jeremiah and — (Carr) Baldwin, married Abigail Pollard of Greenfield, in 1814; settled in Hillsborough, but moved to the Solomon Hopkins place, Antrim, in 1835, where he lived eighteen years, then moved back to Hillsborough and died there at the age of eighty-eight. Left two children:—

1. ABBY, [b. in 1816, m. Ericson Burnham, and d. in Hillsborough in 1858, leaving two daughters now m. and living in California.]
2. MARIA, [b. in 1821, m. Alonzo Travis, and is now living in Mont Vernon.]

BALLARD.

BARTHOLOMEW BALLARD came here from Ashby, Mass., 1795. Soon after built what is known as the Henry Hill house, South Village, in one part of which he lived, and in the other part manufactured clocks. His work was quite distinguished in that day. Many of these clocks are

existence now, and occasionally appear on sale, marked, "B. Ballard, rim." They were of the old-fashioned kind, standing in the corner of the room. One of these is now in possession of the writer, having eighty years, — fifty of those years giving the time to one family in Ipsden, Mass. It is still in good condition and bears marks of delicate workmanship. Mr. Ballard left Antrim, probably in 1806, and went into the same business in Ohio, and died near Columbus, that State, in 1830. He married, first, Rusha Lawrence, in 1796; second, Lucinda Lawrence Ashby, Mass., cousin of the first. Only two children known:—

CHRISTIANA, [b. in 1800, daughter of first wife.]

LUCINDA, [daughter of second wife, b. 1804, d. uhm. 1829.]

BALL.

JAMES BALL, born in Townsend, Mass., Jan. 1, 1764, was son of Rev. Jeremiah and Mary (Stevens) Ball, and grandson of Jeremiah Ball, who married another Mary Stevens and settled in Townsend in 1730. This last was son of Nathaniel Ball. This Nathaniel's father was Daniel, son of John Ball, who came from Wiltshire, England, and settled in Concord, Mass., in 1640.

James Ball married Rebecca Shattuck of Pepperell, Mass., in 1791; he was here about 1796, probably a little earlier. Was one of the refugees from the Shay's Rebellion that escaped into New Hampshire in 1787. He lived on a farm and built about half-way up the west side of Robb mountain, and after a time he was joined by his wife and their two children. She died on the mountain in 1829. Not long after he went to live with his son Jonas in Nashua; and they two died within a day of each other, Aug., 1850. Children:—

JAMES D., [b. Jan. 28, 1794, m. Mary Farnsworth.]

JOHN, [b. June 15, 1796, m. Rebecca Proctor of Stoddard in 1818; took the homestead farm, lived here till 1835, when he moved to Washington, where he yet lives. His children were:—

Rebecca, (m. Hannah Brockway, lives in Washington.)

Nathaniel, (m. Sylvia J. Perkins, lived in Washington; killed by a blow from a cart-tongue in 1858.)

Forrester H., (m. Lydia A. Allen of Nashua, lives in Washington.)

Henry M., (m. Emily J. Kidder of Walpole, lives in Washington.)

Rebecca H., (m. Andrew J. Barney, lives in Washington.)

Josanna, (m. Sumner Fairbanks and moved to the West.)

Allen W., (m. Frances Bradford.)]

NEHEMIAH, [d. in 1817, aged 16.]

DAVID, [b. in 1804, m. Julia West of Greenfield, settled in Oregon.]

5. JONAS, [b. July 3, 1807, m. Rosa Nichols of Haverhill, Mass., moved to Marlow, thence to Nashua, where he d. Aug. 14, 1850.]
6. SARAH, [b. April 18, 1810, m. Benjamin Mead of Swanzey March 6, 1834, and lives in that town.]

BARKER.

NATHAN B. BARKER, son of Daniel and Bathsheba (Blanchard) Barker, was born in Lyndeborough in 1784. His father was lost in the Revolutionary war. Nathan B. was himself an officer in the war of 1812; married Hannah Parker of Peterborough; came with his children from Bennington in 1833, and located on the Adam Dunlap place, where he lived till 1846, when he followed his children to Western New York, and died in Buffalo in 1864. Children:—

1. STEPHEN B., [b. in Greenfield in 1808, m. Abigail Ordway of Deering July 12, 1835. She d. in Lyndeborough July 15, 1850. He lived here several years, then moved to Frances-town and d. Feb. 2, 1860. His children (b. in Antrim) are:—

Nancy, (m. Daniel F. Carey, and went to Cedar Rapids, Io.)

Clark H., (d. unm. March 15, 1861.)

Nathan, (lives unm. at Morton, Ill.)

Newton, (d. quite young.)

Stephen N., (b. July 19, 1843, m. Mrs. Evelyn S. (Upton) Walker Nov. 27, 1878, and lives in Nashua. He served in the late war both in army and navy, was in Admiral Porter's Mississippi squadron, and was all through the Red-river expedition, and for some time after the close of the war was stationed in the navy-yard at Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Hannah M., (m. N. T. Hartshorn and lives in Concord.)]

2. PROF. NATHAN B., JR., [b. in Peterborough in 1811, was teacher all his life after the age of 17. Went to Riga, N. Y. and there m. Minerva N. Morse in 1841, and d. of apoplexy in 1873. At the time of his death he was principal of Buffalo public school; was an able and good man, and left children: Sarah, James W., Ella, Jennie, and Ida.]
3. SARAH, [d. unm. in 1835; aged 21.]
4. REV. SEWALL P., [b. in 1816; is a Methodist minister ordained at Shelby, N. Y.; m. Eliza Dean and lives in Buffalo. Has been a teacher most of his life.]
5. ABEL P., [m. Esther M. Sargent of Manchester, 1842; lived some years in that city; thence went to New York; thence

eight years in California; now lives in Nashua; has but one son living, Abel W.]

PROF. JAMES W., [b. 1824; degree of A. M. conferred upon him by Hillsdale College, Michigan, 1861; m. Amanda Balcom of Lockport, N. Y., 1848; teacher from age of 18 except a short editorial career; was president of New York State Teachers' Association, 1868; has place of high responsibility in Buffalo city schools; is a poet of some eminence, his occasional pieces finding a welcome place in periodicals for many years. The Antrim Centennial Poem was from his pen. He is also editor of "The Buffalo School Journal," a vigorous eight-page paper in that city.]

Peter and Abijah Barker, Revolutionary soldiers and good men, were is of Zebediah and Deborah (Merrill) Barker of Atkinson.

CAPT. PETER BARKER married Sally Wood and came here in 1789, a little earlier. They had a child born here that year. He bought a place now Levi Curtis's, and began to clear the same; but, after a while, for reasons not given, exchanged places with Charles Wood, his wife's brother, who had made a beginning on the Moody Barker place. In this last Capt. Peter lived and died, and his descendants still occupy the ground. This exchange of places seems to have been made during the year 1789, and before either party had subdued a great amount of land. Peter Barker was captain of the "Alarm List," of which notice will be found in the military history of Antrim. He died May 23, 1829, aged seventy-four, and his wife in 1843, aged eighty-eight. Children:—

SAMUEL, [b. in Atkinson, m. Polly Barker of Hancock, lived several years in a log house a little west of the Artemas Brown place; in 1817 went to Oppenheim, N. Y., and d. there in 1870, aged 87. His wife d. March, 1874, aged 89. Children born here were:—

Nancy, (b. Dec. 20, 1805, m. John Warner of Oppenheim, d. 1877.)

Samuel, (b. 1807, d. 1812.)

Peter, (b. 1809, d. in infancy.)

Susannah, (b. 1810, became 2d wife of William Cook.)

Peggy W., (b. 1812, married William Cook, d. 1862.)

Mary, (m. Jacob Cook of Oppenheim, and is yet living in that place.)

Elbridge G., (m. Mary Stone, lives on farm adjoining the homestead of his father.)

These seven children were born in Antrim. Afterward five others were born to them whose names are given below:—

William B., (m. 1st, Mercy Haile of Temple; 2d, Mary Hudson; lives in Oppenheim.)

Samuel, (m. Eliza J. Foster, d. 1868 aged 48.)

Sarah, (m. Benjamin Turney, lives in Johnstown, N. Y.)

Lucy S., (d. 1836, aged 12.)

Peter, (m. Adeline Fuller, d. Orwell, N. Y., 1865.)]

2. *HANNAH*, [b. in Atkinson, m. Daniel McIlvaine Jan. 28, 1808, d. June 14, 1856.]

3. *PETER*, [b. in Antrim March 14, 1789, m. Maria D. Marsh in St. Albans, Vt., went to Cleveland, O., and died there 1864.]

4. *ISAAC*, [b. July 2, 1791; brick-maker by trade; m. Nabby Taylor Dec. 25, 1817; settled in Deering, then moved to Charlestown, Mass., thence after a brief sojourn in Antrim he moved to Centre Township, Io., and died there Nov. 26, 1872. His second wife was Abigail Nesmith, whom he married October, 1847. He left five children, three by first wife and two by second, as follows:—

Hannah T., (b. Dec. 20, 1818, m. Zebadiah Kinsley of Somerville, Mass.)

Isaac, (b. Oct. 23, 1823, m. Mary O. Giles of Somerville, Mass.; is brick-maker by trade; is an honored and wealthy citizen of San Francisco, Cal.)

Henry L., (unm., lives in San Francisco.)

John J., (b. August, 1848, is railroad engineer in Iowa.)

Milton R., (b. October, 1851, m. Mary Hanna, lives in Mount Vernon, Io.)]

5. *THOMAS*, [b. 1793, m. Nancy Taylor 1825; settled in Deering, but after the death of his wife came back to Antrim; m. 2d, Pamela Barker of Sutton, lived at foot of sand-hill and died there 1867. Left no children.]

6. *CAPT. MOODY MORSE*, [b. May 24, 1795, m. Nancy Bixby of Hillsborough in 1821, and remained on homestead. They lived together till March 24, 1873, when he died, and she followed March 26. They were quiet, unassuming, and Christian in their lives. Children:—

John B., (b. 1822, m. Harriet Newton of Bennington, went to Mexico, and d. there in prime of life.)

Emily, (b. 1824, m. Samuel Brown, and lives in Wilton.)

Adeline, (b. Sept. 12, 1829, m. Charles Wood of Hillsborough, July 3, 1854.)

Miles C., (b. 1832, m. Sarah J. Carr of Hillsborough, lives in Nashua.)

Henry M., (b. Aug. 24, 1838, m. Mary J. Colburn of New Boston Nov. 30, 1864, lives on homestead settled by his grandfather, and has three sons: Herbert L., b. Aug. 27, 1866; Harry C., b. March 31, 1870; and Fred M., b. May 4, 1871.)]

7. *SALLY*, [b. Jan. 26, 1797, m. Dea. Asa Bond, now lives a widow in Hancock.]

ABIJAH BARKER, the other son of Zebediah and Deborah (Merrill) Barker that came here, married Susannah Wood, sister of Peter Barker's wife, and moved here in the spring of 1787. Probably these two brothers were here a season or two at work before moving here. He located in the pasture northeast of Alvin Barker's; cleared the land and built the house himself, living in a room of Daniel Nichols's house (now George Turner's) until his humble shelter could be reared. In this house of his own building he raised his family, and lived till 1834, — forty-seven years, — when he went to spend his old age with his children, and died April 22, 1847, aged eighty-seven. His wife died Oct. 28, 1840, aged eighty. She was a woman of great courage and endurance. As an illustration of this, one fact may be given. In the fall of 1791, she went on a visit to Atkinson, upwards of forty-five miles as the bad and crooked roads were then, went through in one day on horseback and alone, and on a man-saddle, and carried her babe Gideon, weighing eighteen pounds, in her arms! What think ye of that, young misses hardly able to walk out to dinner? Who argues for easy carriages any longer?

After Mr. Barker had moved away, the old buildings he had occupied so long dropped to pieces by the decay of years, and now no vestige of them remains; the bridle-path to them is grown over; and few of the living remember the spot. The children of Abijah and Susannah (Wood) Barker were thus:—

1. **CHARLES W.**, [b. Sept. 17, 1787, m. Polly Chapman of Windsor Dec. 17, 1811; lived some years between John Barker place and Cooledge place, in the deep valley, in the Brown house which has been gone near half a century; built the Cooledge house 1823; moved to Henniker, 1829, and there both husband and wife are now living in ripe and honorable old age. Children born in Antrim:—

John, (b. April 4, 1813, m. Mary J. McClure, d. in Boston Feb. 15, 1873.)

Mary C., (b. Jan. 13, 1816, m. James M. French, lives in Henniker.)

Almira A., (b. March 19, 1820, m. Joseph Nichols, lives in Manchester.)

Caroline M., (b. June 5, 1823, d. aged 6 years.)

Charles W., (b. June 19, 1828, m. Caroline E. Eaton, d. in Warren, October, 1875.)]

2. *ABIJAH*, [b. Jan. 7, 1789, m. Jane McIlvaine 1817, and settled on the mountain south of where widow Levi Curtis lives. In 1824 he built, on land bought of Daniel McIlvaine, the house now Alvin Barker's, moving his barn from the farm on the mountain to this place, and occupying most of the homestead of his father; d. August, 1870. Had children:—

Susan H., (b. Oct. 8, 1818, m. Frederick Gray of Bennington April 17, 1847, and d. in that town Sept. 12, 1850.)

Robert, (d. in infancy.)

Minda G., (b. March 23, 1823; m. Hartwell Lakin, the jeweler in Bennington, Feb. 25, 1851.)

Livera O., (b. Feb. 26, 1825.)

Betsey J., (b. May 27, 1827, m. William Russell of Greenfield, d. June 23, 1865.)

Allen, (d. in childhood.)

Alvin R., (b. Nov. 27, 1831, occupies homestead, m. Mary E. Shattuck June 1, 1859; has children: Willis A., b. June 3, 1860; Allen F., b. Jan. 15, 1862; Junia E., b. March 19, 1863; Nellie M., b. Feb. 4, 1868; and Eugene L., b. May 27, 1870. Part of the rear of Alvin Barker's house was built by Robert McAllister at the foot of Perry's hill, 1793, then after some years was moved up near the Dea. Woods cider-mill and occupied by Samuel Brown; next was moved out east of Campbell's pond, and there occupied some years by same Brown; then was moved to the Kidder place and occupied by Reuben Kidder, and last to the Barker place, where it now abides!)

Elzaphan I., (b. Feb. 22, 1834, m. Elizabeth Wheeler of New Boston Oct. 4, 1859, lived some years on the John Barker place, moved to Nashua 1871.)]

3. *GIDEON*, [b. in 1791, went to the State of Maine about the age of 21, m. Lavinia Brown near Canaan, that State; served in the army through a large part of the war of 1812, was paid and discharged, and is supposed to have been murdered on the way home.]

- JOHN, [b. in 1794, m. Mary A. Taft of Deering, lived on the Joshua Atwood place, and d. there March 23, 1872. Left no children.]
- POLLY, [b. in 1796, m. Joseph Moulton, d. 1872.]
- SUSANNAH, [b. in 1798, d. unm. 1832.]

BARNES.

WILLIAM BARNES came here from Hillsborough, and was son of Rev. Jonathan Barnes, first minister of that town, who was born in 1749, graduated at Harvard College in 1770, and married Abigail Curtis 1774, having built the preceding year the house at Hillsborough Center now occupied by his grandson, Samuel G. Barnes, Esq. William, their son, was born Christmas day, 1774. Married Mehitable Miller, and came here and built the famous three-story house on the Gould place, 1802. There he kept tavern several years. This place, which he had bought of John McCoy, he sold about 1812 to William Lawrence. During his stay here, he owned and occupied an extensive stage-line,—a most important business at that day. This three-story hotel was burned in February, 1818. In 1812 Mr. Barnes went back to Hillsborough; thence went to Stanstead, Canada; thence after some years to Mokena, Ill., where he died in 1855, leaving no children.

BARRETT.

ISAAC BARRETT, son of Isaac and Susan (Page) Barrett, came here from Hudson in 1808, and succeeded Samuel McAdams on the Daniel Holt farm; married Susan, sister of Capt. John Worthley, and died in 1850, aged sixty-nine. Their children were:—

1. POLLY, [b. Nov. 19, 1811, d. aged 20.]
2. ISAAC, [b. July 7, 1813, m. Mary Breed; has lived mostly in Lowell, though he occupied the Aiken or Dea. Burnham place in South Village from 1864 to 1875; has long had a place of trust in the Lowell mills; has but one child, Ida M., b. Oct. 25, 1849, who married, Dec. 10, 1873, Charles E. Adams, a merchant in that city.]
3. NAHUM, [b. in 1815, m. Mary Noyes of Henniker, and went to Nashua.]
4. DUSTIN, [b. Nov. 29, 1816; bought the Dr. Cleaves place in 1858; m. Louisa A. Hall; has children: Levi, b. Jan. 31, 1860; Nellie L., b. Sept. 4, 1864; Isaac, b. May 12, 1869; and Kate A., b. May 13, 1871.]
5. ABEL, [b. Sept. 19, 1824, m. Lemira Blackington of Woburn, Mass., in 1857, and now lives in that place.]

CHARLES A. BARRETT, son of Jesse and Ann (Lawrence) Barrett of Brookline, Mass., was born in 1835, married Mrs. Betsey A. (But-

ler) Hill; came here in 1857; has spent many years on the sea; children:—

1. NELLIE, [b. in January, 1857.]
2. FRANK A. S., [b. Feb. 22, 1861.]
3. LUVIE E., [b. in March, 1866.]
4. FREDDIE S., [b. in December, 1867.]
5. ANNA E., [b. in June, 1871.]
6. DANIEL S., [b. in January, 1875.]
7. HARRY A., [b. in December, 1877.]

BARTLETT.

REV. JOSHUA R. BARTLETT, son of William and Maria (Partridge) Bartlett, was born in Templeton, Mass., in 1839, married Mary A. Southworth of North Easton, Mass., came here in 1874 as pastor of the Methodist Church, and moved to Amherst in 1876. This was his first charge, and prospered under his care. Has children: Mary E., Maria H., and Edwin S. One younger child was born and died here.

BASS.

EBEN BASS, son of David and Mary (Eaton) Bass of Deering, and grandson of Simeon and Hannah (Sawyer) Bass of Sharon, was born May 20, 1823. Married Clara Wilkins (daughter of John and Lucinda (Forsaith) Wilkins, and granddaughter of Bray Wilkins, one of the first settlers of Deering), Nov. 16, 1848. He bought the Dr. Whiton farm in 1854, succeeding Silas Hardy on that place, and has since occupied the same, making extensive improvements in buildings and farm. The large and beautiful trees in the yard were planted by Dr. Whiton, assisted by Clark Hopkins, in 1814. They were given to the minister by Hon. John Duncan, who, though an old man, brought them up in his arms on horseback. This house has been a very popular resort for summer boarders from the city for many years. A second large building was put up for this purpose in 1878. Mr. Bass is one of our live, smart men, diligent in business, has been honored by his townsmen with places of trust, and has had considerable business as auctioneer for years. Children are:—

1. ELLA F., [b. Dec. 5, 1849, m. George F. Newman Nov. 30, 1871, and lives in Somerville, Mass.]
2. CHARLES H., [b. Dec. 9, 1851, m. Jennie Darrah of Bennington Dec. 25, 1877.]
3. CLARA L., [b. March 24, 1857, m. Lucien W. Putney Nov. 25, 1875.]
4. JOHN W., [b. June 24, 1861.]
5. FRANK E., [b. Sept. 4, 1862.]

DAVID BASS, JR., brother of Eben, born in 1821; married Jane Carr of Deering; lived some years in the Cummings house, and for a

run the bedstead-factory, now Dea. E. C. Paige's. Is now engaged in extensive wooden manufactures at Woonsocket, R. I. Children : —

MARY A., [b. July 20, 1846, m. Lyman H. Fulton of Bedford May 18, 1870.]

JENNIE, [d. aged 16.]

LEWIS C., [b. May 29, 1862.]

VIOLA, [b. Nov. 4, 1864.]

EWIS C. BASS, brother of the two above, born in Deering in 1831; married Mary J. Wiggins of St. Albans, Me. Came here in 1867, and bought, in company with David, the Cummings place and mill; but soon sold, retaining the farm, bought the Kendall house adjoining, and still occupies the same.

BATES.

REV. JOHN H. BATES, son of Moses and Drusilla (Hart) Bates, born in Colchester, Vt., in 1814; fitted for college in Williston, that State, was a graduate of the University of Vermont, class of 1840. His literary course was partly at Alleghany City and partly at Union Seminary, New York. Mr. Bates came here, January, 1853. He gave such immediate and full satisfaction that he received a call from the church, Feb. 8, following, and was settled over it (Center Church) March 16. He was a fine scholar, an able preacher, and full of the old doctrines. On account of his change he was very welcome in all the pulpits of the vicinity. One sermon, "Righteousness taught by Divine Judgments" (Nov. 27, 1862), was published and extensively circulated. Through the efforts of Mr. Bates the church was remodeled (1857) and the excellent organ procured (1864). Much credit is due to him. Far and wide he had the respect of the people. While an effort was being made to increase his salary, he resigned, July 1, 1866. This was his first and only settlement. After leaving Antrim, he preached awhile in Merrimack. Then, with enfeebled health, he went South; and though in constant service teaching and preaching, he died very unexpectedly, near Charleston, S. C., May 10, 1867. His body lies buried in Magnolia cemetery of that city. Mr. Bates had no children. His wife was Sarah J. Hillyer, a lady of unques- tioned refinement and worth, — now Mrs. Roland Mather, of Hartford, Conn.

BEASOM.

HENRY J. BEASOM, son of Henry and Serena (Williams) Beasom, born in Hudson City, now Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 1, 1851; married Vienna Epton of Stoddard, June 3, 1873; came here the next year to work in Whurst's mill at the Branch. More recently has lived in South Village. Is foreman in one of the cutlery-shops. His wife was born Feb. 1852. Children : —

SUSAN ALORA, [b. Stoddard, March 29, 1874.]

DANIEL B., [b. Antrim, May 12, 1876.]

BELL.

JOHN BELL, son of Joseph and Mary (Houston) Bell of Bedford, born in 1779, came to Antrim in 1799; married Margaret Brown in 1801; built the two-story house now Mr. Conant's, was licensed to keep tavern there in 1802; lived there sixty-four years, was forty years an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and died Oct. 5, 1864. His wife died Jan. 14, 1860, aged eighty-seven. Children:—

1. MARY, [m. Josiah W. Christie May 11, 1830.]
2. JOHN, [d. in childhood.]
3. MARGARET, [b. 1805, m. Dea. Samuel Wood Dec. 24, 1833.]
4. REV. HIRAM, [b. Dec. 15, 1807; united with the Presbyterian Church in 1828; was graduated at Williams College; studied theology at East Windsor, Conn.; was settled in Marlborough, Killingworth, and Westchester, Conn.; preached thirty-seven years, and died in the work at Westchester, Conn., June 18, 1876. Was a strong, sound, and successful pastor. His service was all in another State, but always in demand, and honorable to the town that gave him birth. He married Mary E. Wells and left several children. Rare are the men purer and abler than Rev. Hiram Bell. "Their works do follow them."]
5. LOUISA, [d. in childhood.]
6. MARINDA, [d. in childhood.]
7. JOHN L., [b. June 27, 1815; m. Charlotte E. Root, and lived in Rochester, N. Y., till his wife died in 1861. He then moved to Kansas; went thence into the army, was with Sherman in the famous "march to the sea," and, returning, died June 15, 1869.]

HIRAM BELL was born in Antrim, March 16, 1803. His father, Thomas Bell (son of William Bell of Andover, Mass.), born July 31, 1769, lived at the Branch quite a number of years. Thomas had seven children: Margaret, John, James, Hiram, Hannah, Thomas Jefferson, and Betsey. He moved to Washington and died there, Feb. 25, 1811, aged forty-two. Was buried in Hillsborough. He married Mary Giles of Deering (one report says *Gibbs*), Sept. 8, 1796. Of the children of Thomas Bell, little has been ascertained of any except Hiram, the subject of this sketch, and Jefferson, who lives highly respected at Chicopee Falls, Mass. The most of them, however, were born in Antrim. Margaret, born June 8, 1797, married an overseer in Lowell by the name of Taylor; but after his death she returned to Hillsborough, and died there April 8, 1854. John lived and died in Hillsborough. James died unmarried. Hannah married a Murdough of Hillsborough, and lived and died in that town. Thomas J. (called "Jefferson" by old people), born Dec.

1808, married Emily Dean of Bellows Falls, Vt., and is now spoken of "enjoying the rest and comfort which a life well-spent deserves."

It is believed that Thomas Bell moved away about 1809. None of the family returned here to live except Hiram, by whom chiefly the family is identified with this town. Hiram Bell returned to North Branch in the fall of 1832, and on Dec. 19, of the same year, he married Mary French. She was born in Hancock, Aug. 28, 1813. In 1833, Mr. Bell went into trade at the Branch, in company with Hiram Griffin. But he did not long continue in the business; and we find he moved to Hensler in March, 1837. He died Feb. 27, 1871. He left three children whose names will be found below.

Mr. Bell was largely noted as a hotel-keeper. He began his career serving the public in this way by opening a tavern in company with Cochran in the McCoy brick house in Antrim, now Samuel M. Thompson's. This was in 1826, under the "Sign of the Big Pumpkin." He kept owl-ing-alley, — the first in this section, it is said. But he came into notice specially as a landlord at the White Mountains. He presided at Profile House seven seasons; at the Crawford House for a time; and the Pemigewasset House, Plymouth, for many years. Was an exceedingly genial and pleasant man, helpful and wide-awake, and everywhere had a host of friends.

GEORGE E., [b. in Antrim May 15, 1834, m. Susan J. Thompson Dec. 4, 1862; was a hotel-keeper in Boston, smart, capable, widely-known, and popular. He died suddenly, April, 1880. Was an alderman of Boston; was several years in the custom-house, by appointment of the President; was one of those genial men who usually have a host of friends and no enemies. The "Boston Journal" says: "In his private relations he was a most estimable man, and in his official life as a member of the board of aldermen his duties were discharged in a conscientious manner. Although a Democrat in politics, he was not a partisan in deciding matters affecting the interest of the city of Boston, and, although at times differing with his colleagues in this respect, he always had their respect as acting according to his honest convictions."]

MARY E., [b. in Henniker Aug. 21, 1837; m. Col. Edwin R. Abbott, Feb. 20, 1860. Mr. Abbott went from Bradford, and is now at the head of an immense hotel at Coney Island, N. Y.]

ELLEN A., [b. in Henniker May 4, 1845, m. Solon Newman July 1, 1873.]

BEMAINÉ.

GEORGE BEMAINÉ, of English birth, came here in the spring of 1770, and made his home several years with Dea. Aiken. He was a deserter from the British in Boston, and came to this frontier town for concealment. Was a man of fifty years or more, well educated, was a good reader, a superior penman, and was the first teacher in Antrim, and also the first in Hillsborough. His first school in that town seems to have been in the fall of 1771. In early life he had been a school-mate of Dilworth, of spelling-book fame. Here he taught the children in private houses, as there was no school-house, and deserves credit as one very useful in the new settlement. He finally went into the Revolutionary army, and lost his life at the battle of White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776. Nothing can be learned of his ancestry, or connections. He deserves credit as the first teacher in Antrim or vicinity. Made his home at Dea. Aiken's till death, though occasionally absent for purposes of teaching. Seems to have been a very worthy man, and just the one to meet the wants of these pioneer families, giving instruction when otherwise it must have been denied.

BICKFORD.

DANIEL BICKFORD, an Englishman, one of ten sons, was born on the voyage to this country. His father settled in Exeter. Daniel was a hatter by trade, came here from Pembroke in 1795, and settled a short distance southwest of the Riley or Judge Whittemore place. He married Martha Mann of Pembroke in 1786. Moved to the Scott Moore place, Hillsborough, in 1812, and died there in 1815, aged fifty-five. They had six children, the two youngest born here : —

1. WILLIAM M., [b. in 1787, m. — Cragin of Charlestown, Mass., and d. in that city in 1825.]
2. ABRAHAM, [m. Jane Stuart of Henniker, and d. in that town in 1872, aged 82.]
3. DANIEL, [b. in 1792, m. Sarah Spring, went to New York and d. 1813.]
4. SALLY P., [b. in 1794, m. Reuben Kidder, d. 1847.]
5. JAMES D., [b. in 1796, a clothier by trade ; m. Salome Huntoon of Unity, d. Newport 1842.]
6. POLLY M., [b. in 1798, m. David McCaine of Francestown, d. in that town in 1838.]

BISHOP.

RICHARD BISHOP, son of John and Mary (Poor) Bishop, and grandson of Thomas Bishop, was born in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, in December, 1822. He married Mary Flinn, of the same place, and two of his children were born on that side the water. He came to Antrim from Boston in 1857, and lived in what is known as the Bishop

ouse, being that next east of Maplewood Cemetery. Thence he moved to Bennington in 1870, where he now resides. Children :—

MARY, [b. March 12, 1851, m. Michael Harrington of Hancock.]

ANNE.

KATE, [m. Thomas Welch.]

ELLEN.

BLANCHARD.

THOMAS BLANCHARD and his son Samuel came over in 1639, and settled in Charlestown, Mass. They were of Huguenot race, and the name was originally Blanche. Samuel, the son, moved in 1686 to Andover, Mass., and died there in 1707, aged seventy-seven. His son, Samuel Blanchard, Jr., is understood to have been the father of Caleb, who came to Antrim. This second Samuel married Ruth Gould, of Chelmsford, Mass.

Caleb, son of Samuel and Ruth (Gould) Blanchard, was born in Andover, Mass., in 1760, came to Antrim from Dracut, Mass., in 1818 (following his son Joshua who had come here some years before), and bought of Francis Brown what is now known as the Whiteley place. He married Lucy Gould, of Chelmsford, Mass., and had seven children, all born elsewhere, but most of them lived more or less in this town. He fell in the arm and broke his neck, Aug. 7, 1843, aged eighty-three. He was a remarkably vigorous man; walked two miles before breakfast on the day of his death. His widow died in 1852, aged nearly ninety-three. Their children :—

JOHN, [b. in Dracut, Mass., July 30, 1788; m. Margaret H. Taylor of New Boston; remained on homestead; d. Nov. 30, 1860. His wife d. June 20, 1866, aged 78. His house was burned Feb. 14, 1842, while all the family were gone to church, and the present house was built in the summer of that year. Mr. Blanchard was many years a teacher, was a great reader, was a man of active memory, strict in his family, very religious, and very decided and unbending in his convictions. His children were :—

Betsey H., (b. Sept. 22, 1821, m. Edward Whiteley Sept. 15, 1853, remains on homestead.)

John N., (b. Nov. 11, 1824; rendered partially insane by fit of sickness; has been patiently cared for by his sister many years.)

Ephraim T., (d. at the age of 11, July 2, 1840.)

Lucy G., (d. at the age of 18, Aug. 9, 1849.)]

2. JOSHUA, [m. Isabella Harvey of Dracut, Mass.; came here about 1814; bought the Jonas White place (B. C. Butter-

field's) ; was a blacksmith, and had a shop a little south of the house ; was succeeded by his brother Caleb ; after a few years moved to Lyndeborough, and d. there in 1821, aged 31. His children were : —

William G., (b. in Antrim, m. *Eugenia Morange* of New York, lives in Boston.)

Julia Ann, (b. in Dracut, Mass., m. *Mason Wheaton*, lives in Malden, Mass.)

Harriet N., (b. in Lyndeborough, unm., lives in Boston.)

Jane C., (b. in Antrim, m. *Henry Chesley*, lives in Brighton, Mass.)

Isabella, (d. unm. in Boston in 1854.)

Mary F., (m. 1st, *George W. Hope* ; 2d, *Daniel Sargent* of Sutton.)]

3. *RUTH*, [m. *John Barton* of Weston, N. Y. ; had five children ; all dead but one, and she the widow of *Col. Bartlett Dorr*, who was killed in battle in the late war. A daughter, *Lizzie*, was the wife of *Rev. Henry C. Fuller*. The aged parents are both living.]
4. *LUCY*, [m. *Thomas Knowlton* of Dracut, Mass. ; had a family of ten children ; but now parents and children are all dead, save one son, *Charles P. Knowlton*, living in the West.]
5. *CALEB, JR.*, [b. May 17, 1795, m. " *Millie* " *Cram* July 12, 1821 ; was blacksmith by trade ; succeeded his brother *Joshua* in shop and farm occupied by him ; was there but a short time ; had children, *Elizabeth W.* and *Oliver H.*, born in Antrim, and several after removal from town ; went from here to *Eden, N. J.* ; thence to *Kansas* ; and as nothing has been heard from them, it is supposed they were all swept off by the Indians, who made fearful depredations at that time in the State.]
6. *AMOS*, [b. Nov. 30, 1799 ; built the *Collins Whittemore* house in 1819 ; m. *Eunice Flint* April 6, 1820 ; sold in 1824, probably to *John Dunlap*, and went to *Aurora, N. Y.* ; is still living in *Jamestown* in that State. Children : —
Amos A., (b. in Antrim in 1821 ; graduated at *Dartmouth College*, class of 1845 ; m. *Ruth Tenney* of *Hanover* ; is a lawyer of note in *Buffalo, N. Y.*)
George G., (b. in Antrim in 1822, m. *Philinda Keyes* of *Jamestown, N. Y.* ; lives in *San Francisco* ; has been attorney-general of *California*. *George A.*, his only son, is a

lawyer in that State, and district-attorney of Sacramento county.)

Flint, (b. in Aurora, N. Y., in 1824, m. Sarah J. Allen, lives in Jamestown, N. Y. One son, Henry L. Blanchard, is a lawyer in Port Townsend, Washington Territory, and another son is a physician in Jamestown.)

William D., (m. Sarah Prince of Buffalo in 1856, d. in Jamestown, N. Y., in 1862.)

Charles, (graduated at Dartmouth College Medical Department in 1851, m. Cornelia Lampson of Detroit in 1864, is a physician in Buffalo, N. Y. The name appears as Henry Charles on the college record.)

Mary, (d. unm. in Jamestown, N. Y., in 1864.)]

7. *MARY*, [b. May 6, 1802, m. Samuel H. Pratt of Boston Aug. 16, 1827. Mr. Pratt d. Feb. 14, 1862. Children:—

Henry O., (b. in Boston in 1828, unm., lives in Brighton, Mass.)

Charles O., (m. Anna E. Jones, lives in Dorchester, Mass.)

Mary B., (m. James E. Favor and lives in Bennington.)

Edwin B., (m. Harriet A. Hemmenway, lives in Waltham, Mass., was an ensign in the navy during the war.)

Harriet N., (m. Arthur D. Phelps, lives in Boston.)

Julia Marella, (five preceding b. in Boston; this b. in Aurora, N. Y., m. D. A. Glidden, lives Boston Highlands.)

William B., (b. in Antrim in 1840, m. Susie Snelling of Boston; was colonel in the army; wounded at Atlanta; lives in St. Louis; is in postal railway service.)

Caroline E., (b. in Boston in 1843, m. William F. Hunt of Roxbury, Mass., lives in Chicago.)]

MRS. CARRIE (FOOTE) BLANCHARD came to South Village in January, 1876, bringing five children, all born in Bennington, viz.: John, born in 1858; Fred, born in 1860; Charles, born in 1867; Minnie, born in 1869; Eugene, born in 1871. John Blanchard, her husband, was killed by the explosion of a powder-mill, Oct. 4, 1870.

BODWELL.

WILLIAM BODWELL, son of Joshua Bodwell, whose mother was murdered by the Indians in Haverhill, Mass., was born in Methuen, Mass., in 1761, married Rachel French of Atkinson in 1785, settled the Reuben Robinson place west of the pond (Dutton's) in 1789, went to Ohio in 1800, and died there in 1834. The widow afterwards married Alexander Witherspoon, and died April 12, 1837. Children of William Bodwell:—

1. WILLIAM, [b. Sept. 6, 1786, m. Betsey Kimball of Dublin, went to Stow, N. Y., in 1811, and died there in 1816.]
2. SALLY, [b. Sept. 4, 1788, d. 1804.]
3. JOHN, [b. Sept. 5, 1790; moved to Stow, N. Y., in 1811; thence after the death of his brother William he went to Ohio, and nothing more can be learned of him.]
4. HANNAH, [b. Jan. 25, 1793, m. Joseph Knight, moved to Atkinson, and is yet living there.]
5. ANNA, [b. March 24, 1795, m. Dea. Samuel Fletcher, April 20, 1814; is a noble, devoted woman, spending her old age with children at Bunker Hill, Ill.]
6. EDE, [b. July 30, 1797, m. Rev. David Van Alstin, a Universalist preacher, settled in Atkinson in 1818, and she died there in 1831.]
7. PRISCILLA, [b. March 3, 1800, d. Oct. 18, 1803.]

BOND.

DEA. ASA BOND, adopted son of Dea. Elisha Bond of Gilsum, married, first, Almira Ellis of Sullivan; went from Gilsum to Nashua, and was a machinist there of considerable prominence. His wife died in Nashua in 1842; married, second, Sally Barker of Antrim in 1844; came here in 1846, and bought the Samuel Carr place (now James Richardson's) and lived there till his sudden death, Oct. 30, 1865, at the age of sixty-nine. Mr. Bond was at work repairing machinery at a lathe in the shop now J. A. Bryer's, and dropped dead so suddenly that when found he still held the tools in his hands; was a long time an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a pure and devoted man. His descendants are all gone from Antrim. He buried six children before coming here, and brought four with him as follows:—

1. WILLIAM L., [b. in Nashua in 1828, m. Jane Pickles, is a physician, lives in Charlestown, Mass.]
2. J. ELLIOT, [b. in Gilsum in 1830, now of Somerville, Mass.]
3. SIBYL E., [b. in Peterborough in 1832, m. James Gordon in 1850, lives in Somerville, Mass.]
4. CHARLES F., [b. in Nashua in 1837, m. Olivia Brown of Antrim Feb. 19, 1857, now lives in Hancock. Their children,— Charles W., b. Dec. 10, 1857; George A., b. Dec. 21, 1859; and Mary A., b. in 1861, d. in infancy,— were all natives of Antrim.]

BOUTWELL.

REUBEN BOUTWELL was born in Reading, Mass., in 1760; came here in 1783 from Amherst; married Olive Bradford of Mont Vernon;



Chandler B. Boutelle

d first into a log house a few rods southeast of Daniel Simonds in which he lived several years and had three children born, one



Charles B. Smith

l first into a log house a few rods southeast of Daniel Simonds in which he lived several years and had three children born, one of whom was Chandler B. Boutwell, Esq., long the oldest person in town. Afterwards lived in Simonds house for a time, then cleared and settled the farm begun by Hutchinson, next west of Daniel Swett's, and got up the buildings there in 1799. These buildings are now gone, and the road to them thrown up. The house was moved to the Branch, and known as the mill-house, and was burned in 1876. Mr. Boutwell died in 1816, and at the burial, March 11, at the cemetery on the hill, the snow was so deep and the cold so intense it was impossible to fill the grave and they left it to be finished in warm weather. His children now living were:—

ABBECCA, [b. July 25, 1780, m. Asa Robinson Feb. 23, 1804, d. Aug. 13, 1831.]

OLLY, [b. June 19, 1784, m. John Robinson, and d. in early life.]

CHANDLER B., [b. March 5, 1786, m. Peggy Carr June 4, 1811, with whom he lived more than sixty-two years. She died Oct. 23, 1873. Bought of John Woodcock the place on which he now resides; built the brick house in 1847; has been always a vigorous, industrious man, of good calculations and simple habits; has acquired large property; been a constant attendant at church all his life; one that the minister was sure to find in his place and one that always supported the gospel with his means. He united with the Presbyterian Church at the age of 88; is now smart and cheerful in his 93d year; has voted seventy-two times in succession at the March meeting, without a break. Since writing the above Mr. Boutwell has died, the event occurring Jan. 27, 1880. At one time they buried all their family of children in a row of four little graves on Meeting-House Hill, but afterwards were born to them as follows:—
ROXAH, (b. Dec. 14, 1815; m. Daniel Swett, June 18, 1840; a most excellent woman; d. after lingering sickness and great suffering in August, 1875.)

ELSAH, (twin sister of Roxah, m. Sylvester Preston, Dec. 26, 1837.)

MARGARET, (b. Jan. 9, 1826, m. William M. Conn April 9, 1854. They occupied the homestead of her father, where she d. very suddenly of diphtheria Feb. 16, 1876.)

ELIZABETH, (b. Feb. 11, 1829, m. Charles R. McClary, and lives in Nashua.)]

AMES, [b. March 13, 1788; m. 1st, Lottie Dodge of New Bos-

ton ; lived on his father's homestead till the death of the latter ; then moved to the Weeks or McCoy place in the east part of the town where the large brick house stands. His wife d. Jan. 17, 1844, aged 53, and he m. 2d, Hepsibeth (Draper) Brooks, widow of William Brooks of Hancock. He d. April 26, 1851, aged 63. His children were : —

James, (m. Mary A. Averill Oct. 23, 1834, and moved to Peterborough. He d. in Milford March 27, 1855, aged 44.)

Achsah, (m. James Wilson Dec. 25, 1834, and d. July 25, 1863, aged 49.)

Reuben, (b. in 1815, m. Hannah Gillis, inherited the homestead, and d. Nov. 15, 1868, leaving two children : Susie E., who m. John M. Blodgett of Newbury, where he died in 1871, and Horace G., b. March 19, 1858.)

Charlotte, (d. Feb. 28, 1840, aged 20.)

Eunice, (now Mrs. Ziba Crane of Washington.)

Benjamin, (m. Frances Emery of Athens, Me., and d. March 20, 1858, aged 32.)

Sarah M., (m. James D. Matthews of Hancock in 1850, and d. in that town.)]

5. *HANNAH*, [b. May 11, 1791, m. Philip Averill Sept. 26, 1812, d. Nov. 5, 1834.]

6. *PATTY*, [b. Aug. 25, 1796, m. Walter Jones of Hillsborough Aug. 10, 1815, moved to the West many years ago.]

7. *WILLIAM*, [b. Jan. 8, 1798, m. Elizabeth Morrison of Windsor Nov. 4, 1817. He lived a short time in Stoddard ; bought and built in 1825 where his son William now lives, at the end of the road, south of the Keene road in the west part of this town. Built again about 1830 between the Levi Curtis place and the Keene road ; but after a few years bought the Abner Cram place, where he lived till his death in January, 1878, aged a few days over 80 years. His first wife d. Nov. 7, 1862, aged 68, and he m. 2d, Mrs. Hepsibah (Tyler) Rogers, who survives him. This family spell their name Boutelle. The oldest child, *Mary*, was born in Windsor ; the rest in Antrim.

Mary, (b. Feb. 29, 1818, m. Albert Frost Feb. 21, 1843, and lives in Peterborough. Has children : George A., Mary E., Eugene L., and Emma Jane.)

Ann M., (b. April 14, 1819, m. John Hutchinson July 4, 1844.)

William, (b. May 3, 1823 ; m. Susan Splaine Oct. 27, 1847 ; lives in extreme west of the town south of Keene road ; was out in the army in the Thirteenth N. H. Regiment ; has children : Elizabeth J., b: Aug. 24, 1848, who m. 1st, Rodney D. Wyman, and 2d, Henry Shepherd of Stoddard ; William H., b. Nov. 24, 1849, who m. Lottie Wilnot of Rome, Pa., and has children, Mary Belle and Nellie May ; Wallace M., b. Sept. 10, 1851, who m. Hattie B. Cram of Nelson Oct. 6, 1875 ; Augusta S., b. April 16, 1855, who m. Henry Hasling and lives in Lawrence, Mass. ; Nancy J., b. May 1, 1857, who m. George H. Buffum June 28, 1873 ; James E., b. Sept. 16, 1859 ; Nell S., b. June 17, 1862 ; and John H., b. Aug. 6, 1865.)

Jackson, (b. June 12, 1824 ; m. Fanny Wier in October, 1853 ; lives on the Horace Tuttle farm, High Range ; was out in the war in the Thirteenth N. H. Regiment ; has children : Mary J., b. Oct. 4, 1854 ; Willie T., b. Dec. 27, 1856 ; Henry E., b. March 7, 1858 ; Lilla E., b. Aug. 18, 1861 ; George E., b. Nov. 15, 1865 ; Albert L., b. April 21, 1871 ; and Ada F., b. June 12, 1873.)

John, (b. March 12, 1825 ; went to California in 1858 ; not heard from since 1861.)

Nancy O., (b. Nov. 25, 1827 ; m. George W. Baldwin Nov. 6, 1851 ; lived in Nashua ; but his health failing, he came to Antrim and died here, three days after the birth of his youngest child. His death occurred Oct. 3, 1856, at the age of 29. She m. 2d, Col. William Cross of Litchfield, Jan. 1, 1858, who d. Jan. 6, 1867, aged 56. She m. 3d, Aaron Cutler of Londonderry, March 5, 1868, and now resides in Litchfield.)

Margaret J., (b. in 1832 ; m. Augustus Lovejoy of Hollis Feb. 24, 1853 ; has children : Nellie Jane, b. in 1857, and Frank H., b. in 1863.)

Reuben, (b. May 17, 1835 ; was out in the war in the Thirteenth New Hampshire Regiment ; m. Rose McGue of Nashua ; has one son, Fred, b. in September, 1860.)

David W., (b. June 25, 1837 ; m. Eliza J. Whitney March 20, 1860 ; lived awhile in Nashua ; was out in the war in the Thirteenth New Hampshire Regiment ; was disabled by disease, and now draws a pension for support ; lives at the Branch ; has children : Jennie F., who was b. in Nashua

March 13, 1861, and Charles H., who was b. in Antrim April 25, 1863:)]

BOUTELLE.

CHARLES M. BOUTELLE, son of Charles and Betsey (Knight) Boutelle of Hancock, born in 1825, was a cabinet-maker; came here to work for Isaac B. Pratt in Clinton in 1848; married Sarah Buckminster in 1850; built the same year the house now Allen Sawyer's (Clinton), but moved to Bear Valley, Minn., in 1859, and died there in 1876. Mr. Boutelle stood in high repute in the community where he died; was postmaster in Bear Valley ten years. Left children:—

1. PROF. CLARENCE M., [b. in Antrim in 1851; now professor of mathematics and physics in the State Normal School at Winona, Minn.]
2. CHARLES H., [b. in 1853, lives in Bear Valley.]

BOYD.

The ancient family of Boyds "descended from a younger son of the illustrious lord high steward of Scotland." Robert, son of Simon, who was third son of Alan the second lord high steward, was of a very fair complexion, and consequently was named "Boyt," or "Boyd," from the Gaelic, signifying fair. From this Robert Boyt or Boyd, all the Boyds of Scotland descended. Some families by the name of *Boit* claim that as the original name. Robert Boyd died about 1240. His son, Sir Robert Boyd, called in 1262 "Robertus de Boyd," died in 1270. And his son, the third "Sir Robert Boyd," was one of the barons who were forced to swear fealty to King Edward I. of England in 1296. The following year he joined Sir William Wallace, but died soon after. His son, the fourth "Sir Robert Boyd," was one of the most gallant and able friends of Robert Bruce, and was by that king made Lord of Kilmarnock, and covered with honors. His descendants have been traced in the male line down to the year 1800, and stand high among the dignities of old Scotland. Some of the younger sons from time to time emigrated to Ireland, and thence in subsequent years their children came to America. Much about the Boyds of Scotland must be omitted here from lack of space. In Ireland they kept clear of the natives. William Boyd, Esq., of Foxborough, Mass., who was born in Newtownards, Ireland, in 1800, tells us the word which the grandmother would call out to the "bairns" in the street when the native Irish came along: "Came in, an' stay in till them folks hae a' gane awa', for they're Eerish oot there an' ye maunna gang neer them." William of Foxborough was grandson of Hugh Boyd, who had a brother William born about 1710, or a little later. The names William, Robert, and James occur many times. There is no doubt that Capt. William Boyd, father of the brothers who settled in Antrim, was of this stock. There is little doubt that he was a cousin of "William, born in 1710 or later." But positive proof must be sought in the old

ords on the other side of the water. I am indebted, for various
ers, to Francis Boyd, Esq., of Boston.

CAPT. WILLIAM BOYD, a man of notable courage and force, came
Londonderry among the early settlers of that town, though not for
eral years after the beginning in 1719. Eight of this name appear on
memorial to Gov. Shute, March 26, 1718, asking encouragement to
ain land in "that very excellent and renowned Plantation" called
w England. In his mature years, he signed the "Association Test,"
ril, 1776. Mr. Boyd came over the water fourteen times as captain,
nging Scotch emigrants from Ireland. Married Alice Hunter, and
tled permanently in the western part of Londonderry in 1751. Died
v. 24, 1789, aged 70. His wife died Nov. 26, 1790, aged 60. Chil-
n :—

DEA. JOSEPH, [came to Antrim in 1774 and began the D. H.
Goodell farm; m. Mary McKeen,— "Molly Boyd," as she
was called; had the reputation of being "peculiarly kind,
tender-hearted, and generous." Joseph Boyd was a very
efficient elder in the Presbyterian Church from 1800 until
his death. It was said that nobody ever knew him do an
unfair thing; was eminently sincere and honorable; was a
man patiently laborious and industrious. His death, Dec.
20, 1816, was occasioned by his being thrown from a car-
riage just below the old meeting-house on return from wor-
ship. His age was 64. His wife, Mary, who d. May 3,
1828, aged 73, was a woman of great force and courage.
At one time her husband was absent in Londonderry, and
she was left with two or three small children in their log
house in the woods, when a bear attacked her pigs. They
had a small barn, one cow, a pair of oxen, and two pigs.
This was all their stock. The bear broke into the inclos-
ure some way, and her first notice of it was by the terrible
squealing of the pigs. One of them ran by the door in a
fright, and as the other kept up the squealing, she went
down near the barn and found a bear hugging it nearly to
death. Quick as a flash she grabbed a stake, one end of
which was on fire, and struck bruin such a fearful blow that
he dropped the pig, ran off about two rods, set up on his
haunches, and looked at her as if deliberating what to do!
She used to say that he looked more like the devil than
anything else she ever saw! She got between him and the
pig and drove the bleeding thing into the pen and shut it
in. Then she ran for Daniel McFarland, the nearest man

(at N. W. C. Jameson's), to come and shoot the bear. McFarland hurried up, and just then her husband came, but the bear was gone. But they made a trap, baited it with part of the mangled pig, and caught the old fellow that night. He weighed over three hundred pounds! The children of Dea. Joseph and Mary Boyd, besides five little ones laid long ago in the grave, were as follows: —

Robert, (b. Nov. 7, 1778, m. Betsey Paige in 1800. His father gave him the Whiteley farm, which he occupied for a time. Afterwards he lived on the homestead of his father. He was found dead in the woods on the John Moore Duncan farm, September, 1837. He left a family of eight children, thus: William, who was b. Sept. 24, 1801, and died in childhood; Betsey, who was b. Nov. 2, 1803, m. James W. Wilder, and lives in Providence, Penn.; Joseph, who was b. Aug. 11, 1807, m. Mary G. Bemis of Boston, was long time in the provision business in that city, amassed wealth, and lives in Somerville, Mass., having but one surviving child, Frances A., unm.; William, who d. in infancy; Mary, who died in March, 1812; David, who was b. April 9, 1813, m. Abbie S. Butler of Bolton, Mass., and now lives in Plymouth, Vt.; and Mary, b. June 30, 1815, now living with her brother Joseph. The mother of these died in Providence, Penn., May 5, 1869. David buried his wife, Abbie Butler, in 1878, but has two children, William D. and Mary Alice.)

Alice, (b. June 24, 1780, m. Mark Woodbury. A woman of rare attractions and unusual ability and force. She d. April 15, 1858.)

David, (b. Nov. 17, 1782; never m.; lived on the old homestead till all the rest of the family were dead or gone, then boarded here and there in town till his death, Sept. 2, 1859.)

John C., (never m.; went into the army in the war of 1812, and d. in the service at Portsmouth, March 18, 1813, aged 27. His body was brought to Antrim and buried on the hill.)]

2. WILLIAM, [came to Antrim as early as 1777, and selected a tract of land of which the original deed is appended: —

Know all men by these presents: That George Jaffrey of Portsmouth . . . for and in consideration of one hundred and

fifty pounds, lawful money of said state, to him in hand, paid before the delivery hereof, by William Boyd of Londonderry yeoman, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge do by these presents give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, convey and confirm to him the said William Boyd, all my right, title and estate of, in, and to, a certain lot of land, being part of the great Lot numbered six which was drawn to my right in the Society land, so called, but now in Antrim in the county of Hillsborough in said state, which large lot was surveyed and laid out in small lots, most of which in one hundred acre lots or thereabouts, and marked in a plan thereof made by Maurice Lynch, surveyor, and returned to me Nov. 3, 1773 — which said lot hereby conveyed to William Boyd aforesaid is numbered twenty-four, at the four corners of said lot, and is situate between the Lots numbered twenty-three & twenty-five, and the side lines one hundred & seventy rods about north & south, and the head and foot lines ninety-four rods about east and west, as may appear by said plan. . . . In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this twenty-ninth Day of October Ann. Domini 1778.

GEORGE JAFFREY

William Boyd m. 1st, Annis Orr, daughter of William Orr of Derry ; 2d, Martha Dickey, sister of the late Capt. Joseph Dickey of Londonderry. She is now living, nearly a hundred years of age. Her husband died Oct. 10. 1825, aged 69. In this town he settled the Dea. Worthley farm, and built the large house now standing on the same. Had five children born here. Sold to the Knights brothers in 1795, and returned at once to the old homestead in Londonderry, the occasion being the untimely death of his brother John, who had inherited the paternal acres. The first wife of William had five children, and d. in 1813. All his children were thus : —

William, Jr., (m. Margaret Holmes, and d. in Derry in 1841, aged 59.)

Letitia, (m. Samuel Marsh, d. in Pittsburg, Penn., 1845. Her husband d. Oct. 4, 1825, aged 45.)

James, (d. Dec. 9, 1809, aged 18.)

Robert, (m. Elizabeth Choat, and d. May 19, 1816, aged 27.)

Mary, (d. Aug. 28, 1804, aged 3.)

Col. Calvin, (b. March 5, 1818, m. Charlotte W. Shepard, and lives on the old homestead in Londonderry. Commanded a regiment of New Hampshire militia, and was an efficient and fine-appearing officer.)

Maria, (b. Aug. 19, 1819, m. Horace P. Watts of Manchester.)

Mason, (b. Aug. 28, 1821, m. Mary H. Dodge, and lives in Londonderry.)]

8. *ISAAC*, [drowned in the Merrimack river April 28, 1800. Said to have occurred while he was trying to get a drove of cattle across. His age was 29. His wife, Mary Thompson, d. Feb. 2, 1817, aged 47. They left three children, thus:—
Dea. Robert, (m. 1st, Susan Riddle of Bedford; 2d, Martha B. Dickey of Warren, O. He d. in Ohio April 12, 1871, aged 73.)

Alice, (unm.; d. in Londonderry Jan. 9, 1852, aged 55.)

Isaac, (graduated at Dartmouth College in 1826; studied medicine, taking his diploma at Bowdoin College in 1829. He settled in the practice of medicine in West Newbury, Mass.; m. Sarah C. Hill of that place; d. there in 1844 aged 44.)]

4. *JOHN*, [m. Naomi, daughter of Hon. John Duncan of Antrim; lived on the homestead of his father, and d. there in early manhood, greatly lamented, July 12, 1795, aged 29.]
5. *ALICE*, [m. James Steel, lived and d. on the place now occupied by William Curtis.]
6. *JAMES*, [b. April 3, 1768; cleared and settled the farm now *Dea. James Boyd's*, probably beginning as early as 1789. He married Fanny Baldwin of Amherst in 1795. She was a sister of Capt. Isaac Baldwin, came here as a teacher, and taught in several places in town. She taught awhile in a dwelling-house on the top of Patten Hill, up to the summit of which there was at that time a rough public road from the Boyd place. Here she made such good impression, it was judged best to keep her for life. Dr. Whiton says she was a "woman of great excellence of character," which seems to be the sentiment of all who knew her. She d. Dec. 25, 1828, aged 57. He d. Sept. 6, 1835, aged 67. The children of James and Fanny Boyd were:—

Fanny, (b. July 15, 1796, m. Josiah W. Christie March 16, 1824, and d. in child-birth near the close of the same year, leaving twin infants: Franklin, who d. in 1828, and Francis, who removed from Antrim to Boston in 1845.)

Harriet, (b. Sept. 17, 1798, m. Simeon B. Little of Boscawen Sept. 16, 1824, and d. there Oct. 3, 1850, leaving four children: George, Sherman, Arthur, and Evelyn. One of these is Rev. Arthur Little, a distinguished Congregational cler-

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1



and he died with vertigo, and passed away in the Christian



1850



1850

gyman of Chicago. His letter will be found among the centennial reports.)

Lucy, (b. Oct. 6, 1802, m. Dea. Joseph Kimball of Hancock Oct. 20, 1831, d. Feb. 10, 1879.)

Dea. James, (b. May 26, 1804, lived on homestead of his father, m. Evelyn Hall in 1832. She was daughter of Gilbert and Phebe (Perry) Hall of Warren, Me. Her father was named a "good man," was a sea-captain with a life of romantic successes and reverses, and d. at sea in 1825. Dea. Boyd was a carpenter by trade; built many houses; was characterized by tireless energy; was a hard worker and a constant worker, and an able and careful manager. The land on which Clinton Village is built once belonged to his estate, and was sold off in small lots from time to time. By years of hard labor and good calculation he accumulated the largest property ever collected in Antrim. Was for a long time a chief supporter of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was chosen elder in 1860. Left no children. Was town treasurer for a long time. He d. April 18, 1880, after long and terrible suffering, leaving one hundred dollars per year to the Presbyterian Church, besides thirty dollars per year to its poor, and all the residue of his estate, after the death of his heirs, to missionary and charitable institutions. The "Congregationalist" thus speaks of him: —

Dea. Boyd was of the Scotch-Irish race, retaining to a remarkable degree the characteristics of the early settlers. He held opinions of his own, and was one of those who in every place will think and act for themselves. Like the fathers, he held his views strongly, yet always meant to be right. He was a thinking man of clear head, strong natural abilities, and sound judgment; a depository of many trusts, and strictly reliable in the care of them. Perhaps no really abler man was ever raised in Antrim. For half a century he was a man of great physical endurance, capable of doing two men's work; and yet in no rash or careless way, since everything was thought out beforehand and done by method.

He was a strong Presbyterian, but he could give the reason why. If, like the Scotch fathers, he was set in his views, he was first thoroughly satisfied with the reasons for them. He came into the church in the great revival of 1827. For a long series of years he held the office of deacon. In the course of his life he gave more, probably, for the support of religion and the various charities, than any other man that ever lived in Antrim. His last years were full of bodily suffering, and his last sickness painful in the extreme; but he met it all with fortitude, and passed away in the Christian

faith, with the hope of immortal happiness and in sweet peace with all the world.)

Isaac, (b. April 28, 1806; m. Mary Hadley of Goffstown; was a roving, stirring, wide-awake man; carried on business of various kinds in different places; was in the bobbin business at the Branch some years; then moved to Waldoborough, Me., and d. there April 24, 1868, leaving children: Mary F., now Mrs. Samuel N. Morse of Nashua; James P., who lives unm. in Waldoborough, Me.; and Sarah M., who was sometime a teacher in Boston, — more recently a traveler in South America and Europe; was a teacher in Brazil; speaks several languages; a woman of rare scholarship and energy.)

John M. W., (b. April 1, 1810, named for Dr. Whiton, m. Mary A. Hall of Boston, and d. in that city in 1847, leaving children: John G.; Henry M., who m. Elvira Marshall, lived in this town some years, had one child, Ida F., born here, and moved to Boston some two years since; Abbie F.; and Anna E.)

Abigail W., (twin sister of John M. W., and named for Mrs. Dr. Whiton, d. in 1826.)]

BRACKETT.

The first known in America by this name was Capt. Richard Brackett, a native of Scotland, born in 1610, who came to this country in 1629 in the "Massachusetts Bay Company," under Gov. Winthrop. With others he signed a covenant to establish the first church in Boston. Nov. 25, 1636, he was "admitted a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company." In 1637 he was appointed "Keeper of the Prison," which office he long held; was chosen deacon of the church July 21, 1642, being then thirty-two years of age; was "chief military commander in Braintry;" was appointed to "marry and take oaths in civil cases." His life is spoken of as "useful, active, and pious." He died March 5, 1690. One of his eight children was James, born in 1645, — a pious and good man, who died in 1718, leaving seven children. The third of these was Nathan, born Sept. 29, 1677. Nathan married Hannah Veasie, and died in Quincy, Mass., in 1743. He left seven children. James, oldest child of Nathan, was born Nov. 3, 1709; married Abigail Belcher; was a hotel-keeper; and died in 1781, leaving a large family. His fourth child, Samuel, was born in Braintree, Nov. 30, 1741; married Rebecca Hayward of Braintree Dec. 17, 1765, and went at once to Peterborough. His descendants in that town now occupy the spot where he settled. Samuel Brackett had thirteen children in all, as follows: Sarah, Samuel, Betsey, Dorothy, John, James, Josiah, Isaac, Rebecca, William,

Ebenezer, Joseph, and Benjamin. He died March 16, 1826. His wife died July 7, 1832, aged eighty-six.

JAMES BRACKETT, the sixth of these children, was born in Peterborough May 10, 1777. He married Hannah, daughter of Dea. James Carr of Antrim, in the year 1803, and lived several years in Peterborough, doing business as a drover, though by trade a shoemaker. Came here in 1811, and the next year built the house long occupied by Mrs. Sally Sawyer, but recently bought and repaired by his son, James Brackett. He united with the Presbyterian Church in his old age, and his conversion was so remarkable as to be worthy of notice here. He worked at his trade many years, in a little shop nearly opposite to the house; had worked that day early and late; had been very thoughtful all the afternoon; but got through with his work, put out the light, went into the house and sat down. Soon it occurred to him that he had forgotten something, and he went back to the shop. He found it brilliantly lighted, though from no visible source. He sat down on the bench to consider, and the thought at once struck him that this was a call of God. After looking and wondering for near ten minutes, he went into the house and told his wife what had occurred. They agreed that it was either a call to die or to prepare for death. He did not sleep that night, was under great conviction, but came out into religious peace and confidence on the following day. Though a stranger might feel like doubting this, yet it seems well substantiated; and it is certain that as early as practicable he made public his experience, was received into the church, and seemed a peaceful, humble Christian till his death, which occurred March 16, 1861. Mrs. Hannah Brackett died March 21, 1867. Children:—

1. JONATHAN C., [b. July 2, 1804, d. unm. April 23, 1835.]
2. ANN C., [b. Feb. 4, 1806, m. John Woodburn Wallace, May, 1833.]
3. SARAH W., [b. June 6, 1808; m. 1st, James Smith of Antrim, April 19, 1832; 2d, George Merrill of Cambridgeport, Mass.; d. in 1877, aged 69.]
4. BETSEY H., [b. Sept. 6, 1810, m. Thomas D. Twiss Jan. 30, 1834.]
5. HANNAH J., [b. in Antrim, Jan. 1, 1813. The four preceding were born in Peterborough. She m. John McClure March 26, 1840, and lives in Revere, Mass.]
6. JAMES, [b. June 27, 1815; m. Margaret D. Balch of Nashua; was overseer in Nashua mills, where he lived more than twenty years, but came back to Antrim in 1858. Children: *Clarence A.*, (b. March 2, 1840, m. Juliette Oliver, and lives in Chelsea.) *Charles P.*, (b. June 9, 1842.)

- Estelle O.*, (b. Jan. 26, 1851, m. Fred L. Nay June 9, 1874.)]
7. SILAS, [b. Oct. 27, 1817, m. Sophia H. Peacock June 20, 1844, and lives in Nashua.]
 8. CLARINDA H., [b. March 20, 1820, m. John Little Dec. 1, 1842, and lives in Cambridgeport, Mass.]
 9. MARY A., [b. July 5, 1822, m. Luther Campbell Jan. 30, 1843.]
 10. HENRY P., [b. July 30, 1827; m. 1st, Sarah Jane Harris of Canaan, July, 1847, who died, leaving one child, Emma Jane, b. July 10, 1851. She followed her mother at the age of thirteen years. He m. 2d, Helen Wadleigh of Oldtown, Me., July 24, 1856, and they have one child, William W., b. Nov. 7, 1862, in Watertown, Mass. He lived on the Jonathan Carr farm (Luther Campbell's) several years, then moved to Cambridgeport, Mass.]

BRADFORD.

JAMES W. BRADFORD was son of Moses E. and Sarah (Holmes) Bradford. He lived in the Dr. Christie house, and was in trade in the Putney store. Was for a time partner of Charles McKeen, then traded awhile in Bennington, then returned here as clerk for McKeen. He married Fannie B. Dane, daughter of John Dane of Francestown, Nov. 27, 1849, and died July 21, 1858, aged thirty-three. No children.

BREED.

THOMAS KNOWLES BREED, a native of Sudbury, Mass., came here from Nelson, succeeding John Gilmore in the fulling and carding mill in South Village. This was as early as 1803, as he buried a child on the hill that year. He was son of Dr. Thomas G. Breed, who had been a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and after the war settled in Nelson in the practice of medicine. The son went with his father as a servant, saw many dangers, and was a witness of many historic characters and scenes. He saw the endurances of our fathers in the cause of liberty. Remembered at one time paying ten dollars for a piece of pie! He married Polly Keyes of Chelmsford, Mass., in 1791. When he came here he bought, and for a long time occupied, a house then standing where the south school-house in the village was afterwards built. Mr. Breed found a small mill where Luke Hill's blacksmith-shop stands, — "a little, old fulling-mill," it is said; but in 1814 he pulled this down and put up a large shop in which he carried on a large business for years in the line of carding and manufacturing woolen cloth. The clothing-mill was burned March 31, 1850. Mr. Breed died in 1846, aged eighty-six, and his widow died in 1869, aged ninety-nine. Children of Thomas K. and Polly (Keyes) Breed: —

1. POLLY, [d. in 1808.]
2. THOMAS K., [b. in 1794; m. Persis Haselton of Manchester; lived with his father some years; then went to Lowell; took jobs building railroads, and was engaged upon a large contract of this kind in the West, when he was suddenly brought down with a fever, and died in Danville, Ill., Sept. 30, 1838. His widow survives, and lives in South Village alone, her only child having followed his father to the grave at the age of 14.]
3. HENRY K., [b. in 1796, m. Barbara A. Favor Feb. 6, 1821, moved to Lowell, d. May 14, 1863.]
4. THADDEUS B., [d. in 1816, aged 18.]
5. JEREMIAH, [called "Capt. Breed"; b. 1801; m. June 15, 1830, Achsah Moore, a girl brought up by Dea. Weston at the Branch; moved to Sharon, thence to Danville, Ill., and d. there in 1839, leaving three children: —
James C., (b. in Antrim; m. in Warner; lost life by the war; lived in Contoocookville.)
Mary Frances, (b. in Antrim, d. young.)
Harrison K., (b. in the West, m. Mary A. Tolman of Northfield, Mass., and lives in Fitchburg, Mass.)]
6. LUCY L., [b. in 1804; m. Jesse Richardson of Bedford Dec. 25, 1828; moved to Lowell, and died there.]
7. ROXANNA, [b. in 1806, m. Otis Smith.]
8. JAMES C., [b. Oct. 12, 1810; m. Elizabeth Brown of Fitchburg, Mass.; built the house now occupied by Dr. Christie; run the mills of his father several years in company with Ezra Hyde, to whom he sold out in 1847. He d. in Marlborough, September, 1878. Left two children: Mary, unm., and Addie, who m. a Mr. Estey of Marlborough.]
9. MARY, [b. Nov. 30, 1812; m. Isaac Barrett July 19, 1845; now lives in Lowell.]
10. THADDEUS B., [b. in 1816, d. in infancy.]

BROOKS.

JOSEPH S. BROOKS, born in Maine 1816, son of William and Rebecca Brooks, came here to work in the shop of I. B. Pratt, married Jane Brown of Boston, and lived in the house where Mary Clark now lives. There his wife died, leaving one child, Jane E., now of Manchester. August 10, 1851, Mr. Brooks married Betsey V. Whitcomb of Waldo, Me. Built Brooks house in Clinton 1854, the frame being that

of the Buckminster shoe-shop once standing at the Center. Mr. Brooks went into the army, was discharged, and died on his way home, September, 1863. Experienced religion in the army, so it was said of him: "He lost life, but gained heaven." Children by second wife were:—

1. JOSIE E., [b. May 22, 1852, m. G. G. Cilley of Lawrence, Mass., in 1875.]
2. FRANK M., [b. Aug. 28, 1854.]
3. JOSEPH W., [b. Dec. 25, 1855.]
4. CARRIE B., [b. May 25, 1859.]
5. MARY E., [b. Sept. 5, 1860.]
6. SARAH R., [b. Feb. 18, 1862.]

LEVI H. BROOKS, son of Dickerson and Hannah (Kemp) Brooks, born in Ashburnham, Mass., in 1831, married Harriet S. Karr of Lyndeborough in 1867, came here in 1869, and bought the first house out of South Village on the Clinton road. This he has enlarged and improved, built a barn, and greatly bettered the premises. This house was built by Dan Dunlap. Mr. Brooks is a stone-cutter by trade, and has laid the foundations of most buildings recently erected in Antrim. Has one adopted son, George A.

CHARLES S. BROOKS, brother of Levi, was born in Ashburnham, Mass., Feb. 25, 1833; came here in 1855 to work in the Clinton bedstead-shops; went to California in 1857, was there nearly five years, mining most of the time, and was considered very successful; married, Dec. 25, 1862, Lizzie B. Paige of Webster, and moved at once to this town. The next spring, in connection with John W. Foster, he bought what is now the Dodge shop in Clinton, but they soon exchanged with the Dodge brothers, taking the large shop below known as the Johnson chair-factory. Mr. Foster died in the spring of 1868, and Mr. Brooks carried on the business till 1873, when he sold out to Tristram B. Paige. Probably as a business man Mr. Brooks had no superior in Antrim. He was energetic, cool, sharp, popular, and *honest*. Moved to Francestown in 1876; has one child, Charles Willis, born Dec. 2, 1867.

BROWN.

JOHN BROWN, son of John Brown who came over and settled in Londonderry, but soon after settled in Francestown, came here in 1788 onto the John Nichols place (N. C. Ferry's), and died there in 1808. His wife was Mary McConihe of Merrimack. Children:—

1. THOMAS, [m. Belinda Holmes of Francestown; was a soldier in the Revolutionary army; was very fond of telling how the "boys" were compelled by hunger to steal the Dutchman's sheep when stationed on the Hudson river. He didn't state whether fun and mischief contributed any to this stern necessity. Mr. Brown was stationed at West

Point during Arnold's treachery ; was near by when Maj. Andre was executed, but was too noble-hearted to witness the scene. On coming to Antrim he settled the place adjacent to the Blanchard or Whiteley farm on the east, and d. there Nov. 2, 1847, aged 85. All his children d. young except Lucy, who m. her cousin Thomas Brown Feb. 5, 1829, inherited the homestead, moved thence to Hancock in 1866, and d. there in 1875.]

JOHN, [m. Marena Austin; had one son born in Antrim in September, 1794, Samuel, who m. Louisa Ayer, and is living very aged in Montpelier, Ind. After the birth of Samuel, the family removed in 1800 to Rochester, Vt., and had a numerous household, of whom one son, Thomas, m. Lucy Brown as above, lived near forty years on the place settled by the first Thomas Brown, and moved to Hancock in 1866. Thomas and Lucy Brown had children : Levi H., b. in 1833 ; Olivia B., b. in 1836, m. Charles F. Bond Feb. 19, 1857 ; and Francis C., who m. Mary J. Abbott of Lyndeborough. John Brown d. in 1838 in Goshen, Vt., aged 73.]

MARY, [m. James Hewey, moved to Springfield, Vt., and d. there in 1850, aged 88.]

BETSEY, [m. Nathan Austin, Jr., moved to Rochester, Vt., and d. there in 1808.]

JENNIE, [d. unm., aged 80.]

MARGARET, [b. in 1772, m. Dea. John Bell, d. in 1860.]

FRANCIS, [b. Feb. 9, 1774 ; m. Mary McMillen ; lived many years on Whiteley place ; moved in 1818 to Hubbardton, Vt. ; thence to Goshen, Vt., where he lived about a dozen years. In 1831 he moved to Perrysburg, N. Y., where he d. in 1861. His wife d. in December, 1853. The children, all b. in Antrim, were as follows : —

John, (b. April 27, 1801, m. Mercy Mason, and lives in Fond du Lac, Wis.)

Margaret, (b. May 14, 1803, m. William Alden, and d. in Leicester, Vt., 1853.)

Mary, (b. Nov. 8, 1805, m. her cousin Francis Brown of Goshen, Vt.)

Nancy, (b. Nov. 8, 1807, m. Eli Knapp of Perrysburg, N. Y.)

Andrew, (b. Dec. 2, 1810, m. Catherine N. Noyes, and lives in Jamestown, N. Y.)

Betsey, (b. March 21, 1813, m. Dan Bryant, d. June 2, 1845.)
Harriet, (b. March 11, 1816, became 2d wife of William Alden
 of Leicester, Vt.)]

WILLIAM BROWN, no doubt son of Samuel and Susannah Brown, which Samuel bore the name "Doctor," lived in Bradford, Mass., 1734, and died in Chester, 1794, came here from Chester in 1786, and settled the Dea. Woods farm. His house stood on the opposite side of the road from the present house. Was selectman in 1791. His first wife, Anna —, died of spotted fever Feb. 25, 1812. His second wife was Mrs. Sally Hooker of Danvers, Mass. He died in 1830, aged eighty-four. Children :—

1. SAMUEL, [b. in Chester, July 28, 1782; m. Betsey Atwood; lived on homestead; afterwards several years east of Campbell's pond. The house there never had a public road to it, and has been gone for a long period. Samuel Brown d. in 1853. Children :—
Susannah, (b. Jan. 4, 1806, d. 1823.)
Lucinda, (b. in 1807; m. 1st, John McClintock in 1827; 2d, Jerome Strickland in 1837; 3d, Amasa Fairbanks, and now lives in Washington.)
Amanda, (b. in 1808, m. Jotham Moore in 1829, d. Feb. 17, 1857.)
Daniel N., (b. in 1810, m. Jane Morrison in 1836, and lives in Drewsville.)
William, (b. in 1812, m. Mary Atwood in 1834, d. in Hillsborough Lower Village Oct. 23, 1859.)
Eliza A., (b. in 1815, was 2d wife of Jotham Moore, and d. Oct. 21, 1860.)
Samuel, Jr., (d. in infancy.)
Almira, (b. in 1819, m. Rev. Amon S. Tenney in 1840, and d. in Hillsborough Nov. 17, 1860.)
Samuel, Jr., 2d., (d. in infancy.)
John S., (b. in 1823, m. Maria Strickland in 1849, and lives in Hillsborough.)
Stephen A., (b. Jan. 8, 1826; m. 1st, Hannah Strickland in 1850; 2d, Mrs. Louisa F. (Winship) Hall Oct. 9, 1876; has been extensively engaged in the tannery business at Hillsborough Lower Village for many years.)
Harriet, (d. in infancy.)
Orren C., (b. Sept. 3, 1830, m. Rebecca A. Temple, and lives in Enfield.)]

2. JOHN, [all that is known of him is that he m. and d. in Salem, Mass.]
3. POLLY, [b. June 16, 1785, m. Andrew Taylor. son of Dea. John Taylor, Oct. 11, 1815, and d. May 28, 1828.]
4. WILLIAM. Jr., [went to Salem, Mass., in early life, m. and d. there.]
5. JAMES, [b. in Antrim Sept. 22, 1788, m. Lydia Flint in 1816, and had a son, James, b. here March 27, 1817. He seems to have moved soon after to Wales, N. Y. He d. about 1835.]
6. BETSEY, [b. Nov. 25, 1792; m. 1st, Samuel Dunlap, April 19, 1814; 2d, Ammi Buck, Nov. 12, 1822.]
7. DANIEL, [b. May 6, 1796; m. Nancy Appleton of Deering; built the Dea. Woods house, but moved to Hillsborough in 1833.]
8. LUCY ANNA, [daughter of 2d wife, b. April 30, 1816.]

WILLIAM BROWN, brother of the first John Brown of Antrim, named above, came here from Deering several years later than John, and lived in a house in the deep valley at the foot of Coolidge hill on the west. He seems to have been the first on that spot, and lived there till 1802, when he moved to Rochester, Vt. William Brown married Mary Lampson, had twelve children, and died in Hancock, Vt., June 10, 1828, aged sixty-seven. His wife died July, 1861, aged one hundred and two years and six months. The record in their family Bible runs back one hundred and twenty-two years. Children, of whom we can learn little more than their names, were:—

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. JOSEPH. | 7. SARAH. |
| 2. SAMUEL. | 8. HANNAH. |
| 3. DAVID. | 9. BETSEY. |
| 4. WILLIAM | 10. POLLY. |
| 5. JOHN. | 11. NANCY. |
| 6. DANIEL. | 12. MEHITABLE. |

ISAAC BROWN, son of Stephen and Eunice (Proctor) Brown of Sudbury, Mass., was born in Mason in 1794. Isaac married Sarah Flagg, came here in the fall of 1819 and located at the end of the road in what is known as "The City," moved to Temple in 1849, and is now living there in vigorous old age. His oldest child was born in Temple. The others were born in this town:—

1. HARRIET, [b. June 20, 1819, m. Rev. Joseph B. Hill Aug. 26, 1845. Mr. Hill was graduated at Harvard College in 1821. His father, Rev. Ebenezer Hill, was pastor of the Congrega-

tional Church in Mason sixty-four years, and d. in 1854, aged 89. Rev. Joseph Hill was some years a teacher, studied law, and was admitted to the bar; afterwards became a Christian, abandoned the law, was ordained to preach, and in August, 1840, became colleague with his aged father in the pastorate at Mason. In 1847 he went to Colebrook and was pastor there ten years, then at West Stewartstown five years, for two of which he was also school commissioner for Coos county, then moving his family to Temple he went at once to the army in the service of the Christian commission. Was accidentally killed by the cars as he was trying to jump onto a moving train at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 16, 1864.]

2. MARY ANN, [b. Oct. 27, 1822, m. James H. Walton in 1852, and lives in Temple. George B., a twin brother, d. in infancy.]
4. ISAAC P., [b. Dec. 12, 1825, and died in infancy.]
5. ADNA, [b. Dec. 11, 1826, m. Mary Newton Sept. 10, 1850, lives in Springfield, Vt., and is a manufacturer of woolen-machinery.]
6. ADDISON, [twin brother of Adna; carpenter by trade; m. Kate Hale of New York city; after a time moved to Macon, Mo., but returned to Temple in poor health and d. there in 1870.]
7. NATHAN A., [b. in 1833; m. Sarah Brown, his cousin, Sept. 19, 1857, and is now a farmer in Temple.]
8. SARAH A., [twin sister of Nathan, m. Charles A. Bales in 1874, and lives in Wilton.]

ARTEMAS BROWN, brother of Isaac, born in Sudbury, Mass., in 1802, came here from Temple in 1823 to work at cooper's trade, onto the James Nesmith place west of the pond. Afterwards bought the Ebenezer Goodhue place (settled by Wiley), but in the course of a few years settled on the Puffer place, where he spent more than half his life. Was found dead in his yard May 31, 1875. Mr. Brown acquired a large property, was the most extensive land-owner in Antrim, hospitable, popular, eccentric, full of jokes, hard-working, old-fashioned in tastes and habits, and HONEST. He once offered the writer all the berries he might ever want, but added: "I don't want you to come berrying on the Sabbath day!" Mr. Brown married, first, Rhoda Robinson Oct. 30, 1827, who died in 1843; second, Almira Goodhue of Hancock in 1844. Children:—

1. SARAH, [child of 1st wife, b. in 1836, m. Nathan A. Brown Sept. 19, 1857.]

2. **GEORGE**, [child of 2d wife ; b. in 1846 ; m. Sophia L. Barney of Hancock ; inherits the land estate of his father ; lived some years on Isaac Brown place, but moved the house of his father onto the stand of the Dea. Fletcher house, and with enlargements and valuable improvements now occupies the same. His excellent wife d. Sept. 29, 1877, leaving two children, one Charles Artemas, b. in 1873, the other a new-born babe. The new road cut across the meadow direct from Clinton to his new house, was used almost for the first time at the funeral of his wife.]
3. **ALVIN**, [b. in 1849 ; m. Josie M. Dustin Aug. 29, 1872 ; lived in Nashua some years, but returned and built on the Isaac Brown place.]

BRYANT:

ELIAS P. BRYANT, son of Elias and Elizabeth (Ingalls) Bryant, born in Stoneham, Mass., July 17, 1806, married Susannah B. Wilson of Francestown, came here and bought the Dea. Barachias Holt farm, April, 1834. The house stood a few rods south of Capt. James Wilson's, and very near the East brick church. Mr. B. moved back to Francestown in 1836, where he now resides. Children:—

1. **SUSAN M.**, [b. in Antrim Nov. 22, 1835, d. aged 30.]
2. **MARY J.**, [now Mrs. Benj. R. Rowe, of Stoneham, Mass.]
3. **ELIAS A.**, [b. in Washington in 1840, m. Leander E. French of Reed's Ferry ; lives in Francestown.]
4. **SARAH A.**, [b. in 1844.]
5. **CHARLES P.**, [b. in Francestown in 1849.]
6. **SAMUEL E.**, [b. in 1851.]
7. **JOSEPH W.**, [b. Nov. 11, 1854.]
8. **JESSE E.**, [d. aged 6.]

SAMUEL I. BRYANT, brother of above, born Aug. 27, 1808, married Hannah F. Butterfield of Francestown in 1828 ; came here in April, 1834, and opened a store in part of his brother's house (Barachias Holt place), where he continued in trade about three years, then moved to Francestown, thence to Stoneham, Mass., where he now resides. Children:—

1. **ELIZABETH**, [b. in Stoneham, Mass., Sept. 7, 1829, d. aged 14.]
2. **SARAH F.**, [b. in Francestown in 1832 ; now Mrs. C. S. Nash, Stoneham, Mass.]
3. **HANNAH M.**, [b. in Antrim Feb. 17, 1835, d. aged 20.]
4. **SAMUEL I., JR.**, [b. in Francestown in 1839, m. Mary J. Duncklee ; lives in Stoneham, Mass.]

ELIHU BRYANT, known in Antrim as John E. Bryant, also brother of above, was manufacturer of shoes, and was also in company with Samuel I. in trade at East Antrim. Married Mary Steele May 1, 1838. Soon after, he moved to Stoneham, Mass., thence to Geneseo, Ill. Was an able and excellent man, and was deacon in the Congregational Church. He closed his business on account of failing health, and moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., but continued to decline, and died there Feb. 18, 1869, aged fifty-six. Only one child survives him, Robert A. Bryant, born March 19, 1842; married Emma North of Meriden, Conn., in 1868, and is now of Wenonah, N. J.

BRYER.

JOHN A. BRYER, son of Jonathan K. and Maria (Annis) Bryer of Groton, was born in Gilford, Sept. 1, 1846. He married Deemie E. Bailey of Rumney, June 13, 1869, and came to Antrim in 1870, buying the house and shop formerly owned by Dimond Twiss, in Clinton Village, where he carries on the blacksmith business. Mr. Bryer served in the army, being a volunteer in the Fourth N. H. Regiment. He passed through nine battles uninjured, but was slightly wounded by a sharpshooter's bullet while in camp before Petersburg.

D. PARKER BRYER, brother of John A., was born in Groton, Dec. 29, 1850. He came to Antrim in the fall of 1870; married Mary F. Sawyer, daughter of Edmond Sawyer, June 20, 1872, and succeeded Mr. Sawyer as blacksmith at North Branch. Their children are : —

1. MYRTA MAY, [b. Dec. 5, 1874.]
2. WALTER A., [b. Oct. 20, 1877.]

BUCK.

STICKNEY BUCK, son of Simeon and Mary (Goss) Buck, was born in Windsor, in 1803; married Maria Wood, and came here in 1838; lived on the George McIlvaine place and other places in town, but left Antrim in 1849. He is said to have moved thirty-three times; now lives in Eyota, Minn. Children: —

1. EMILY M., [b. Feb. 19, 1830, d. unm. in 1852.]
2. WILLIS S., [b. May 31, 1831, m. Alzora C. Richardson, and lives in Rochester, Minn.]
3. FRANK A., [b. Aug. 27, 1833, m. Nellie M. Bolin, and d. in Eyota in 1869.]
4. ELMINA S., [b. Oct. 11, 1835, m. O. B. Cutler, and d. in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1872.]
5. ELVINA M., [twin sister of Elmina S., m. George M. House, and lives in Minneapolis.]
6. CLARK S., [b. May 16, 1837; is a mechanic; m. Almie I. Clark of Hancock, and lives in Minneapolis.]

7. DAVID W., [b. March 5, 1839, m. Emma L. Farmer, and lives in Eyota.]
8. GEORGE G., [b. Feb. 16, 1841, m. Addie A. Glidden, and lives in Eyota.]
9. ALBERT C., [b. June 12, 1843, lives unm. in White City, Kan.]

BUCKMINSTER.

BENJAMIN M. BUCKMINSTER, son of Solomon and Hannah (Rice) Buckminster, came here from Marlborough in 1834, and bought the place now owned by Capt. Leander Smith. He was a shoemaker by trade. His first wife, Hannah Hardy of Nelson, to whom he was married in 1819, died in 1848, and was the mother of all his children. For his second wife he married Mrs. Lucy (Rice) Osgood in 1854. He moved to Peterborough in 1860, and died there in 1873, at the age of eighty-one years. His children that lived to maturity were:—

1. SOLOMON R., [b. in 1820, m. Betsey K. Boutelle of Hancock in 1844. He lived in the house now owned by Rev. W. R. Cochrane, and was leader of the Center choir (Presbyterian Church) several years. In 1854 he moved to Reading, Mass., from thence to Bear Valley, Minn., in 1858, where he died in 1861, leaving but one child:—
Charles E., (b. in 1845, m. Emma J. Ambler in 1866, and now lives in Chester, Minn.)
Joseph, (b. May 2, 1853, d. at the age of four months, and was buried in the cemetery at Antrim Center.)]
2. HANNAH M., [b. in 1821, d. at the age of 20 years.]
3. ELISABETH H., [b. in 1825, m. Baker Pratt, and d. Sept. 13, 1860.]
4. SARAH L., [b. in 1827, m. Charles Boutelle of Hancock in 1850, who then came to Antrim, from whence he moved to Bear Valley, Minn.]
5. HARRIET W., [b. in 1837, m. Dr. Geo. S. Nelson of Boston, and resides in that city.]

BENNETT S. BUCKMINSTER, son of Peter D. and Abigail (White) Buckminster, was born in Roxbury, Sept. 4, 1824, came to Antrim in 1850 as a clerk in Woodbury's store, married Nancy J. McKean in 1857, who died in 1866. In 1869 he married Mrs. Fannie B. Bradford (daughter of John Dane of Francestown), and now lives at South Village. Was many years clerk at Woodbury's store, and is now partner in the same.

BULLARD.

CALVIN BULLARD was born July 28, 1813. His father, Benjamin, was son of Benjamin of Oakham, Mass., married Ruth W. Woodace, and settled in Society Land, now Bennington, where now George Colby lives.

Calvin came here in 1849, occupied the Gibson house, South Village, which he still owns, and moved to Peterborough in November, 1870. He married, first, Mary Jane Dunlap, Nov. 27, 1834; second, Mrs. Jane (Morrison) Dresser, Nov. 6, 1852; third, Mrs. Laura E. Wilson, June 16, 1870.

Calvin Bullard's only child, Mary Frank, was born March 5, 1836, and married Eben Woods of Bennington in 1855. I have learned since this writing, that Benjamin Bullard of Oakham was the son of Capt. Silas, who was the son of Capt. Jonathan, both men of high character and ability. The family was first known in Weston Mass. Edward Everett, on his mother's side, was of this stock.

ADIN B. BULLARD, son of Benjamin and Rosanna (Wilkins) Bullard, and grandson of Benjamin who married Ruth Woodace, was born in Bennington in 1845, and married Augusta Slie of Truro, Mass. He came to South Antrim in 1874. His children are :—

1. AUGUSTA, [b. in 1868.]
2. JOHN I., [b. in 1873.]

JOHN L. BULLARD, brother of Adin, was brought up by Dea. James Boyd, and married Ruth H. Hackett Feb. 28, 1878.

BURNHAM.

Walter Le Ventre went to England as a friend and follower of William of Normandy in 1066. In 1080, when England was surveyed and divided, this Walter was made a lord, and granted the Saxon village of Burnham in Norfolk county, taking the name of Walter de Burnham. This property remained in the family and name until about 1700. Many of the records and dates are lost, but the descendants have been traced thus : The first generation of which we have any positive knowledge commences with, —

ROBERT BURNHAM, born in Norwich, Norfolk county, Eng., in 1581. In 1608 he married Mary Andrews, and had seven children, three of whom came to America : Dea. John of Essex, Mass., Robert of Dover, and Thomas, mentioned below. Benjamin, the youngest son, born in 1621, went to the East Indies where he amassed a large fortune, purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land, now in the heart of London, which he willed to the three brothers in America. This property is now valued at seventy millions and has never been distributed. Of the second generation, —

Thomas Burnham, son of Robert and Mary (Andrews) Burnham, was born in England in 1623, and came to America in 1635, with his brothers John and Robert, in ship "Angel Gabriel," which was wrecked on the

coast of Maine. He settled in Chebacco, now Essex, Mass., and was out in the Pequot expedition. In 1645 he married Mary Tuttle, was selectman in 1647, and deputy to general court from 1683 to 1685 inclusive. He had twelve children, and died in 1694. Of the third generation, —

John Burnham, son of Thomas and Mary (Tuttle) Burnham, was born in 1648, and settled on part of his father's estate. He married Elizabeth Wells, had nine children, and died in 1704. Of the fourth generation, —

Thomas Burnham, son of John and Elizabeth (Wells) Burnham, was born in 1673, and settled on his father's land, which is still in possession of his descendants in Essex, Mass. He had six children, and died in 1748. Of the fifth generation, —

Stephen Burnham, son of Thomas, mentioned above, married Mary Andrews, and settled in Gloucester, Mass. The date of his death is unknown. He had thirteen children, one son, Nathaniel, being the father of Dea. Epps and Dr. Israel Burnham of this town. Another son of the sixth generation, —

Joshua Burnham, son of Stephen and Mary (Andrews) Burnham, was born in Gloucester, Mass., in 1754. He had ten children, none of whom are living. One of them was the late Abel Burnham of Mont Vernon. Another of the seventh generation is identified with Antrim, coming here some years later than his cousins, Dea. Epps and Dr. Israel Burnham, as will be seen by the following record : —

THOMAS BURNHAM, son of Joshua, was born in Milford in 1783, married Rachel Conant in 1807, and came to Antrim in 1821, occupying the Madison Tuttle farm until 1837, when he moved to Hillsborough, where he died in 1856. His wife died in Nashua in 1871, at the age of eighty-seven. Their children are : —

1. ALBERT G., [b. in 1808. He learned the tanner's trade with Dea. Little ; m. Fannie Simonds, and now lives at Hillsborough Upper Village.]
2. SELINA D., [b. in 1810, and m. Phinehas Reed of Litchfield.]
3. DR. ABEL C., [b. in 1812 ; m. Caroline Dascomb, and has been for many years a trusted and successful physician at Hillsborough Bridge.]
4. ORNA B., [b. in 1814, and lived with Hon. Jacob Tuttle for many years. He m. Melinda Gould of Lyndeborough, and lived awhile on the Dr. Cleaves place, then on the James Boutwell place, and is now living in Acworth. He had one child : —

Henry F., (b. in Antrim, m. Jennie A. Kennedy, and lives in Acworth.)]

5. HENRIETTA B., [b. in 1816, m. Bradley Hall of Chesterfield, and d. in 1872.]

6. G. ERICKSON, [b. in 1819 ; m. 1st, Abby Baldwin of Hillsborough ; 2d, Martha J. McClintock of Hillsborough, and now resides in that town on Bible Hill.]
7. E. HATCH, [b. in this town in 1823 ; m. Maria Keyes of Washington ; was for many years a noted stage-driver, and now lives at Hillsborough Bridge.]
8. ORAMUS W., [b. in Antrim in 1827, and m. Ellen M. Hartshorn of Amherst.]

Of the seventh generation, the first identified with this town is :—

EPPS BURNHAM, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Burnham) Burnham, who both came from Essex, Mass., was born in Greenfield Aug. 17, 1781, married Sarah Cavender of Greenfield in 1806, and came to Antrim the same year. He bought and moved onto the Dea. Aiken farm in South Village, now owned by Mr. Whittum. In 1816 he was chosen elder in the Presbyterian Church, being elected before his union with the church, though no doubt in expectation of it. He served in this capacity until his removal to Concord in 1838, when he was immediately elected to the same office in the South Congregational Church in that city, which place he retained until his death in 1847. He was a good man, a valuable citizen and church-member. A contemporary says of him : "Dea. Burnham was a strong and efficient man." The children are :—

1. CHARLES C., [b. Sept. 23, 1807, and d. July 10, 1813.]
2. FRANKLIN W., [b. July 2, 1810, and m. Mary Keysar of Canterbury in 1833, who d. in 1839. In 1840 he m. Fidelia Cross of Northfield, and now resides in Concord. He has one daughter married and living with her parents.]
3. SARAH A., [b. March 28, 1812. In 1836 she m. James Peverly of Canterbury, who was for many years a prominent merchant in Concord, where his wife now lives. In 1873 he went to Europe with their only child, Helen Peverly, and d. in Edinburgh, Scotland, the same year. At that time the daughter became acquainted with Peter Carr of Liverpool, England, whom she afterwards m., and now resides in Liverpool, having two children.]
4. CHARLES C., [b. Feb. 26, 1815, m. Elizabeth Ham of Canterbury, and now resides in Hopkinton, where he holds the office of deacon in the Congregational Church. He has four children living, one of whom, Frederick Burnham, is a physician in Orford.]
5. EPPS, [b. Aug. 15, 1817, and d. at the age of twenty years.]
6. NATHANIEL, [b. Nov. 12, 1819, m. Harriet Youngman of Wilmot, and now resides in Dorchester.]

7. **MARY E.**, [b. Jan. 15, 1823, and d. at the age of three years.]
8. **EMILY JANE**, [b. Sept. 25, 1824, m. Walter Abbott of Lowell, Mass., in 1849, and resided in Concord, where Mr. Abbott was a prominent citizen. He d. in that city in 1868, and his widow now resides with her nephew, Dr. Fred Burnham, in Orford.]

DR. ISRAEL BURNHAM, brother of Dea. Epps Burnham, studied medicine at Hartford, Conn., and came to this town about the first of 1817, as the successor of Dr. Adams. He moved into the Dea. Aiken house, then just vacated, and planted with his own hand in 1817 the noted poplar-tree now standing at the door. Dec. 11, 1817, he m. Fanny Baldwin, and in 1820 bought the place and built where Elijah Kimball now lives. He was a valuable citizen and highly esteemed, continuing the practice of medicine until 1848, when he gave up to Dr. Hubbard, and died the following year, July 9, 1849, at the age of fifty-seven. At his death he left a small fund to the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member. He had three children : —

1. **FANNY W.**, [b. June 2, 1819, m. Dr. M. W. Atwood Oct. 10, 1843, and settled at New Hudson, N. Y., where he d. after some years, and she came back to her father's and d. Feb. 22, 1849.]
2. **ISRAEL S.**, [b. June 21, 1824, m. Harriet Leggett of Canada, went to Norwalk, Conn., and d. there in 1865.]
3. **GEORGE W. N.**, [b. May 30, 1828, m. Elizabeth Coburn of Deering Oct. 9, 1849, and d. at his father's homestead May 29, 1864, leaving children : —
George F., (b. Aug. 14, 1850, m. Florence A. Brooks of Acton Aug. 21, 1873, and now lives in Revere, Mass.)
Mary P., (b. July 7, 1852, m. William H. Derby of Revere, Mass., Nov. 17, 1874, and they now reside in that place.)
Fred I., (b. Aug. 5, 1857.)
Arthur M., (b. Feb. 19, 1860.)
John M., (b. Aug. 17, 1862, and now lives in Deering.)]

BURNS.

JOHN BURNS came here from New Boston in 1774, and began the second place west of Reed Carr's on the old road. His only neighbors were on the William Stacey place and at the Branch. Maurice Lynch on the former place was in sight, but there was no road to either of them, nor even a path. He stayed here one year, then sold to his brother Robert, and returned to New Boston. These brothers, John and Robert, seem to have been sons of John Burns of New Boston. This first John was among the early settlers of that town, and signed the

call to Rev. Solomon Moor in that town Aug. 25, 1767. He settled in the south part, and built a saw-mill near the foot of Joe English Hill, afterwards known in that vicinity as the Orne mills. The writer remembers the old mill when it was falling to pieces in age and neglect, as it was near his birthplace. In his riper years John Burns, Sen., moved to Francestown and died there quite aged, but no stone marks his grave, and no record can be found.

There was a John Burns in Bedford at the same time that John, Sen., resided in New Boston. These Johns were probably cousins, and their sons married sisters in New Boston. John of Bedford once went to Pennacook (Concord) for corn for his family, and on return was fired upon by the Indians in ambush at Suncook. He escaped by running, but seven bullet-holes in his shirt gave evidence of his danger !

MAJ. JOHN BURNS of Antrim was born in New Boston, Aug. 17, 1755, and died in Whitefield May 6, 1852. His wife, Mrs. Sarah (Smith) McMarston, daughter of Dea. John Smith of New Boston, was born Dec. 26, 1752, and died June 4, 1826. Maj. Burns was out in the Revolutionary army, was in the battle of Bunker Hill, was also out in the war of 1812, and his military record was highly creditable. In 1843 he visited Boston and went out to Bunker Hill, where sixty-eight years before he had marched in the ranks and faced the foe in deadly conflict. At the age of ninety he visited the White Mountains,—walked four miles to the top of Mt. Washington, and returned the same day. He represented New Boston in the legislature, lived on the Luther Colburn farm in that town, was an energetic and live man, and held in the highest esteem. He and his family moved from New Boston in the spring of 1802. Leaving his wife in Lisbon, he and his boys pressed on to Whitefield, and made their clearing and put up their log house. The next spring (1803) they all moved there, making the first settlement in that now flourishing town. Maj. Burns was a cool, fearless man, loving adventure to the last. It is related of him here that he and Moses Steele of Hillsborough went hunting up North Branch river, then an absolute wilderness, Steele on the north bank, Burns on the south. Far up the stream Steele found himself pursued by a bear, and he fled across the stream towards Burns. Bruin entered the water after him. Steele turned to fire on him, but in the motion dropped his flint into the water. He then cried to Burns to climb a tree ! But the latter coolly answered that he guessed he could take care of himself, and fired and brought the bear down ! It was a dangerous fellow, and had almost reached Steele. In 1843, at the age of eighty-eight, Maj. Burns represented Whitefield in the legislature, and was treated with great deference as the father of the House. In 1848 he made his last visit to Antrim and New Boston, making the journey of nearly one hundred and fifty miles in a wagon alone, being ninety-three years old ! Though none of his children were born here, yet we have thought best to give them :—

1. DAVID, [b. in New Boston July 31, 1782 ; m. Susannah Knights of Bethlehem ; inherited the homestead of his

father; d. April 30, 1864. His son, John Burns, Esq., now occupies the original settlement in Whitefield. David was several times in the New Hampshire legislature.]

- 1. WILLIAM, [b. May 18, 1784, and d. in infancy.]
- 2. HANNAH, [b. in 1786, m. Enoch Kenney of Whitefield, and d. there in 1815.]
- 3. POLLY, [b. in 1788, m. Calvin White, and d. in 1813.]
- 4. SALLY, [b. June 28, 1790, m. Asa King, and d. in 1876.]
- 5. JANE, [b. March 4, 1793, m. James Burns, and d. April 10, 1876.]

ROBERT BURNS, brother of John, came here in 1775, having bought his brother's farm, on which he lived till 1829, — fifty-four years, — when he died at the age of eighty-nine. He married Janet McNiel of New Boston, from which town he came. It is related of him that he once lost his cows in the woods, hunted for them till dark, got lost himself, and when he began to hear the bears growl near at hand he crept into a hollow log for safety, and, defending the entrance, lay there till morning. His anxious wife sat up all night for him, and felt disposed to know his whereabouts on that particular occasion, but all she could ever get out of him was, in broad Scotch, "Haala laag ! Haala laag !" The children of Robert were : —

- 1. WILLIAM T., [b. March 26, 1780; went below and m. and had several children, but returned to Antrim, and was on the town farm some years before his death.]
- 2. RACHEL, [m. Joseph Simonds Sept. 3, 1812, and d. in Wilton in 1868.]
- 3. ROBERT, [b. in 1783; m. Mary Simonds Sept. 1, 1812; lived with his father till 1818, when he bought, cleared, and built where B. F. McIlvaine now lives. The same year, or a little later, he began what was long known as the Burns mill, where he sawed lumber for many years. On this place he d. Sept. 5, 1849, aged 66. His wife d. in 1861, aged 71. Children : —

Lucy, (d. Sept. 5, 1833, aged 19.)

John, (d. Aug. 16, 1841, aged 26.)

Luke, (b. Feb. 22, 1815, m. Lina Hill, and now resides in Hudson.)

Sabrina, (b. Nov. 18, 1817; m. B. F. McIlvaine March 20, 1845; received the homestead, but d. Jan. 19, 1860.)

Mary J., (b. May 24, 1820, and m. William P. Little Nov. 12, 1844.)

Esther, (d. July 21, 1842, aged 20.)

Eliza J., (b. May 9, 1826, m. Thomas Burt, and now resides at Hillsborough Bridge.)]

BUSWELL.

DANIEL BUSWELL came here from Bradford, Mass., in 1791, having been previously married to Ede Bodwell of Methuen, who was born Jan. 13, 1770. Mr. Buswell first occupied the Zadoc Dodge place, and afterwards lived in several different places in town, until the year 1826, when he settled on the Gregg place near the pond, where he died in 1859, at the age of ninety-six years. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and received a serious wound in the eye in a battle near Fort Washington. One part of a bullet, which was cut in two by striking his bayonet as he was reloading, struck his eye, while the larger part was turned aside, thus probably saving his life. His wife died at the age of ninety-nine years, two months, and one day. Their children are:—

1. ABIGAIL, [b. Aug. 22, 1789, d. unm. in Bradford, Mass., in 1871.]
2. SALLY, [b. May 31, 1791, m. Sewall Spalding, and moved to New York.]
3. CHARLOTTE, [b. March 17, 1794, m. and went to Canaan.]
4. THOMAS, [b. Feb. 16, 1796. He bought the Gregg mills in 1826, and d. unm., leaving the property to his father.]
5. PRISCILLA, [b. Oct. 18, 1798, and m. Aaron Parker of Boxford, Mass.]
6. ZELINDA, [b. April 8, 1803, and is supposed to have died in infancy.]
7. ANN, [b. Aug. 13, 1805. She m. John Robinson, went to Alstead, and d. in 1856.]
8. WILLIAM, [b. July 20, 1809, and m. Betsey A. McMaster. He moved to the Gregg place to see his parents through life, but died before either of them, Aug. 9, 1852, leaving three children:—
Thomas, (who d. in the army.)
Albert, (who d. in the army of yellow fever.)
Sarah E., (m. George F. Mitchell of Clinton, Mass., Nov. 17, 1858.)]
9. ELISABETH, [twin sister of William, is supposed to have died in infancy.]
10. ELIZA M., [b. July 15, 1812, m. Déa. Thomas Thompson.]
11. ISAAC, [b. June 29, 1814. He m. Margaret Hodgman of Ithaca, N. Y.; from that place entered the army as a musician and d. in service.]

BUTLER.

TOBIAS BUTLER, one of the noted characters in the early settlement of this town, was a fine penman. He it was who wrote on the title page of the town book, in large and elegant hand, —

“The Records of Antrim in the year Of our Lord GOD 1788.

“T. BUTLER

“T. C.

“By commendable deportment you will Rise to preferment &c.”

It was natural that the writing-master should “set a copy” in the town book ; and it is to be hoped that many who read this will be enabled in this way to “Rise to preferment &c.”

Tobias Butler was born in Ireland in 1746, and educated for a Roman Catholic priest, but, becoming a Protestant, he emigrated to America (probably on that account), at the age of twenty-five years. He first owned a place in New Boston, and from that town entered the army of the Revolution, passing through most of the conflicts in New York. He married Mary Hogg, sister of Abner Hogg of New Boston, who was a marked man in his day, and a Revolutionary pensioner within the memory of the writer, bowed and white and nearly one hundred years old, respected by all, and venerated by the young. When his son had his name changed, the old man said, “I’ve always lived a Hogg and I’ll die a Hogg.” Mr. Butler came to this town in 1786 and lived on the Eben Bass place. Everybody called him “Master Butler,” from the fact that for many years he was a teacher. In 1788 he held the office of town clerk. He moved to Hillsborough in 1804, where he resided for a time, when he came back and lived on the Nat. Herrick place, but died, in 1829, at the age of eighty-three years, on the then-called Weston place. The buildings, now gone, stood northeast of J. G. Flint’s. He had a brother John, who lived for a few years in a log house in Eben Bass’s pasture, when he returned to Ireland, not regarding rocky Antrim equal to his fatherland. Master Butler was an honest and pious man. His children were: —

1. JAMES, [m. Fanny Stevens, Oct. 15, 1812, lived in many places in town, and d. on the Sam. Wilson place west of Reed Carr’s.]
2. ROBERT, [m. Betsey Wilkins of Deering. In 1800 he built a small store at the corner opposite the town-house, where he traded for some years, and then moved to Salem, N. Y., where he died. Robert had children here named Samuel M., Gracie O., and Milton. The last was killed by the falling of an iron bar upon him in Salem, N. Y., aged 12.]
3. SUSAN, [d. young of spotted fever.]
4. MARGARET, [m. Dr. Oliver Brown and went to Vermont, and thence to Salem, N. Y.]
5. NANCY, [was never m., and d. recently on the county farm.]

6. JOHN, [lived with his parents and d. unm. in Hillsborough.]
7. JOSEPH, [went to Canada in 1825.]
8. SAMUEL, [was a victim of spotted fever, d. in 1812 at the age of 19 years.]
9. THOMAS, [b. in 1799 on the Eben Bass place, is the last of the family now living. He m. Abigail Keyes of Hillsborough, and occupied buildings, now gone, situated between widow Levi Curtis's and the Keene road. Having been blind for twenty-five years, and in feeble health, he now lives with his daughter and is supported by pension. His children are : —
Susan, (m. Stephen Clement and d. soon afterwards.)
Betsey A., (m. 1st, Alden Hill of New Boston ; 2d, Charles A. Barrett of this town.)
John, (entered the army and d. at New Orleans.)
Harriet M., (m. Miles Swington, and lives in Frankestown.)]

BUTMAN.

JOHN BUTMAN, an excellent man, came here from Topsfield, Mass., in 1794, and settled on the place still called by his name, south of Gregg pond. He died in 1824, aged eighty-seven years. His wife, Hannah Andrews of Boxford, Mass., died aged ninety-four years. Their children, none of them born in this town, were as follows : Ebenezer, Nancy, John, Asa, Thomas, Joshua, Oliver, Eliphalet. Of these, the only one of whom we have any record is Ebenezer Butman, born in Boxford, Mass., in 1767. He came here with his father at the age of twenty-seven, married Mehitable Andrews of Bradford, Dec. 24, 1805, and lived with his parents till 1822, when he moved to Bradford, where he died in 1857. His children are : —

1. HANNAH, [b. Nov. 1, 1806, and is still living unm. in Bradford.]
2. LYDIA B., [b. Sept. 1, 1808, m. Joseph Corser of Webster.]
3. JOSHUA, [b. Oct. 14, 1810, m. Hannah Fulton, and lives in Bradford.]
4. PHEBE, [b. in 1814, m. Dr. Marshall Merriam of Merrimack, and moved to Derry, where she died in 1873.]
5. NANCY, [b. in 1817, became the 2d wife of Dr. Merriam, and lives in Derry.]
6. SUSAN, [b. in 1820, d. unm. at Bradford in 1862.]
7. RUTH K., [b. at Bradford in 1823, d. in 1841.]
8. ABBIE A., [b. in 1826, d. unm. in 1865.]
9. JACOB O., [b. in 1828, m. Mary Palmer of Manchester in 1855, and now resides in Manchester.]

BUTTERFIELD.

ISAAC BUTTERFIELD, as associated with our fathers, and first captain of the militia of Society Land, deserves a brief notice here, though never living in Antrim. In 1713, or soon after, Samuel Butterfield with other soldiers was stationed at Groton, Mass., to guard and assist the reapers of a large lot of grain. The Indians attacked them, and Mr. Butterfield, after killing one and disabling two others, was overpowered, bound, and marched off to Canada. The Indians intended him for torture and death, and left it to the wife of the Indian he had killed to say in what form he should be tortured. She decided to keep him for a servant. After many months he was redeemed. His son William settled some years afterward in Londonderry, and subsequently in Francestown. Capt. Isaac Butterfield was son of William, and settled in Society Land, now Greenfield, in 1770, near the present school-house in Nahum Russell's district, on the spot where there is now a large stone in the wall inscribed "I. B. 1770." When, on news of the battle of Lexington, the men of Society Land (Antrim, Hancock, and Greenfield) met together and marched toward the scene of conflict, they chose Isaac Butterfield their captain. This was done at the house of Dea. Aiken. Of Capt. Butterfield we know but little further. After the war he lived awhile in Francestown and in Acworth. Thence he went to Homer, N. Y. His old age was spent in Le Roy, that State, where he died at the age of ninety-five. His wife was a Webster. Most of his family went to New York. His oldest son, John, was a noted merchant, went to China for cargoes of tea, was in trade more than half a century, and died in Le Roy, N. Y., aged ninety.

BENJAMIN BUTTERFIELD came here in 1785, and lived a few years in a log house south of Dea. Vose's and west of the pond, when he moved away. Nothing further is known of him.

CHARLES BUTTERFIELD came here in 1795, and lived on the south slope of the mountain north of the Artemas Brown place. About 1800 his buildings were burned, when he left town and nothing more is known of him.

CHANDLER BUTTERFIELD, son of William and Lavinia (Case) Butterfield of Washington, was born in 1812. His father came to Antrim that year to nurse those sick with spotted fever. He lived in several places in town, then went to Massachusetts, and died there. His son, Chandler Butterfield, grew up to manhood in town, married Naomi D. Robinson July 16, 1835, and lived for many years west of the pond. He now occupies the Robert Gregg or David Hill place. His children are :—

1. WILLIAM F., [b. Dec. 22, 1836, m. Carrie Holt July 14, 1863, was for many years a clerk in Boston, and now resides in Antrim.]
2. JOHN C., [b. Jan. 2, 1838, and m. Almira R. Robb June 3,

1863. He is a mason by trade, residing in South Village in Avery house. His children are : —

John A., (b. May 9, 1866.)

George W., (b. Oct. 4, 1868.)

Mason C., (b. Aug. 10, 1872.)

Carrie M., (b. Feb. 15, 1877.)]

3. *MARY E.*, [b. in 1841, and was killed in Bennington September, 1847, by a cart-body falling on her.]

STEPHEN BUTTERFIELD, born in Goffstown Jan. 11, 1794, and Polly (Clogston) Butterfield, his wife, came to Antrim about the year 1823, and lived on the Grosvenor Wilkins place. (His father was Capt. Peter Butterfield of Revolutionary honor. Capt. Butterfield and his brother John filled a uniform in the Revolutionary army each six months alternately for years, as one of them must be at home, their father having died and left a young and needy family.) In 1853 he left Antrim for Nashua, from whence he removed to Beaver Dam, Wis., where he died in 1859. His children are : —

1. • *FREDERICK*, [b. in Goffstown June 28, 1820, m. Elizabeth Hall of Merrimack, and d. at Nashua in 1847.]
2. *FRANKLIN*, [twin brother of Frederick, m. Eveline Blanchard of Peacham, Vt., and has for many years held a responsible railroad office in Boston.]
3. *ELIZABETH*. [b. in Goffstown May 21, 1822, m. John Russell of Hooksett April 5, 1844, and d. at Chester, Wis., in 1876.]
4. *MARY*, [b. in Antrim Jan. 6, 1824, and m. Nathan Corliss of Hooksett.]
5. *MATTHEW*, [b. in Antrim Jan. 25, 1826, and m. Sarah A. Eaton of Ludlow, Mass.]
6. *LYDIA JANE*. [b. Jan. 11, 1828, m. J. B. Moulton of Weare, and d. in 1875.]
7. *HARRIET*, [b. Jan. 9, 1832, m. Charles Marden of New Boston, and is now living at Farley, Io.]
8. *SAMANTHA ANN*. [b. April 15, 1834, m. Alexander W. Henghins, and now resides in Boston.]
9. *JOHN*, [birth not recorded, m. Maria Hubbell, and now resides in Sioux Village, Minn.]

ISAAC W. BUTTERFIELD was son of Willard and Betsey (Orcutt) Butterfield, and grandson of Gen. Butterfield of Keene. The last named was a native of Westmoreland, and was for a time a judge in the state court of Vermont. Isaac W. married Naomi Shedd. Their children are : —

1. *ANN E.*, [m. Marcus M. Smith, and lives in Keene.]

BILL C., [b. in Reading, Vt., March 29, 1845, m. Abbie L. Parmenter of Antrim in 1866, and resides here. Their children are : —

Eva M., (b. March 15, 1867.)

Charles F., (b. Sept. 5, 1868.)

George P., (b. April 7, 1870.)

Fred L., (b. Jan. 24, 1873, and d. Dec. 1, 1873.)

Elmer H., (b. Dec. 13, 1874.)]

BENJAMIN F., [m. Ella Vose, and lives in Bridgewater, Vt.]

BYRON H., [unm., and lives in Boston.]

GEORGE E. BUTTERFIELD came here from Manchester in the spring of 1870, buying the old Thomas Jameson place of Samuel Wilson. He was born in New Boston, May 19, 1844; married Emily J. Marden, a native of Francestown, June 30, 1864. He was son of Daniel and Martha (Caldwell) Butterfield, and grandson of Daniel and Sally (Warren) Butterfield. Daniel, Sen., died in West Deering April 22, 1877, aged seventy-two. He was son of Maj. John and Naomi (Stevens) Butterfield. Maj. John was an officer in the Revolution. Children of George E. : —

CHARLES A., [b. in New Boston June 9, 1865.]

MARTHA M., [b. in Manchester March 19, 1867.]

GEORGE H., [b. in Antrim Dec. 22, 1870.]

BUTTERS.

WARREN BUTTERS, formerly of Wilmington, Mass., came here in 1818, married Rebecca Stickney of Jaffrey, cousin to Dr. Stickney, and settled on the place now occupied by Mr. Wyman. He died instantly of heart disease on his birthday, April 16, 1856, at the age seventy-six, leaving two children : —

ABIGAIL, [m. Isaac W. Alds July 19, 1836, and d. in Stoddard in 1865, at the age of 54.]

REUBEN, [b. in 1817; when a young man became incapacitated by brain fever, but retained the ability to read music and play the violin when every other faculty was gone. He now lives on the county farm.]

CALDWELL.

SAMUEL CALDWELL was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1756. He served through the whole of the Revolutionary war, during the first part as privateer, and had an unusual number of hair-breadth escapes and slight wounds. In 1788 he came here from Weare, and bought of Benjamin Gregg the Vose place at the Center, but in later years moved to the Dea. Worthley place, and died on the McFarland place in 1835, aged seventy-nine. He revered the memory of Washington, calling him

"That beloved man." He married Elenor Paige, sister of Lemuel Paige, who lived near him at the Center, and their children were : —

1. JOHN, [m. Mary Cleaves of Amherst, now Mont Vernon, sister of Dr. Cleaves. He traded at South Village in company with Jacob Miller, and d. in early life. His wife soon followed, and their two sons, John and Samuel, are both dead. John lost his life in the Mexican war.]
2. SAMUEL, [went South to live, and d. in Baton Rouge, unm. He served through the war of 1812.]
3. BETSEY, [m. Robert Forsaith, and had four children, Rodney, Eliza, Hiram, and Samuel C., all of whom were probably born here. They lived for a time on the Jonas White place, then went to Goffstown, and her descendants are now among the prominent citizens of Manchester.]
4. SARAH, [b. Feb. 15, 1792, m. Dea. James Hopkins April 13, 1815, and d. in 1856, in Milwaukee, Wis.]
5. ELENOR, [b. July 24, 1794, m. Aaron Kimball of Hopkinton in 1820, and died there in 1826. She had two sons: Horatio, for many years editor of the "Cheshire Republican," Keene; Aaron N., long editor of the "Pilot," Jackson, Miss.] .
6. HANNAH, [b. March 25, 1796, m. Dr. Ebenezer Stevens in 1822, and lived in Boston until her death in 1824. She left one child, George A. Stevens, now a commander in the U. S. navy.]
7. FRANCES, [b. Sept. 20, 1801, and d. young. An old person says, "Those girls possessed an inherent goodness that attracted the love and respect of all."]

CAMPBELL.

The Campbells were of Scotch race and characteristics.

JOHN CAMPBELL was the son of Hugh and Margaret (Kelso) Campbell, emigrants through England, whose children were James, John, Robert, William, and Polly. Of these, William settled in New Boston, and John, mentioned above, came to Antrim from New Salem (now Salem) in 1779, cleared the place where James Wood now lives, for several years occupying a log house near a spring east and below the house. There was no house or road between that and the Goodell place (Dea. Joseph Boyd's), and they were guided entirely by marked trees. He married Barbary Aiken, had a large farm, and built the present house in 1802. He died in 1843, at the age of eighty-eight years. Children were : —

1. JAMES, [b. Dec. 26, 1786 ; m. 1st, Rhoda Baldwin, May 28,

1812, who d. Jan. 1, 1880, aged 39; 2d, Martha D. Little, sister of Dea. Little, May 19, 1888. He lived on the old homestead, and d. Nov. 20, 1858. He was a trader in South Village some years, and was the first postmaster in this town. Children: —

John, (m. Eliza A. Dustin, Nov. 14, 1842, and went to Northampton, Mass. Their only child, John, has been for some years head clerk in one of the heaviest dry-goods houses in New York City, though but a young man. Has frequently been sent to Europe on business by the firm.)

James, (lives unm. in California. Has traveled the world over.)

Maria, (b. Jan. 14, 1817, m. A. C. Palmer April 16, 1848, and lives in Charlestown, Mass.)

Luther, (b. Nov. 7, 1818, m. Mary A. Brackett of this town Jan. 30, 1845, and now lives on the Jonathan Carr place. He has but one child, Edward P., who was b. March 26, 1850, and m. Fannie, daughter of John Moore Duncan, Dec. 26, 1877, and lives on the homestead with his parents.)]

2. JOSEPH B., [m. Rispah Baldwin, sister of Rhoda, and d. Feb. 3, 1827, aged 34. The widow m. John Huntington, Nov. 25, 1835, and d. at Branch, July 29, 1871, aged 78. The children of Joseph B. and Rispah Campbell were: —

Robert, (d. unm. Aug. 18, 1858, aged 41.)

Caroline, (d. unm. Aug. 6, 1853, aged 30.)]

3. WILLIAM, [m. Agnes Smith of Antrim, and d. in 1843. His children settled in New Boston, but soon died.]

4. DAVID, [m. Mary J. Cochran Feb. 13, 1834, d. in Charlestown, Mass., in 1866, leaving children, Kate, Fannie, and Clara.]

5. JOHN, JR., [d. in New Boston many years ago, and of him almost nothing is known.]

6. ROBERT, [d. unm. in St. Louis.]

7. NATHAN, [d. unm. in St. Louis.]

HENRY CAMPBELL came here in 1793 and opened a store on the John G. Newman place, in the east part of the town, where he traded eight years. In 1801 he was drowned while bathing in Charles river near Boston, having gone to that city to purchase goods. The building in which he lived and traded is now standing, attached to the rear of George A. Cochran's house. Two children of Henry and Amy Campbell were buried on "Meeting-House Hill" in 1793 and 1796. Nothing

further is known of his family. He is supposed to be the Henry Campbell who signed the Association Test in Windham in 1776. His untimely death was a great shock to the town.

CARR.

Three brothers, James, John, and David Carr, came here from Merrimack. When young they spelled the name Karr, and it so appears on the Association Test. They were sons of John Carr and Isabella Walker of Londonderry. The father's name appears among the signatures to the Association Test in that town in 1776. He is said to have been brought over with the first settlers of Londonderry, though a small boy. He had a brother James who was killed by the Indians in what is now the town of Bow in 1748. His half-murdered dog guarded the dead body of its master till the neighbors found it the next day, and even then fiercely opposed its removal.

DEA. JAMES CARR, the oldest of these brothers, came here in 1778, and cleared and settled where his grandson William R. Carr now lives. Dea. Carr was born in 1748 in Litchfield, though the home of his parents was in Goffstown. He was a genial, cheery, good man, a great worker, an elder in the Presbyterian Church thirty-four years, and died at the age of eighty-six. His wife was Ann Patterson of Goffstown. Their children were :—

1. JESSE, [b. Dec. 11, 1776; m. 1st, Polly Ayer of Francestown; 2d, Fanny C. Twiss, Dec. 3, 1833; d. in Lowell April 15, 1859.]
2. ROBERT, [b. July 11, 1779; m. Annie Stuart, and lived on part of his father's farm, the house built for that purpose being put up just across the road. It was afterwards moved down to the plain, and is known as the Woodburn Wallace house. Robert Carr d. in 1838. Had three children :—
James, (b. Nov. 3, 1803, and d. in infancy.)
Susan S., (b. March 9, 1811, m. M. W. Stickney Feb. 25, 1834, and d. in Albany in 1848.)
Oren, (b. Aug. 1, 1815, m. Abbie W. Tyrell Nov. 19, 1840, and d. in March, 1877. Had seven children : Susan S., who was b. May 1, 1842, m. James Carter, and lives in Meriden, Conn.; Ann L., who was b. April 24, 1844, and m. John Johnson; Abbie F., who was b. Sept. 8, 1846, m. Henry Lawrence, and lives on the homestead; Orraetta, who d. in childhood; Lucy E., who was b. May 24, 1852, and m. John N. P. Woodbury Feb. 12, 1873; Orra May, who was b. May 6, 1856, and d. very suddenly May 12, 1875; and James Oren, who was b. Oct. 31, 1863.)]

3. **SAMUEL**, [b. Feb. 13, 1782, m. Polly B. Reed of Litchfield, lived on the Dea. Bond place, and d. May 4, 1837. His wife d. Nov. 9, 1853, aged 63. Children: —
Lydia N., (m. Robert Day Dec. 4, 1832.)
Eliza M., (d. in infancy.)
Louisa, (d. aged 19.)
Alonzo G., (machinist, m. Elizabeth Truell, and lives in Lowell.)
Francis R., (m. 1st, Nancy McClenning; 2d, Almira Barker; lives in Springfield, Mass.; engaged in steam and gas pipe business.)]
4. **HANNAH**, [b. May 14, 1784, m. James Brackett, and d. March 21, 1867.]
5. **JAMES, JR.**, [b. Sept. 28, 1786, m. Hannah Carr Feb. 14, 1811, lived some years on the Chessmore place, moved to Burlington, Vt., in 1839, and d. there in 1867.]
6. **THOMAS**, [b. April 12, 1789, m. Lucy M. Sawyer April 11, 1815, and d. in 1845. Succeeded his father on the old settlement. Children: —
Susan. (b. Dec. 26, 1816, m. Calvin C. Gould Sept. 8, 1842, and moved to Ohio, where she d. in 1873.)
Alice, (b. in 1818, became 2d wife of Alvah Dodge Sept. 20, 1855.)
James M., (d. in infancy.)
Lucinda S., (b. in 1822, and m. Samuel G. Dodge of Bennington Sept. 21, 1843.)
William Reed, (called "Reed Carr," b. March 1, 1825, m. Helen A. Coburn of Deering Oct. 14, 1848, and succeeded his father on the homestead settled by Dea. James Carr. His children are: Celia F., who was b. Dec. 18, 1850, and m. J. F. Brigham of Boston Feb. 17, 1876; Thomas A., who was b. Dec. 8, 1852; Sina M., who was b. Nov. 19, 1854, and m. Frank L. Parkhurst June 17, 1879; William M., who was b. July 1, 1856; Minnie S., who was b. April 27, 1858; Lucy A., who was b. Sept. 24, 1860, and m. Edward A. Cummings March 5, 1879; Walter H., who was b. July 16, 1866; Mary H., who was b. Sept. 1, 1868; George R., b. July 8, 1870; and Levi S., b. Dec. 3, 1877.)
Thomas M., (d. unm. in Manchester in 1854, aged 27.)
Sarah M., (b. in 1833; an invalid and great sufferer many years, almost helpless, though in girlhood one of the spright-

liest; yet her disabled fingers do wonders of fine needle-work, and her sweet, cheerful, Christian spirit makes her everywhere a welcome guest.)

Ellen A., (b. in 1837, and m. Benjamin D. Felch of Bennington Nov. 29, 1860.)]

7. ALEXANDER M., [b. Dec. 15, 1791, m. Hannah McIlvaine April 18, 1817, and went onto the old Robert Burns place near the former High Range school-house. Moved about in town somewhat, and then in 1839 went to Bedford, thence to Amherst, where he d. in 1869. Children: —

Sabra G., (b. in 1818, m. Abram J. Twiss, and located in Manchester.)

Lorenzo C., (m. Caroline Hastings of Amherst.)

Elizabeth M., (unm., and lives in Bedford.)

Mark M., (m. 1st, Emma Ferson of Goffstown; 2d, Mary A. Clement of Hillsborough; and d. in Manchester in 1872.)

Hannah J., (m. Timothy Jones of Amherst.)

Alexander M., Jr., (d. unm., aged 25.)]

8. SILAS, [b. July 17, 1794, m. Nancy Stuart, and went to Canada.]

9. JONATHAN, [b. April 21, 1797, and d. aged 3 years.]

JOHN CARR, familiarly called "Old John," the second of the Carr brothers in town, came here about 1780, and began the Oren Carr farm. He married Sarah Shackford of Newburyport, Mass., who died young, leaving three children. Her age was twenty-seven, and the year of her death, 1786. Married, second, Chloe Hickson of Sharon, Mass., and died in 1822, aged sixty-three. His widow, a woman of clear mind and accurate memory, survived him long, dying in 1856, aged eighty-eight. Children: —

1. HANNAH, [b. in 1784, m. Otis Howe of Hillsborough, and lived and d. in that town. One daughter, Hannah B., became wife of Cyrus Saltmarsh of Antrim.]
2. JOHN, JR., [b. in 1785; m. Polly Holt June 18, 1811; began the Emery place in the west part of the town; left the place in 1820; lived in several places, West Deering among them, but went to Elmwood, Ill., in 1855, where he d. in 1867. They were members of the East church, — "faithful unto death." Their large family was as follows: —
Sarah S., (b. Sept. 4, 1811, and m. Daniel Willard of Harvard, Mass. He d. in 1854, aged 48.)
Mary B., (b. May 10, 1813, m. Samuel Baker and went to

- Lowell. He d. in 1855. Two sons, Samuel R. and George W., were officers, the former colonel, the latter captain, in the late war. She lives with them in Peoria, Ill.)
- Hepsibeth H.*, (b. Feb. 21, 1815, m. Joseph Closson, lives in Elba, Ill.)
- Hannah H.*, (b. June 17, 1816, m. Jonas M. Damon, went to Lancaster, Mass., and d. there in 1864.)
- Sapphira*, (b. March 18, 1818, d. unm. 1836.)
- Jeremiah S.*, (b. in 1820, m. Martha W. Merrill of Bromfield, Me., in 1847, d. at Elba, Ill., 1875.)
- Ottora*, (d. unm. in Lancaster, Mass., in 1848, aged 27.)
- Dorothy H.*, (d. unm. in 1847, aged 23.)
- John*, (b. in Deering, in 1826; m. 1st, Fannie A. Wood of Merrimack; 2d, Cynthia Jones of Peacham, Vt. Was drowned in Lake Erie, Oct. 26, 1856.)]
- SARAH, [b. in 1786, m. Ezekiel Flanders, went to Boscawen, and d. in 1810.]
- ISABELLA, [town record has it "*Habilla*," m. Enoch Roby Jan. 10, 1811, and went to Warner.]
- NAOMI, [m. Ezekiel Roby, Aug. 3, 1817; went to Boscawen.]
- JANE, [m. William B. Walker, Dec. 2, 1819, and went to Warner where she died in 1830.]
- JONATHAN, [m. 1st, Annis Dinsmore, Feb. 27, 1828, who d. in 1844; 2d, Jane M. Gregg, in 1846. Inherited the homestead, but after some years sold and bought the Twiss place, now Luther Campbell's. Moved to Hancock in 1852, and d. there May, 1858, aged nearly 58. His children were all by his first wife. One son, John Carr, m. Augusta Eaton of Boston, and is cashier of the First National Bank of that city. By the cruel fatality of consumption all the other children were swept away in early life. They were characterized by sweetness and promise, and were greatly mourned. Their names were as follows: Samuel D., who d. in 1853, aged 21; Mary A., who d. 1853, aged 17; Adeline, who d. in 1854, aged 15; and Caroline, twin sister of the last, who d. in 1856, aged 17.]
- TRISTRAM, [d. unm. in 1834.]
- MARGABET, [b. in 1807, m. Emmons Burditt of Lancaster, Mass., Nov. 5, 1833, lives in Litchfield, Ill.]
- SHACKFORD, [went into U. S. navy, d. in Lowell, in 1837, unm.]

family, was very poor, and his wife drove the cattle into the woods daily in winter to browse, this being the only means she had of keeping them alive. He came here from Mont Vernon in 1796, and died at a good old age in 1828. David Case married Huldah Curtis, who died July 28, 1879, aged ninety-three. He lived in various places in town and died in 1867, having two children :—

1. BENJAMIN, [who d. in 1856 at the age of 28.]
2. JOHN, [who m. Maria F. Coburn of Deering, lived on the Moses Duncan place, and d. there Feb. 22, 1858, aged 28, leaving three children :—
Laura J., (b. June 22, 1854, m. William Ruffle, June 6, 1876.)
Mary F., (b. March 10, 1856.)
John B., (b. Feb. 2, 1858, m. Ella F. Ordway of Francetown, May 13, 1875, and now resides in that town.)]

HORACE CASE, son of Amos, and cousin of David, named above, married Almira Twiss of West Deering. He lived in several places in the east part of the town. Had two sons, George and John. Mr. Case was drowned at Hillsborough Bridge in the fall of 1858. He drove into the river by mistake, at a time of high water, and was carried down by the current. The road was fenced up, as it was not considered safe. But he *thought* he could go through. Was found half a mile below the Bridge the next day with his horse, in deep water, both dead.

CAVENDER.

CHARLES CAVENDER lived here some years in the Jonas Wilson house burned in 1868. His first wife was a Nahor of Hancock. He married, second, Hannah Hopkins of Antrim July 6, 1822, who died in 1834, aged forty-two. Afterwards Mr. Cavender went to Bunker Hill, Ill., and died there in 1878, aged eighty-two. His son, David Cavender, is now living in that place.

CHAMPNEY.

CHARLES C. CHAMPNEY, son of John and Sybil (Chamberlain) Champney, was born in New Ipswich Aug. 10, 1801; married Jane McIlvaine of Antrim Dec. 26, 1833, and moved from Amherst to this town in 1860, and died at North Branch Aug. 10, 1876. Was long a hotel-keeper in Amherst, and was a genial and friendly man. They had four children :—

1. MARTHA JANE, [b. Sept. 9, 1839, and d. Nov. 28, 1859.]
2. CAPT. CHARLES H., [b. Aug. 9, 1841; was a soldier in the Union army; is now captain of the Granite State Cadets.]
3. JOHN S., [b. June 20, 1847.]
4. HANNAH M., [b. Oct. 4, 1851, and m. Charles Griffin of North Branch Nov. 2, 1869. They buried two little girls in one casket Jan. 6, 1877.]

CHANDLER.

The Chandlers of America are descended from William and Annis (cock) Chandler, who came over from England in 1637, and settled in xbury, Mass., and afterwards in Andover, Mass. With other children they had a son William, who married Mary Dane of Andover, Mass. e of the sons of William and Mary (Dane) Chandler was named lliam, and married Sarah Buckminster of said Andover. These last d a son Philemon, who married Elizabeth Rogers of Andover. Philemon's son William married Mary Ballard of Andover, and their son ilemon. came here with his large family from Albany, Me., in the fall 1816.

PHILEMON CHANDLER was born in Andover, Mass., Dec. 14, 33, and married Asenath Case of Albany, Me., in 1801, who died in s town in 1817. He afterwards married Mary Whiting of Merrimack, o became the mother of his four youngest children. He was a master-ilder and first-class mechanic, and died in Boston July 14, 1847. His ildren were : —

- ESTHER A., [d. in childhood.]
- PHILEMON, [b. Aug. 31, 1803, m. Susan C. Patch Feb. 26, 1824, and lived in Bennington. He served in the Mexican war, and d. on his way home, at Philadelphia, in 1847.]
- JACOB, [b. Aug. 31, 1804; m. 1st, Sarah Beetle; 2d, Lovina Corner, and lives in Peterborough.]
- SYRENA, [b. in 1806; m. 1st, B. Allen Nay of Peterborough; 2d, William Puffer of the same town.]
- THOMAS J., [b. in 1807, m. Elvira Wilkins of Reading, Vt., in 1838, and lives in Canaan. They have two sons, Rev. Frederick D. Chandler, pastor of the Congregational Church in Kensington, and Dr. M. H. Chandler of Woodstock, Vt.]
- VINSON G., [b. in 1809. He was a sailor by profession, and d. in Boston in 1853.]
- MARTIN L., [known in this town as Luther, was b. July 10, 1810, m. Mary Ann Bean in 1844, and was in trade at the Center for four years, part of the time in company with E. L. Vose. He d. at Caledonia Station, Mich., in 1874.]
- WILLIAM, [b. March 26, 1812, m. Ann Straw of Hopkinton, and lives in Henniker. He is a blacksmith, having followed that trade nearly half a century.]
- JOHN C., [was a plane-maker by trade, and d. in Cambridge, Mass., in 1836, aged 21.]
- ISAAC N., [b. in 1821, and d. in infancy.]
- MARY E., [b. in 1823, and m. Lewis C. Wheeler in 1838.]

12. SUSAN E., [d. in infancy in 1826.]
13. LYDIA S., [b. in 1827, and is now a teacher in one of the public schools of Boston.]

CHAPIN.

OBADIAH CHAPIN, grandson of Obadiah, and son of Obadiah and Lois (Rose) Chapin, was born in Granby, Conn., in 1795, married Mary G. McColley of Hillsborough in 1817, and came to Antrim in 1842. The next year he moved onto the place long occupied by the Chapin family, now Daniel Swett's. He died April 24, 1863, leaving children : —

1. HARRIET J., [b. Dec. 1, 1821, m. Isaac Manning, and moved to Nashua. The noted elocutionist, Mrs. Emma (Manning) Huntley, is her daughter.]
2. HENRY D., [b. Dec. 17, 1828, and m. Maria L. Hardy May 4, 1853, who soon d. He m. Thirza A. Davis of Nelson Sept. 4, 1854, who d. in 1859, leaving one son : —
Charles H., (b. April 2, 1857.)

For his third wife Mr. Chapin m. Margaret J. Pitney of Sparta, N. J., June 28, 1860, who d. in 1869, leaving two sons : —

George A., (b. March 1, 1866.)

Earnest P., (b. Oct. 31, 1868.)

His fourth wife, now living, was Martha J. Newman of Wantage, N. J., whom he m. Oct. 27, 1870, and they have one child : —

Maggie E., (b. in 1872.)

Mr. H. D. Chapin has been quite distinguished as a school-teacher in New Jersey and New York, as well as in this town, where he now resides. Is confessedly a man of very scholarly attainments. Recently fitted up the poor-farm house in excellent shape, and occupies the same.]

3. MARIA L., [b. April 10, 1833. For many years she has been an invalid, and quiet sufferer, living with her brother, H. D. Chapin.]
4. MARY E., [b. May 12, 1835, m. Jacob B. Upham of Amherst Aug. 31, 1871, and d. in that place in 1874. She was a very superior woman.]
5. GEORGE C., [b. June 18, 1837, and d. Nov. 24, 1860. He was a fine scholar and devoted Christian.]

CHARON.

LEWIS CHARON was born in Canada in 1822. His parents were Roman Catholics, but having been converted to Protestantism when Lewis was a lad, they were constantly annoyed by the Catholics. Their stock was injured, their buildings burned, and the old father persecuted and worried into his grave. Young Lewis obtained most of his education after he was put out to his trade. He was fourteen when he first saw the word of God. He was in college awhile, and was afterward a colporteur and licensed preacher among the French for some years. He married Sarah La Point of Sherbrooke, Canada, in 1865, and came to Antrim from Haverhill, Mass., in 1871, purchasing the old tannery at North Branch with the house adjoining, where he carried on the tannery business, making many improvements and repairs. He moved to Lawrence, Mass., in 1877; more recently to Stoddard. His children are:—

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. SARAH E. | 3. GEORGE E. |
| 2. JULIA A. | 4. MARY L. |

CHENEY.

DEA. TRISTRAM CHENEY located on the old road from the Jacob Whittemore place to the Gould place, and only a few rods from Hillsborough line. Very likely he supposed his settlement was in that town, in which, alone or in connection with his sons, he also had another settlement. His house was small and low, and has been gone and forgotten long since. Tradition says the barn was moved over the line onto the White place in Hillsborough. Dea. Tristram probably moved to his settlement in Antrim as early as the spring of 1769, or earlier, as he was chosen deacon at the organization of the church in Hillsborough, Oct. 12 of that year. He always went there to church. Dea. Tristram is believed to have been the son of William and Abigail Cheney of Dedham, Mass., and was born in 1720, their home being near Roxbury line. He had four sons, Elias, John, William, and Tristram, Jr., and perhaps daughters. Some of these were grown up on his arrival here. It is not known how many of them were born in Antrim. Dea. Cheney seems to have had a residence part of the time somewhere near Hillsborough Center, though he resided here and was moderator of a town meeting, April 21, 1778. Elias will be noticed below. William went to Acworth and died there. John went to Ohio. Tristram, Jr., unknown. Dea. Tristram moved from Hillsborough to St. Johnsbury, Vt., in 1804, and died in Danville, Vt., December, 1816, aged ninety-six. His wife was a Miss Clapp of Dorchester, Mass. They first resided in Sudbury, that State, and came from that place here. Their descendants are very numerous, and in the highest walks of life. She was daughter of Noah Clapp, who willed her half his real estate, under date of June 20, 1751.

ELIAS CHENEY, son of Dea. Tristram named above, was the first settler of the Dimon Dodge place, near Cork bridge. He served three years in the Revolutionary army from Antrim, one year for himself, one for his father, and one for his brother John. He located on the above-

named farm in 1778. He married, first, Miss Blanchard, who lived in West Deering; second, Deborah Winchester of Hillsborough. She was born in 1777, and died in 1853. Her father, Samuel Winchester, fought at Bunker Hill, and died at Danvers, Mass., at the age of one hundred and one years. The six youngest children were by her. Elias Cheney moved from Antrim to Cabot, Vt., in 1804, and died in Concord, Vt., in 1816, aged sixty-two. When he was in the army, Nov. 25, 1782, the town "Voted that Elias Chaney be allowed Twenty Dollars It to be paid in his Reats till hiss Reats Amounts to the S^d Twenty Dollars." All his large family of thirteen children were born in Antrim. Have but limited information concerning them, and that after long search. Part has been furnished by B. P. Cheney, Esq., of Boston. The names are given in order below.

1. WILLIAM, [b. Dec. 31, 1787, m. Mehitable Carr, was out in the war of 1812 from some town in Vermont; d. in Stowe, Vt., 1874, aged 86.]
2. ELIAS, JR., [was probably twin brother of William; m. Nancy Carr; d. at Albany, Vt., December, 1845, aged 58.]
3. JESSE, [b. Oct. 3, 1788, m. Alice Steel Nov. 25, 1813; was a blacksmith by trade, having served an apprenticeship with Isaac Baldwin. He d. in Manchester, June 23, 1863. His wife was b. Aug. 12, 1791, and d. July 28, 1849. She was a sweet singer and leader of her part in the choir. Jesse Cheney lived quite a number of years at the Branch. Had eight children besides one buried in infancy. Most of them were born in Hillsborough or Frankestown. He built and occupied the Henry Pierce house, Lower Village.

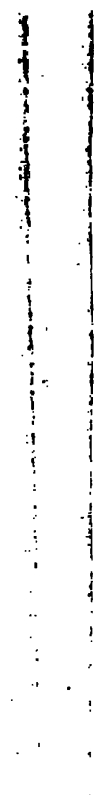
Benjamin Pierce, (b. Aug. 12, 1815; named for Gov. Pierce, who gave the boy three sheep for the name. They doubled the next spring; but as it was the year of almost famine in this section, they had to be killed and the boy lost his flock. B. P. Cheney now resides in Boston; has been remarkably successful in the express business. Has long been at the head of "Cheney & Co.'s Boston and Montreal Express." His boyhood was chiefly spent in this town, and he gives a clear account of the actors then on the stage here. B. P. Cheney married Elisabeth Stickney Clapp of Dorchester, Mass., June 6, 1865. They have children: Benjamin P., Jr., Alice S., Charles P., Mary, and Elisabeth. Mr. Cheney received the degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College. He has just honored himself by giving fifty thousand dollars to that institution. The view of the Steel place appears in this book by his gift. Has quietly been used to doing these



to that institution. The view of the street place appears in this book by his gift. Has quietly been used to doing these



J. P. Cheney.



generous things. It has been said of him that he finished his education in the district school under Clark Hopkins; that he never aspired to political life; and that in religion, "he never got beyond the foundation, namely, that of being a sober, energetic, industrious, honest, humble, God-fearing man.")

James S., (b. July 1, 1817; m. 1st, Augusta M. Osgood; 2d, Emma Knowles. He d. Feb. 16, 1873. Left two sons, Frank P., and Benjamin P.)

Jesse, (b. Nov. 19, 1819; is a farmer in Goffstown.)

Gilman, (b. Jan. 25, 1822, m. Mary A. Riddle. Is general manager of Canadian Express Co. Lives in Montreal. Has one son, William G.)

Lucy A., (b. Jan. 11, 1824; m. John Plumer of Manchester.)

Alice Maria, (b. May 26, 1827, in Francestown.)

Charlotte, (b. July 3, 1829, in Francestown; m. William H. Plumer of Manchester.)

John, (b. May 21, 1833, d. Aug. 28, 1863.)]

JOHN, [m. Betsey Newton.]

JOEL, [m. Olivia Hills, d. in 1848.]

SARAH, [m. 1st, Rev. Benjamin Wells of Concord, Vt.; 2d, Rev. Mr. Capron of Hardwick, Vt.; d. in 1878.]

LUCY, [m. Jesse Wells.]

BETSEY, [m. John Hunter.]

CLARA, [m. Samuel Stiles.]

. LEMUEL.

. HANNAH, [m. Samuel Hill.]

. ROXANNA, [m. Rev. Calvin Stiles.]

. FRANKLIN, [m. Sarah Abrahams, lives in Lowell, Mass.]

CHESSMORE.

RANSOM S. CHESSMORE, son of Daniel and Mary (Gibson) Chessmore of Troy, Vt., was born in that town, Sept. 27, 1812. He married Elizabeth L. Plummer of Rindge in 1847, and moved to Antrim in 1855. R. Chessmore died in 1861, and Mr. C. afterwards married Mrs. Caroline (True) Wilson of Francestown, sister of the late Mark True of this town.

CHRISTIE.

SAMUEL CHRISTIE, born Feb. 20, 1764, was son of Dea. Jesse and Mary (Gregg) Christie of New Boston. His mother was a sister of Samuel Gregg who settled at the Center in 1777 or earlier. She was a noted man in New Boston, had a family of twelve children, several of whom

settled in New Brunswick; was one remembered by the old people as a noble and devoted Christian of great kindness and full of good works; and was often spoken of on account of her great size. The writer remembers hearing it said in his boyhood that she weighed upwards of three hundred and fifty pounds, and that when she died the narrow doors of her house had to be widened to make a passage for her coffin! Samuel was the third child; was born in New Boston in 1764, and followed his uncle Samuel Gregg to Antrim in 1788. He purchased a large tract of land next east of the cemetery at the old Center, and built there a small, low house in the fall of that year. His father, Dea. Jesse Christie, was a mill-owner and carpenter, well off in the world, and no doubt aided the youthful pioneer on the top of Meeting-House Hill. Near the close of 1788, he received a companion in his new home, in the person of Miss Zibiah Warren of New Boston. She also was very "young and fair," as traditions say. She was the third child of Josiah and Jane (Livingston) Warren and was born in New Boston, 1771. After a few years Mr. Christie put up the large, old-fashioned tavern so long known on the line. It stood some forty rods north of the cemetery, on the opposite side, and a little off from the road. It had the large square rooms, enormous fire-places, and long dancing-hall usual in such buildings. Here he "kept tavern" for many years. There was then, before the day of railroads, considerable travel through the town. Mr. Christie also did a large business on the frequent training-days, and at town meetings; and traditions assure us that on cold Sabbaths many of Mr. Whiton's hearers from the church near by were able better to warm up with the subject by visiting the bar of said tavern! Here for some years the older persons had a Bible-class on the Sabbath under charge of Mr. Whiton. The tavern was amazingly handy. Here Mrs. Zibiah Christie died in 1813. The second wife was Elizabeth Campbell of New Boston, who on the death of her husband returned to that town, and survived him more than forty years. Mr. Christie and his wife joined the church in 1800. He died in the prime of manhood, Oct. 25, 1818. His children were all by first wife and were as follows:—

1. DANIEL M., [known in Antrim as "Miltimore," b. Oct. 15, 1790; worked on the farm and picked up his knowledge as best he could, having few advantages in preparing for his course of higher study. But he entered Dartmouth College in 1811, and was graduated in 1815 at the head of his class, of which he was the last surviving member. Studied law three years in the office of James Walker of Peterborough, began practice in York, Me., in 1818, but soon moved to South Berwick and thence to Dover in 1823, where he pursued his profession over fifty-three years! He died Dec. 8, 1876, having almost no sickness or loss of mental power till the day of his death. He was a remarkable man, of great intellectual power, and spotless integrity. Was one

of the few who were pursued by offices and honors, yet having no relish for them. Every office in the gift of the State is said to have been offered him, and twice the chief-justice-ship of the New Hampshire supreme court was urged upon him. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater in 1857. He was considered the leader of the New Hampshire bar for a generation, and was one of the very ablest men ever produced in this State. The estimate in which he was universally held, is well expressed in the resolutions entered on the records of the court: —

Resolved, That we have heard with profound sensibility of the death of the Hon. Daniel M. Christie, the oldest and most distinguished member of this bar, who has by a long life of arduous labor, fidelity to duty, and spotless integrity in every relation of life, adorned and elevated the profession of the law, and imparted dignity and luster to the jurisprudence of our State.

Resolved, That in the long, honorable, and conspicuous career of Mr. Christie, — chiefly as a counselor and advocate at this bar, — distinguished by great learning, sound judgment, unwearied industry, and unsurpassed fidelity to every personal and professional obligation, we recognize those qualities which entitled him to the respect and veneration which were universally entertained for him; and that, by his wisdom, prudence, and conscientious attention to all the duties of good citizenship, he exerted a great and salutary influence upon the community in which he lived.

Resolved, That we take pride in recording our high estimate of his extraordinary intellectual endowments, his exalted principles, and elevated standard of private and professional morality, and commend his virtues and excellencies of character to the imitation of the members of the profession which he pursued with such assiduity and such remarkable honor and success.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of Mr. Christie in the bereavement which has deprived them of an indulgent father and faithful friend, and respectfully offer them such consolation as may be found in the heart-felt condolence of the bar, whose leader and exemplar he was for nearly fifty years, and whose affection and veneration he had gained by his pre-eminent abilities and blameless life.

Resolved, That the secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the family of Mr. Christie, and that the committee present them to the court now in session in this county, with the request of the bar that they be entered upon its records.

These resolutions were put on record in these courts with unanimous approval. They were moved by Hon. Daniel Hall, who paid a beautiful tribute to his old teacher and

friend. And so, covered with praise and veneration, he has passed away. Mr. Christie m. a daughter of Dr. Wheeler of Dover, and had six daughters, but no sons.]

2. JOSIAH W., [b. Nov. 6, 1793, lived some years on the hill, but settled afterward in the east part of the town; was a carpenter, a man of boundless work, and great energy and strength of character; amassed a large property, and was for many years one of Antrim's most prominent and influential men. He d. April 30, 1862, and was one of the first buried in Maplewood cemetery. He m. 1st, Fanny Boyd, March 16, 1824; 2d, Mary Bell, May 11, 1830. Each wife had two children, thus:—

Francis B., (b. Oct. 10, 1824; m. Susan H. Emerson of Boston; was a teacher there; disappeared from that city in 1850, and has not been heard from since.)

Franklin W., (twin brother of above, d. in childhood.)

Dr. Morris, (b. Aug. 29, 1832, studied medicine with Dr. Sanborn of Newport two years, then studied three years in New York City. Began the practice of medicine in his native town, May, 1860, and has continued with gratifying success till the present time, having a large practice reaching into many of the adjoining towns, and having fairly won a leading position in his profession. He m. Susan S. Hill of Johnson, Vt., July 22, 1863. They have one child, George W., b. Aug. 5, 1868. Dr. Christie is one having honor in his "own country," a liberal giver, and a worker in every good cause.)

Mary A., (b. April 7, 1834, m. Thomas B. Bradford of Frankestown, in 1861, and lives in that town. They have one daughter, Emma A.)]

3. MARY, [b. Oct. 24, 1795, joined the church in 1815, m. Rev Levi Spalding Dec. 10, 1818, and sailed as missionary June 8, 1819; d. in 1874, after a service of fifty-five years, being the last survivor of the first company of missionaries to Ceylon. She was called by that people, "Our Beloved Mother." Mr. Spalding was born in Jaffrey, in 1792. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1815, at Andover Seminary in 1818, and entered the service of the American Board at once. On their passage out there was a revival aboard ship and every sailor was converted. Mr. S. wrote a host of tracts in the Tamil language; was author of



Harold P. ...

friend. And so, covered with praise and veneration, he has passed away. Mr. Christie m. a daughter of Dr. Wheeler



Morris Christie.



many of their best hymns, translated "Pilgrim's Progress" for them, wrote most of their school-books, and was of incalculable service to that people. For forty-five years he did not fail to preach a single Sabbath! He lived to see great success follow his efforts, and great numbers of that people in the fold of Christ. Yet he was a very unassuming and quiet man, making no bluster in all his work. There was something romantic and beautiful in their long life together among the heathen! They came to love that strange people; and though here on a visit in ripe years, they chose to go back and die with the charge God gave them. They deserve great credit as pioneer missionaries, and accomplished a blessed work, for which ages to come will honor them. His service was fifty-four years in length in Ceylon. He d. at the age of 82. Only one of their children survives them.]

4. JANE W., [b. July 19, 1797, m. Matthew A. Fisher of Frankestown, Jan. 14, 1817. He died in 1853, aged 68. She is now living in honored old age with her daughter, Mrs. James H. Hall of Brookline.]
5. JESSE, [b. May 17, 1799, m. Zibiah Warren of New Boston, and they are both living in that town, having celebrated their golden wedding April 7, 1875.]
6. SALLY W., [b. May 13, 1801, m. Gilman Clark of Hancock. They have resided many years in Foxcroft, Me. He was for some time a teacher and missionary among the Indians.]
7. HIRAM, [b. April 11, 1803, d. in childhood.]
8. IRA, [m. Anna Collier, an English lady, lived in Dover, and d. there, 1869, aged 62.]

CLARK.

JOSEPH CLARK lived in Antrim several years and was a soldier in the Revolution from this town. For some charge, probably for debt, he was arrested and thrown into Amherst jail; but the case was of so much interest that under date of July 9, 1782, Capt. Frye brings the matter before the committee of the legislature. By some adjustment he was discharged from jail and went to the front, and his land seems to have been taxed to his creditors, as the town "Voted (Aug. 19, 1782) Richard McAllister pay the Reats of Clark's Lot as it was Invoiced to him." Joseph Clark's land was on the Contoocook north of Dimon Dodge place, or Cheney's, as shown by a transcript of a road, July 9, 1783, running "Between Chaney's and Jo^s Clarkes Land to Nathan Austin's Land." He was probably the first settler on the tract afterwards Thomas Jame-son's and David Parker's.

CALEB CLARK, son of Daniel and Mary (Bancroft) Clark of Temple, and grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Taylor) Clark of Townsend, Mass., was born April 6, 1798. His father died in middle life, and with his mother (who died in 1852, aged eighty-eight) and young sisters he moved to Antrim, in April, 1824, on to the place previous to that date occupied first by Samuel Sawyer, afterwards by Zadok Reed, and now occupied by L. T. Lovewell. He married Jane Sweetser of Deering (now Bennington), Oct. 31, 1837. They had but one child, a daughter, who died in infancy. Mrs. Clark died May 29, 1861. He died Aug. 31, 1870, leaving a fund of \$1,000 to the Center Church, besides various other gifts to charitable purposes. He was a Christian man, highly respected by every one. His four sisters who came to this town with him are as follows:—

Mary Clark was born Aug. 18, 1799, and is the only survivor of the family.

Nancy Clark was born March 1, 1801, and died Nov. 22, 1869.

Hannah Clark was born Oct. 26, 1803, and died Nov. 14, 1869.

Azubah Clark was born June 27, 1804, and died Sept. 5, 1870.

These sisters all lived unmarried, most of the time together, in great quiet, peace, and love, being exemplary Christians, very saving, yet liberal givers to all benevolent purposes. Each acquired property, and those who are dead each left money for the preaching fund of the Center Church. Mary Clark lives on the place opposite Eben Bass's (house built by Dr. Whiton), which her brother, Caleb Clark, bought a few months before his death, and where he and his sister, Azubah Clark, died within one week of each other. Mary Clark was one of the heaviest givers to the Center vestry, and has been a silent and constant giver to charitable objects. She has lived to see all her family committed to the grave, is now nearly blind, but bearing all her afflictions with fortitude and Christian resignation, and is still a constant attendant on divine worship, the last of a noble, devoted, Christian family.

WARNER CLARK came here as early as 1834, and soon after commenced the manufacture of bobbins at the Branch. That he was here thus early is shown by the fact that he was chosen hog-reeve at the March meeting in 1835. He stayed here only a short time, when he moved to Francestown, and was there a prominent man for many years, and filled various offices. He had a partner here by the name of Buss, of whom I have no information.

PRENTISS W. CLARK was born in Brandon, Vt., in 1828, and married Maria White of this town. He is a carpenter by trade, and under the firm-name of Clark and Duncan has had a share in most of the building in town for many years. He built his house on Bennington street in 1869. Now occupies the Dea. Baldwin farm. His children are:—

1. **HARRY E.**, [b. in Greenfield in 1853, and m. Mary A. Day of Salem, Mass., in 1876.]
2. **JULIA A.**, [b. May 31, 1860, d. May 27, 1879.]

HARVEY P., [b. April 4, 1863.]

MINNIE M., [b. June 7, 1865.]

EVA MAY, [b. June 19, 1870.]

CLEAVES.

DR. NATHAN W. CLEAVES was son of Nathan Cleaves, who died in 1812, aged sixty-four. Little is known of his early life, or of where or when he studied for his profession, except that he was for a time under the tutorship of Dr. Jones of Lyndeborough. He came here in 1793 as the successor of Dr. William Ward, being at that time hardly twenty years of age. Soon after he married Jennie Hopkins, a cousin of Esq. James Hopkins and niece of Mrs. Dea. Isaac Cochran. He settled down where Dustin Barrett now lives. Built the large house now standing here. He was smitten down with a fever and died at the early age of thirty-three, leaving six children. Old people have spoken of him as a noble specimen of manhood and virtue; and of his wife as an excellent woman. Was a man of good talents, successful as a physician, and held in high esteem by the people, as one growing up with them, and meeting with them the struggles of the new settlement. Indeed, he got his death by a walk on snow-shoes across lots to see a sick woman in a log house that stood on the mountain northwest of the Artemas Brown farm. At his funeral, April 19, 1807, the snow was four to five feet deep everywhere, covering walls out of sight, and so hard as to carry horses anywhere in the morning of that day. It was an immense funeral, people coming from far and wide to mark the sad event. The long procession, on horseback and on foot, wended their way slowly up the old road from Daniel Alvaine's to the cemetery on the hill, and there with great labor the body was laid away. But by this time the sun was so warm that water deep in the roads, and it was exceedingly difficult to return. The sleigh ran into and filled the sleigh of Judge Tuttle. He was the man-driver, and his was the only sleigh, the widow and children like others going on horseback. The freshet was so sudden and so great as almost to prevent the return of those from the south part of the town and from Newcock. This part alone made a long procession. When they got down to the Saltmarsh bridge they found it was just swept away. Making a path with great difficulty down-stream across to the other road, they found the Miller bridge frozen firm, but the water was running two feet deep over the top of it. But the men, by wading across and leading the horses, got the women over, and they all arrived home wet and worn! Further showing this remarkable day, it is said the horses that drew the corpse gave out, and had to be left behind, while for the last mile the drivers and mourners themselves actually dragged the dead man to his grave! The widow married James Hopkins, Esq., in 1823. The children were:—

DOBCAS W., [m. James Jameson, June 18, 1812, and died May 18, 1848.]

ROBERT HOPKINS, [b. March 2, 1795, m. Ann Jameson Sept.

24, 1818, and lived on the place where his father died. He was killed by a fall Dec. 2, 1843. Left five children: —

Thomas J., (b. March 17, 1820, m. Annis Barnes. Lived in Antrim, afterwards in Stoddard. Was a helpless sufferer several years, moved to Hillsborough Bridge, and died there.)

Calvin H., (b. Dec. 22, 1822; m. Ruth A. Kennea of Reading, Mass., and died in that place, Feb. 13, 1860.)

Charlotte M., (b. Sept. 28, 1823, unm.; d. at the Bridge, May 19, 1879.)

Abbie S., (d. Aug. 28, 1849, aged 18.)

Gilman H., (b. April 8, 1836, m. Susan M. Preston of this town, is a carpenter by trade, now lives on the Zenas Temple farm, and has one child, Fred. J., b. Jan. 28, 1868.)]

3. SOLOMON, [b. 1800, m. Clarissa Bell of Bennington, Feb. 2, 1831, now lives in Keeseville, N. Y. Business was that of tanner. A most excellent and devoted man.]

4. JOHN, [b. Oct. 10, 1802; m. 1st, Marcia Ellsworth of Willsborough, N. Y., in 1835; 2d, Mary Ann White of Peru, N. Y., 1842, in which last place he lived many years, and had several children. He came back to Antrim to spend his last years, and d. May 1, 1875.]

5. LUTHER, [b. 1804, m. Sarah Cook, went West, and d. in Flint, Mich., in 1868.]

6. CALVIN, [b. 1806, d. in childhood.]

CLEMENT.

STEPHEN G. CLEMENT, son of Jesse and Eliza (Glidden) Clement of Unity, was born in Lowell, Mass, in 1833. His father died in 1858, and in 1865 he moved to Windsor with his widowed mother and sister Nellie. The last died here Sept. 30, 1870, at the age of nineteen. She had rare accomplishments of mind and heart. Mr. Clement married Susan M. Butler, who lived but a short time. He moved to North Branch in 1868, and bought the Fox place. In 1869 he married Josephine E. Averill of Mont Vernon, and they moved to that town, much to our regret, in the fall of 1877. They have one child: —

1. GERTRUDE, [b. November, 1872.]

JONATHAN D. CLEMENT, known as "Dow" Clement, was son of Jonathan D. and Lucretia (Merrill) Clement of Deering, and grandson of Carleton and Kesiah (Dow) Clement, also of Deering. He married Vienna P. Dickey of that town. Moved here onto the John Shedd farm in 1870. Mr. Clement was out in the late war in the service of his country, and had some thrilling and terrible experiences. He was detailed to

n a locomotive from New Orleans eighty miles, into Texas, and back, daily. At one time, to accommodate another engineer who wished to bury his dead child, he took a second train and stayed over night in Texas. That very night the rebels broke the connection and tore up the track. Clement and his associates were captured. They had lost several engines by "burning them too hard," and accused him of being the "d—d Yankee" who had spoiled the engines, and ordered him to be hanged to the nearest tree. While preparations were being made, he asked permission to say a few words. He was answered that he "might say a VERY few words, — couldn't stop to hear much." He then told the facts in the case, assured them he had never destroyed the engines, but was specially sent there to preserve them. His statement seemed so reasonable, that they granted a reprieve, and ordered him off, under guard, fifty or sixty miles to have his case investigated. He was ultimately acquitted of the charge, but detained as a prisoner of war for a long time. Was at last exchanged, and after various services and perils reached home in safety. His children are: —

1. FRANK O., [b. in Cambridge, Mass., May 5, 1854, m. Alma F., daughter of the late Dea. Shattuck; April 22, 1876. Was in business awhile in Manchester, now resides in South Village.]
2. MARY A., [b. in Weare, Jan. 13, 1869.]
3. JONATHAN D., [b. in Weare, Aug. 22, 1870.]
4. CHARLOTTE M., [b. in Antrim, Sept. 27, 1872.]
5. WILLIAM D., [b. in Antrim, July 4, 1874.]

FRANK CLEMENT, son of Jonathan and Betsey (Aiken) Clement Warren, was born in that place in 1854, married Emily B. Walch of Arrimack in 1875, and came to Clinton Village, this town, in the spring 1876. After a residence of three years, they moved to Hollis.

COCHLAN.

MICHAEL COCHLAN lived in the east part of the town many years. He married a daughter of the first settler, Philip Raleigh. Cochlan had a long dispute about maintaining his father-in-law. Year after year by public vote the town "freed him of Reats" on account of his supporting the old gentleman. And even after Philip's death, the town voted (March 12, 1793), to free Mr Cochlan of his poll tax in future."

COCHRAN.

JOHN COCHRAN, a Scotch patriot and sturdy Protestant, son of John and Elizabeth (Arwin) Cochran of Londonderry, Ireland, was born in that city in 1704. His father seems to have shared in the memorable sence of the city against the Catholics in 1689. It is supposed that this John and his son, only fifteen years old, were the two John Cochrans who signed in 1718 the memorial to Gov. Shute for land in "New Eng-

land that excellent and renowned plantation." But this is by no means certain, because there was another John Cochran, probably cousin of the son above, and somewhat older, who was one of the elders at the formation of the original church in Londonderry, N. H. This one, known as "DEACON John," may have been one of those that signed the memorial. For some reason, the father did not come over; but the son came over, arriving here in the autumn of 1720, and settled in Londonderry (part now Windham), on a beautiful slope, at the base of which the cars of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad now run. This ground has always been in possession of the family, and is now owned and occupied by William Davidson Cochran, Esq. At that time the forest was almost unbroken; and the family are justly proud of the courage and fortitude of that young man of eighteen years, and cherish the spot where he first pitched his cabin. His uncle, James McKeen (who married Janet Cochran, sister of his father), had previously settled a few miles to the north; and Peter Cochran, John Cochran, William Cochran, and Andrew Cochran, all near of kin, had made their clearings, though remote from the young settler of whom we speak. Neighbors were far and few. His life must have been hard and lonely. But occasional visits at his uncle's seem to have suggested some improvement, for in the course of time he married his cousin Jenny McKeen. They had a long life together, accumulated property, and did much for the good of the community. Mr. John Cochran, known as "Capt. John," was captain of the military company of Windham, was a man of integrity,—marked by force of character, and held in general respect. He died at the age of eighty-four, and his ashes lie in the old cemetery on the hill, in Windham. He left children: John, Isaac, James, Elizabeth, and Mary.

John, the oldest, married Annis Dinsmore and went to Belfast, Me.

Isaac, the second child, will be noticed below.

James, the third child, was born in 1748, married Elizabeth Nesmith (sister of Dea. Jonathan Nesmith, daughter of James and Elizabeth [McKeen] Nesmith, and granddaughter of James and Janet [Cochran] McKeen), lived on the old homestead, was a leader in town affairs, and died in 1822. His grandson, William D. Cochran, Esq., inherits the homestead. Another grandson, Isaac P. Cochran, Esq., married Martha J. Nesmith of Antrim, and lives in Windham. The last surviving child of James Cochran is Dea. Jonathan Cochran, now living very aged in Melrose, Mass.; but numerous descendants appear among the conspicuous business men of Boston, Melrose, and other places.

Elizabeth, the fourth child, married William Dinsmore, and was the mother of Samuel Dinsmore, governor of New Hampshire in 1831, 1832, and 1833, and grandmother of Samuel Dinsmore who was governor of New Hampshire in 1849, 1850, and 1851. She was also mother of Dea. Robert Dinsmore, the "Rustic Bard," and her descendants are very numerous and respectable.

The fifth and youngest child, Mary, married Andrew Park in 1774, and lived and died in Windham; has a large posterity, among them Hon. John C. Parke, a prominent lawyer in Boston.

It appears that there was a "Mrs. Cochran" in Londonderry who was

a sort of doctress, but whether the wife of John Cochran, first named above, probably cannot now be determined, though her character and circumstances would seem to favor it. Matthew Patten of Bedford kept a diary from 1754 to 1789, a curious and rich thing, and in it occurs the following entry: "July 26, 1754, sent Benjⁿ Linkfield to L. Derry to Fetch my Grindstone and to Mrs. Cochran to get something for Suses toe and Got a Poltice and some salve and brought home the Grindstone." As nothing more is said about "Suses toe," it is concluded that that humble member was in due time healed.

DEA. ISAAC COCHRAN, second child of John Cochran that grew up, was born in Londonderry, now Windham, April 23, 1742. The records speak of Isaac Cochran as "Constable" at the early age of eighteen. He married Ruth Hopkins, Oct. 28, 1765; moved into Antrim March 10, 1784, and was moderator of a town meeting Aug. 29 of that year. He had been an officer in the Revolutionary army, saw the surrender of Burgoyne, Oct. 17, 1777, and followed the flag till the war was over. Coming here he bought of Matthew Templeton the place now belonging to his great-grandson, George A. Cochran, Esq. There was a little barn on it, and the log cabin stood in front, near the site now covered with tool-house and shed. Mr. Cochran built the first two-story house in town, in 1785, which stood till 1864, when it was replaced by the present structure. In 1786 he built the saw and grist mill which was long a place of considerable business in that part of the town. The magnificent elms he planted with his own hands the year his new house was finished, 1785. Is said to have brought the first wagon to town in 1815. Dea. Isaac Cochran was a man of strong and constant piety, of unusual Christian grace and knowledge, was chosen one of the elders of the church at its formation, was much in office, was one of the ablest and most trusted of the pioneers of the town, and was a man of warm feelings and genuine ability, which is abundantly proved by writings left behind. And there was in him, as in his nephew, the "Rustic Bard," a vein of poetic genius, which, under more favorable discipline, might have given him a distinguished name. Two pieces, not as being the best, but the briefest, are here given. The first seems to have been written after he had passed his eightieth year, at the request of one who sought a memento in rhyme.

"Forbear, my friend, nor once pretend
To ask from me a song;
My muse is mute, my harp and lute —
Alas! — are all unstrung!

"Like morning flowers, my mental powers
Do wither and decay;
Though small at best, what I possessed
Is flying fast away.

"Nor would I strive these to revive,
Nor urge them to return;

My locks are white, and dim my sight;
This body seeks the urn.

"This house of clay must soon decay,
And moulder in the dust;
This soul must fly to God on high
In whom is all my trust.

"Farewell, my friend, my views extend
To those bright scenes above,
Where pain shall cease and joys increase
In rounds of endless love!"

At one time a friend of the deacon had the Western fever,—went out, got sick of it, and was glad to get back. The deacon goes over the several steps in humorous rhyme, at some length, and closes thus:—

"Whatever place or case we're in,
Much ill may be prevented,
If we would learn like Paul of old
Therewith to be contented.

"Contentment is a noble gift,
And happy the receiver;
It is the surest antidote
Against the Ohio fever.

"That epidemic seized my brain
And set my thoughts a-roving;
My business overmuch curtailed,
Besides the expense of moving!

"A rolling stone ne'er gathers moss,
But often wounds the roller;—
Now I'm resolved to live content
And be no more a stroller."

Dea. Cochran always signed his poems "I. C." He died in good old age, Aug. 21, 1825. His wife died April 11, 1816, aged seventy-three. Their children, all born in Windham, were:—

1. NAOMI, [b. Oct. 29, 1766, d. in Windham Dec. 17, 1783, aged 17. On the slate-stone at her head in the old yard in that town, is engraved an empty hour-glass; and under it a couplet in which the engraver curiously left out the letter "I" in glass, making it read, —

"My gass is run
And so will yours."]

2. ANDREW, [b. in Windham May 13, 1769, was two years at Dartmouth College, but did not graduate. Settled on the

south part of his father's large farm. He built and lived in the house now owned and occupied by his grandson, Andrew Cochran; m. Jennett Wilson of Windham; d. Oct. 16, 1820; wife d. Oct. 10, 1851, aged 83. Had ten children: —

Comie, (b. Dec. 3, 1793, m. James Wallace of Antrim, moved to Manchester, and d. there.)

ancy, (b. Jan. 15, 1795, m. Thomas Jameson of Antrim, moved to Lowell, Mass., d. Nov. 23, 1846. Their son Andrew was ten years in the naval service and was a Union soldier in the late war.)

v. Sylvester, (b. May 8, 1796, m. 1824 to Hannah Symonds of Hancock, had four children, two dying in infancy. He d. March 14, 1860; wife d. Feb. 23, 1863. Both d. in Northville, Mich., where they had resided since 1844. Had two children that survived him. Lyman, b. in Antrim, at the Branch, Aug. 6, 1825, known as Judge Cochrane, was the older of these; and the other, Miss Sarah A. Cochrane of Detroit, Mich., is the only survivor of the family at the present time. Rev. Sylvester was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1835. Studied divinity under Dr. Whiton, and entered somewhat late in life into the ministry, settling in East Poultney, Vt., where he continued pastor ten years. In 1837, he went to Vermontville, Mich., where he gathered a church and was five years pastor. Afterwards in several places, he was in the service till near his death. A writer from Vermontville, after forty years, says of him: "His memory is cherished here by many hearts." Another speaks of him as "loyal to his creeds without bigotry, and liberal without laxity," and as one "eminently useful and universally beloved." Evidently he was among the worthiest of the sons of Antrim. In his last years he was a teacher as well as preacher, and acquired considerable prominence as the founder of Northville Academy. Judge Lyman Cochrane, a native of this town, went when a boy with his father to Vermont, and thence to the West. Was graduated at the University of Michigan, in the class of 1849; and from Ballston, N. Y., Law School, in 1852. Settled as a lawyer in Detroit. Was early chosen to the legislature of that State. In 1873 he was appointed judge of the superior court, which office he held at his sudden death Feb. 5, 1879. He was a rare scholar, retiring, conscientious, and thought-

ful. He was specially successful as a judge, being dignified, courteous, patient, industrious in the management and dispatch of business, and studiously upright. Judge Cochrane was m. Aug. 3, 1876, but left no children.)

John, (b. April 24, 1798. Was in trade several years in Boston and Roxbury, Mass. Went to New York City about 1825; was heard from only a few times after.)

Isaac, (twin-brother of John, traded in company with his brother John, in Boston and Roxbury; m. Mary A. Lynch of Roxbury. Inherited the homestead. He was a stone-mason and mover of buildings; d. Nov. 8, 1869. Had children, Mary Ann and Andrew, both now residing on the old homestead with their aged mother. Andrew served three years in the rebellion of 1861, in the Thirteenth N. H. Regiment.)

Clarissa, (b. April 18, 1800, m. Aug. 30, 1827, Alfred Fairbanks, a merchant in Francestown. After his death, went to St. Augustine, Fla.; m. Dr. Andrew Anderson of that place; he d. leaving one son, Andrew, who followed the occupation of his father, and is a physician in St. Augustine. He inherited the homestead, on which he and his mother reside, which is an extensive orangery. From a letter to the "Boston Journal" in February, 1879, we clip the following: "Dr. Anderson's grove is one of the most famous in the South, and is exceedingly profitable. His residence fronts on a street charmingly embowered in orange, lemon, and magnolia trees.)

Ann, (b. March 2, 1802, m. David Holt of Lyndeborough, Jan. 18, 1838, d. in that town May 13, 1870. Had four children: Alfred, Andy, Frances, and Ellen. Alfred was a surgeon in the army of the rebellion of 1861, and is now a physician in Cambridge, Mass. Andy served in the rebellion, and is now captain of the Lafayette Artillery Company of Lyndeborough, and a farmer. Frances m. K. Curtis, and lives in Lyndeborough. Ellen is a teacher in Ohio.)

Joanna, (b. July 11, 1805, d. of spotted fever, April, 1812.)

Mary J., (b. Sept. 25, 1807, m. David Campbell of Antrim, in 1834.)

Lorenzo, (b. Aug. 24, 1809. Went South in early life; when last heard from was boating on the Mississippi river. Supposed to have d. of cholera.)]

JAMES, [b. in Windham, Sept. 5, 1771 ; m. 1st, Joanna Creesy of Francestown in 1796 ; she d. March 23, 1829, aged 54 ; 2d, Mrs. Hannah Gibson of Amherst, January, 1830. She d. Nov. 1, 1858, aged nearly 79. He inherited the homestead, except that portion given to his brother Andrew. Was a live man, one of great energy and force ; run the saw and grist mill in connection with his farm. Was noted for accidents and broken bones. By a fall from an apple-tree in the autumn of 1844, he being then seventy-two years of age, one leg was so badly fractured that it had to be amputated. After this he broke his ribs, thigh, and wrist, all by different accidents, yet he survived it all, and d. June 1, 1851, nearly eighty years of age. Children six, all born in Antrim.

Andrew C., (b. April 20, 1797 ; m. 1st, Louisa, daughter of the Hon. Jacob Tuttle, Dec. 11, 1828. She d. Jan. 11, 1849 ; 2d, Mrs. Augusta Kinsley of Peterborough, Oct. 25, 1863. Was in trade in Boston and Medford, Mass., and afterwards in Hancock, where he spent most of his life. He moved to Peterborough in 1863. Was president of the Peterborough Bank from the time of its organization to the time of his death, and owner in a woolen mill in that town, known as the firm of Noone and Cochran. For more than half a century his reputation for integrity and honesty was unsullied. Was a pious, generous, efficient man, a friend to all. He d. May 30, 1865. He left but one child, Lizzie T., born May 5, 1830. She m. L. T. Minor, Oct. 15, 1857. Mr. Minor d. August, 1865, and his wife d. Dec. 31, 1865.)

Ira, (b. July 1, 1799, m. Clarissa Taylor of Hillsborough, March 4, 1830. She d. May 27, 1868, aged 60. In early life lived several years in Boston. Kept a tavern at the brick house near the East cemetery in 1826. Inherited the homestead where he and all his children were born ; run the saw and grist mill as his father and grandfather had done before him, until the mill was taken down in 1855. Was an officer in the troop, or cavalry, in the old militia days. It is said that the first and only bowling-alley in town was kept at the brick house by him and his partner, Hiram Bell, while they run the house as a hotel in 1826. A kind, genial, intelligent man, having the efficiency of his fathers, but laid aside in a great measure for years, by deafness. Had six children : Mary Eliza, b. Jan. 13, 1831, d. Nov. 29, 1832 ;

Mary, b. April 3, 1833 ; George A., b. Dec. 8, 1835, m. Etta A. Chapman of Windsor, Nov. 26, 1872, occupies the homestead of his fathers, has been much honored by his townsmen with the highest offices they could give, year after year ; Clara R., b. April 24, 1839, m. John R. Whittemore, merchant of Bennington, May 30, 1866, who d. Nov. 20, 1875 ; Caroline C., b. July 31, 1841, m. Benjamin P. Baldwin of Clinton, Io., Feb. 3, 1869 ; and Ann M., b. Jan. 4, 1849, m. Charles E. Eaton of Bennington, Feb. 18, 1875.)

Mary W., (b. Jan. 10, 1802, d. of spotted fever, April 2, 1812.)

Rodney, (b. Jan. 8, 1806, m. Mrs. Ellen Dodge of New Jersey. In early life lived several years in Boston. Went to New York City, kept a hotel there many years ; d. July 22, 1876. Had children, James and Joanna. James served in the rebellion of 1861, in a New York Zouave Regiment, was badly wounded in the thigh ; lives in New York City. Joanna m. Gabriel Aguiar, a captain of police in New York City.)

Eliza, (b. Dec. 24, 1809, m. Dr. Jacob P. Whittemore of Andrim.)

James, (b. Nov. 19, 1813, m. Kate Crosby of Milford, Nov. 23, 1853. Traded in Hancock, Marblehead, Mass., Dublin, and several years in Milford. His health being poor, he went South to recuperate, where he remained only a few months, and on his return home d. at Baltimore, March 28, 1854.)]

JOHN COCHRANE of New Boston, nephew of Dea. Isaac, was the oldest child of James Cochran of Windham, and half-brother to his other children. His mother died very young, and he was taken in infancy by a kinsman, Robert Boyd of New Boston, and brought up. He married Jemima Davis (daughter of Benjamin Davis, a captain in the Revolutionary army, formerly of Goffstown) ; lived most of his life on the slope of Joe English Hill, New Boston ; was a cripple many years from rheumatism, and died in Chester, Feb. 10, 1845, aged seventy-five. Several of his large family have come to honor, though pinched and poor in early life. Their mother was one of the most blessed of women. She died Oct. 7, 1868, aged ninety-four. Their children were nine, as follows :—

Hon. Robert B., who was born in New Boston, Oct. 24, 1794 ; married Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Capt. Robert and Prudence (Butterfield) Warren ; was for fifty years a leading man in New Boston ; was several times state senator ; several times representative of his town ; for a long series of years selectman ; for half a century, justice of the peace ; for nearly half a century a school-teacher winters ; was largely in probate business ; was a land surveyor far and near ; was most of his life a Chris-

tian; long an officer in the Sabbath-school; and died May 7, 1878. Was a man of marked intellectual ability; self-made, having had very scanty opportunities in early life.

Polly, who married Moses Hall of Chester, was a most devoted Christian, left a large family, died recently at the age of eighty.

Mercy, who married William Haselton, a merchant of Chester, has two sons members of Congress from Wisconsin, and is now living with her children in that State.

Sophia, unmarried, half a century a school-teacher, now of Albert Lea, Minn.

Marinda, a teacher all her life, a woman of marked talent, a Christian whose influence was great, died unmarried in Methuen, Mass., in 1871.

Hon. Gerry W., long a merchant in Boston; on executive council of Massachusetts during the war. Married, first, Mary J., daughter of Rev. Mr. Batchelder of Haverhill, Mass.; second, Helen F. French, a magazine writer of note; lives in Chester; was a donor of Center vestry; one son, Rev. Harry Cochrane, is a pastor in New York.

Abigail, who married Jonathan Pressey and lives in Chester.

Hon. Clark B. Cochrane, born May 31, 1815. Studied at Francestown under B. F. Wallace of Antrim; graduated at Union College, 1839; married Rebecca Wheeler of Galway, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar in 1841; was chosen same year to represent his county in the State Assembly, and was constantly in office till the day of his death. Was in Congress several terms, but died in the prime of life, March 5, 1867. He was among the best speakers and ablest men that ever went out from our State.

Susan, who married David Mallory in January, 1843, and died in March of the same year, aged twenty-four.

REV. WARREN R. COCHRANE was the eighth child of Hon. Robert B. Cochrane, named above, and was born in New Boston, Aug. 25, 1835. Doing his best in a very humble district school, and at the fire-side, afterwards by "boarding himself" at select schools here and there, he went to Francestown to finish fitting for college, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1859, and was twice elected tutor in said college, in which capacity he served till prevented by failing health. Mr. Cochrane was some time a teacher, and was licensed to preach by the Derry and Manchester Association, April 10, 1866. Was invited at once to Harrisville, where he preached, as health would allow, two summers. He began service for the Presbyterian Church in Antrim, Jan. 1, 1868, and, continuing in the same, was ordained March 18, 1869, as pastor, which office he now holds. He married Lilla C. Cochran of New Boston, daughter of William C. and Harriet (Crombie) Cochran, and granddaughter of Dea. Thomas and Margaret (Ramsay) Cochran, June 14, 1864. Has two children:—

1. HAYWARD, [b. in New Boston, Nov. 27, 1865.]
2. SUSIE E., [b. in Antrim, Nov. 18, 1872.]

CLARK B. COCHRANE, brother of Rev. Warren R. and youngest of the family, was born in New Boston, Feb. 9, 1843. Studied at Frances-

town and Meriden, graduated at Albany Law School in 1865, and at once settled in the practice of law in Gloversville, that State. Compelled to surrender everything by failing health, he returned to New Boston in 1869. The same year he published a volume of poems. He came here in 1873, into the house in Clinton built by Horace B. Tuttle, and at once opened a store on the premises,—the first store in Clinton. He was superintending school committee in 1875. He married Mary E. Andrews of New London, and has children :—

1. MABEL, [b. in New Boston, May 15, 1871.]
2. ROBERT B., [b. in New Boston, Oct. 5, 1872.]
3. BENJAMIN R., [b. in Antrim, June 21, 1875.]
4. WINIFRED, [b. in Antrim, Dec. 31, 1876.]
5. JULIAN M., [b. Oct. 8, 1879.]

REV. THOMAS COCHRAN, born in New Boston in 1771, was son of John and Elisabeth (Boyce) Cochran, and grandson of Dea. Thomas and Jennett (Adams) Cochran. The father of this Dea. Thomas was James Cochran, and his mother was Letitia Patten, both of whom took part in the defense of Londonderry in the great "Papal siege." This Dea. Thomas was born in that city in 1703, and came over at the age of seventeen. Came to New Boston in 1748, and was chosen elder at the formation of the Presbyterian Church in that town. Rev. Thomas Cochran was graduated at Brown University in 1799, and came here in the earliest weeks of 1805. He was so much loved by the people, that they gave him a call to settle in May of that year. He declined, however, probably for the reason that he was offered a larger salary in Camden, Me. He seems to have thought that God's call was in the line of fair pay. At any rate he was ordained in the latter place, September, 1805. The day of ordination was made, in that place, a day of horse-racing and carousing: one man at the public table was choked to death eating, and many were overloaded with drink! The character of the people, as thus shown, is further indicated by the fact that at the close of his pastorate, in 1818, he sued the town of Camden for non-payment of dues and recovered \$1,400. His wife was Mary Barstow of Hanover, Mass. He died of cholera, in Baltimore, in 1838.

NINIAN COCHRAN, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian of excellent faith and character, highly recommended by his pastor on the other side of the sea, came to America in 1828. In the fall of that year he came to Antrim to live in the family of Alexander Parker, and remained with them, good and faithful, until 1867, when he went with some of the family to their home in the West, and died at Baxter Springs, Kan., Dec. 25 of the same year, at the age of seventy years. He was smart and respected, was unmarried, and about his retired life there lingers a mystery, which can only be revealed in another world!

COFFIN.

PHILIP COFFIN came here in the early part of the Revolutionary war, and lived near the Gould place. After some years he moved away and nothing further is known of him. The house he occupied while here is no doubt a small house built by Tristram Cheney on the *old* road from the Gould place to the Whittemore place. The road was thrown up and the house taken down so long ago as to be forgotten by the oldest neighbors. They used to call their name Cofran. Philip was a savage and of man. When he was dog-pelter, he made a spear with a hook on the side of the blade, so as to spear and pull up dogs as one would throw a fish with a hook, and actually put it in operation! He had children, Philip, Mary, James, and perhaps others. We know not the mother's name. Some of the children remained a few years in Hillsborough; but are now gone and forgotten.

COLE.

NATHAN COLE, probably son of John and Eunice (Spofford) Cole, was born in 1750. He married Molly Flint and came to Antrim, from Oxford, Mass., in 1792, living on the Jeremiah Hill farm, next west of the pound. He lived awhile on the John Gilmore farm (Whitney's), and was laid out from the Nesmith place to his house, Jan. 19, 1793. He moved to Hill, then New Chester, in 1802. He was a soldier at the battle of Bennington, and had a brother John who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. He died at Danbury in 1834, aged eighty-four years. He had five sons and four daughters. His first wife, Nabby Brown, had children. His sons were:—

JOHN, [b. 1777; m. 1st, Jenny Gregg of Antrim, who d. in 1804; 2d, Sally Smith, April 5, 1810; lived awhile on Meeting-House Hill, then moved to Hill, where he d. aged 89.]

NATHAN, [m. Polly Nichols of Antrim, in 1805; lived near Linn Parker's a few years, and moved in the autumn of 1808 to Cattaraugus, N. Y., forty miles west of Buffalo. Thence, in the fall of 1817, they moved to Ohio, finally locating in Columbus, that State. Here he d. Oct. 21, 1856, aged 77. Was an honest and good man; and left six children, the two oldest being born in Antrim:—

Frederick, (b. Nov. 27, 1805, is land surveyor, has been county surveyor, and many years county auditor, and lives in Columbus, Ohio. He m. Rebecca Jane Graham, a native of Virginia. She d. in 1857.)

Alonzo, (b. July 29, 1807, has six children, lives in Putnam Co., Ohio, and m. Sarah Caldwell of Ohio.)

Hannah E., (b. Dec. 2, 1808, m. Washington Moore, and lives in Vermillion Co., Ind.)

Thomas, (b. Dec. 9, 1810, d. in childhood.)

Nathan, Jr., (b. Sept. 22, 1815, has been register of deeds, or county recorder, at Columbus, Ohio, for thirty-two years, and is a man held in the highest esteem. He m. Mary Sayles of Rhode Island.)

George N., (b. July 9, 1820, d. in infancy.)]

3. LEVI, [m. Polly Philbrick of Andover, Mass. He d. in Danbury about 1850, aged 74.]
4. MILES, [m. Sally Bixby of Hillsborough. Went to Illinois in 1840, and d. at English Prairie, that State, in 1860. His son Nathan was colonel of cavalry in the Union army.]
5. JEDEDIAH, [m. Parmelia Chase of Franklin, and d. in Hill June 25, 1860, aged 72. His son, Charles B. Cole, Esq., of Hill, has furnished most of this information concerning the Cole family.]

The daughters of Nathan and Molly (Flint) Cole were :—

1. POLLY, [m. 1st, James Smith of Hudson, Dec. 19, 1793; 2d, James Barrett of Hudson, and d. in that town about 1864.]
2. BETSEY, [b. Aug. 3, 1780, m. John Wadleigh of Hill, where she d. Sept. 14, 1867, aged 87.]
3. SUSAN, [m. William Winter of Danbury, where she d. about 1834.]
4. LUCY, [b. Oct. 26, 1791; m. 1st, Samuel Pillsbury; 2d, C. Roach, and lived in Parkman, Me., being the last surviving child of Nathan and Molly (Flint) Cole. She d. Oct. 12, 1879.]

COLLINS.

JOHN M. COLLINS, son of James and Sarah (Thayer) Collins, born in Boston in 1768, married Elisabeth Brackett of Peterborough, in 1799. Came here immediately, having bought the saw and grist mill at the Branch. This he occupied till 1806, when he moved to Hancock where he died in 1856. The four oldest children were born in Antrim. He had children :—

1. SARAH, [b. Jan. 4, 1800, m. John Tenney and settled in Hancock.]
2. JOHN M., [b. Oct. 4, 1801; m. 1st, Elisabeth Bradford of Francestown; 2d, Abbie S. Dean of Dover; lives in Peterborough.]
3. SAMUEL B., [m. Frances M. Wilson and settled in Lempster.]
4. ELISABETH, [m. Alonzo Hall of Hancock.]

5. LYDIA E., [m. Lewis Partridge of Dalton.]
6. REBECCA B., [m. Cyrus Partridge of Peterborough.]
7. JAMES H., [m. Harriet Way, is deacon of Congregational Church, Peterborough.]
8. LOIS H., [d. unm. in 1840.]

COMBS.

WILLIAM COMBS, son of John and Margaret (Aulds) Combs, was born in Merrimack April 18, 1758, married Thankful Fletcher of Colliis, lived in Landsgrove, now Andover, Vt. There his wife died in 300, aged thirty-four. Soon after he came to Antrim. He married Mrs. Margaret (Moor) Holmes, widow of William Holmes, about the first of January, 1801, and spent the rest of his days on the Holmes place, dying in 1840 at the age of eighty-two. The two youngest children were by his second wife, and were born in this town :—

1. WILLIAM, [m. Mary Jane Nutt of Manchester; had fourteen children; lived and d. in that city.]
2. JOHN, [m. Jennie Platt of Marcellus, N. Y., and lived and d. in that place; one son, Dr. Henry Combs, is a physician, in Adrian, Mich.]
3. SARAH A., [m. Thomas Stuart of Antrim, May 31, 1814, and was mother of Robert Carr Stuart. She d. in Boston.]
4. ABIGAIL F., [m. Dan Dunlap, being his 2d wife. She is now living with a son in Lynn, Mass., at the age of 84.]
5. BETSEY F., [b. Feb. 16, 1797; m. Gilman Swain, 1825; d. here at the age of 82.]
6. JAMES, [b. in 1800; went to Kentucky, and was a wealthy planter there before the war. Three of his children were educated at Oberlin College, Ohio.]
7. JESSE, [b. in 1801; m. Achsah Cram Sept. 3, 1829. After living here and there in town for many years, he bought the place now Lewis Green's, and lived there till his family was broken up by death. His own death occurred Aug. 8, 1875. Children :—

Hiram, (b. Jan. 16, 1831, m. Clara Dunlap, and lives on the Capt. Thomas Dunlap place. He has children, Iza Frances, b. Dec. 17, 1870, and Mary Eloise, b. Nov. 26, 1873.)

James M., (accidentally shot dead by his father while taking a charge from a gun, in 1843, aged 7.)

Mary J., (b. April 22, 1837; m. Edward Roach, but lived only four days after marriage.)

- Charles*, (b. Feb. 16, 1852 ; m. Mary J. Lyford of Lowell, Mass. They have one child, Warren W., b. Oct. 9, 1875.)
Etta, (an adopted daughter ; b. in 1844 ; m. Lewis Simonds.)
 8. ELIZA J., [d. unm. in Cambridgeport, Mass., 1873.]

CONANT.

JONATHAN CONANT came here from Mont Vernon in 1811, bringing a large family. He lived on the Dea. Shattuck place, and moved back to Mont Vernon in 1816, and died there Oct. 28, 1829, aged seventy. This was a very respectable family. We have but few facts concerning them. One of the sons was Israel Conant, who lived with his father, married Elizabeth Holt of Antrim, in 1815, and had two sons born here. He moved to New Haven, Vt., about the end of the year 1816, and died in Vergennes, Vt., 1857, aged sixty-nine. His two sons born here were : —

1. ALBERT, [b. Oct. 3, 1815.]
2. WILLIAM, [b. Nov. 25, 1816.]

JOSHUA CONANT of Antrim was born in Londonderry March 11, 1798. He was the son of Joshua, and grandson of Joshua who came from England. He married Rebecca Preston of Stoddard in 1824. She was the daughter of Samuel Preston, and was born Feb. 18, 1799, and died June 28, 1848. He married, second, Eliza A. Read of Stoddard, July 25, 1852. He came to Antrim in 1860. His children were : —

1. RUEL K., [b. Sept. 2, 1825 ; m. Julia A. Curtis, daughter of Levi Curtis, Oct. 6, 1851, and went to Springfield, Mass., where he has since resided with the exception of a brief sojourn in Boston. Has three children, Ella R., George W., and Mary L. Is passenger conductor on the railroad between Springfield, Mass., and New Haven, Conn., and has been for many years ; has been in constant service traveling on the rail for upwards of thirty years, commencing Dec. 29, 1848.]
2. HIRAM P., [b. Sept. 18, 1830 ; went West in 1853, finally locating in Pittsburg, Penn., where he m. — Kelley, and now lives.]
3. FREEMAN C., [b. Aug. 3, 1837 ; went to Vermont, and was currier by trade. At the breaking-out of the rebellion he went into the army, and served through the entire war, after which he settled in Wilton, Io., where he now lives. He m. Alice C. Stryker.]
4. ABILENE, [by 2d wife ; b. Stoddard, April 17, 1855 ; m. Willard A. Paige of Munsonville, Oct. 1, 1873.]
5. AUGUSTA, [d. in childhood.]

SAMUEL A. CONANT, of whom I can learn nothing more, came here and built the last house on the canal, at the top of the hill in South Village. The large basement was for a wheelwright-shop. Conant lived but a short time after the building was up, dying with consumption, brought on, it was said, by exposure in trying to build in winter.

CONN.

The ancestor of the Conn family in New England was George Conn, who came from the north of Ireland and settled in Harvard, Mass., that part called Stillwater, where he spent and ended his days. He had a large family, and among them a son George, who married Martha Kelso of Derry, settled in Harvard, and raised up a family of nine children. The oldest of this large household was John. John Conn married Lucy Sawyer of Boxborough, Mass., and lived in Harvard, Mass., Charlestown, Mass., Goshen and Bethlehem. He died in Milford in 1820, aged forty-nine. His wife died the preceding year in Bethlehem, aged forty-two. Their seven children we will now name : John, who married Philo Fairbanks, and died in 1869, aged seventy-two; Emery, who married Edith Davenport of Ashby, Mass.; Lucy, who married David Baker of Goffstown, and died in 1820; Jefferson, who will be noticed below; Thomas, who married Malinda Sampson of Hanson, Mass., and died in 1846, aged forty-three; Almira, who died in 1852, aged forty-five, unmarried; and Abigail, who married Morris Kelly of Charlestown, Mass., and now lives in that place.

JEFFERSON CONN, cousin of Dea. Charles Conn of Hillsborough, and Dr. Granville P. Conn of Concord, son of John and Lucy (Sawyer) Conn, was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1802. He married Mary Ann McClintock of Hillsborough. Her father, John McClintock, died in that town in 1803. Jefferson came here from Stoddard to the Eber Curtis place in 1854, where he lived till his death, which occurred Aug. 20, 1858. His wife died there June 1, 1869, aged seventy-four. Their children were as follows :—

1. **NANCY J.**, [b. Oct. 14, 1825; became 2d wife of Solomon H. Griffin, and d. Nov. 30, 1855.]
2. **WILLIAM M.**, [b. May 9, 1827; m. 1st, Margaret A. Boutwell, April 9, 1854, an excellent woman, who died very suddenly of diphtheria Feb. 16, 1876; m. 2d, Mrs. Augusta (Smith) Carr, July 26, 1877. He occupies the Chandler B. Boutwell place. Has children :—
Clara A., (b. Oct. 23, 1855.)
Mary E., (b. March 24, 1860.)
Martha E., (twin-sister of Mary; d. very suddenly of diphtheria, Feb. 24, 1876. A pious and amiable girl, whose early death was mourned by the whole community.)]

3. ANGELINE, [b. Windsor, Oct. 21, 1833; m. Hiram McIlvaine, Nov. 10, 1853.]
4. CHESTER A., [b. Windsor, July 7, 1835; m. Harriet McIlvaine, daughter of B. F. McIlvaine, 1867; inherits the homestead of his father; has children: —
Nora May, (b. Feb. 20, 1870.)
Effie I., (b. July 11, 1873.)]
5. FREEMAN, [b. Windsor, Nov. 12, 1837; m. Etta Stevens of Stoddard; now lives in Keene; is blacksmith by trade.]

COOLEDGE.

The Cooledge family were located in Cambridgeshire, England, probably as early as six hundred years ago. The name in the several centuries has been variously spelled, as Coolyng, Coolidge, Colynge, Cooladge, etc. Walter and Ralph *Coolyng* were assessed on the subsidy rolls for land in Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, in 1327. In the reign of Henry VIII. (1509-1547) the family was located in Arrington, and was a family of distinction and respectability. The records of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, show that Simon Cooledge married Agnes Kingston. The will of this Simon, dated 1591, mentions three children: William, John, and Thomas.

William, the eldest, died in 1620, having had six children: Richard, William, Simon, John, Elisabeth, and Margaret. The fourth of these, John, was baptized Sept. 16, 1604, came to America and settled in Watertown, Mass. Was admitted a freeman there, May 25, 1636; was among the early proprietors of that place. Was very often selectman from 1636 to 1677. Was representative of the town in 1658. His will, which was proved June 16, 1691, mentions his wife, *Mary*, and four sons, John, Stephen, Nathaniel, and Jonathan. Nathaniel, the third son, married Mary Bright, Oct. 15, 1657, and died in 1711 leaving twelve children. The second of these was Nathaniel, who was born May 9, 1660, and married Lydia Jones, Jan. 2, 1687. He settled in Watertown Farms, now Weston, Mass., and his name is the first on the roll of the original members of the Weston church. He had six children. Josiah, the third of these children, married Deliverance Warren, June 11, 1719. She died Feb. 25, 1764, and he married, second, Mrs. Sarah Muzzey in 1766, and died leaving seven children. Nathaniel, the oldest child of Josiah, was born Oct. 20, 1724, and married Sarah Parker of Sudbury, Mass., April 16, 1749. They had children: Susanna, Paul (born Oct. 20, 1751), Lucy, Silas (born Nov. 14, 1755, was out in the Revolutionary army), Anna, Eunice, Uriah, and Nathaniel. The last named is the one that lived some years in the east part of Antrim, and will be further noticed below. He was born in Weston, Mass., Nov. 19, 1768, and died in Norwich, Vt., at the age of seventy-nine.

DANIEL COOLEDGE, son of Paul and Martha (Jones) Cooledge, and grandson of Nathaniel and Sarah (Parker) Cooledge, was born March 10, 1788. His parents were married April 19, 1784. He married Polly

palding Sept. 20, 1808. In 1809 he moved to North Branch and commenced blacksmithing on the stand now owned by D. P. Bryer, where he worked twenty years. He then bought, of Charles Barker, the place the Cooledge family now occupy, and built a second house on the same in 1849. He died Feb. 25, 1869, leaving a large family, all of them characterized by piety and usefulness.

1. MARY, [b. in 1809, m. William S. Foster Nov. 28, 1858.]
2. ABIGAIL, [b. in 1811, and lives unm. on the old place.]
3. CHARLES, [b. in 1813, m. Mary P. Covill, and d. Aug. 2, 1872, leaving two children : —
Abby, (who m. James Richardson in 1871; d. May 28, 1880.)
Albert W., (who m. Alma J. Severance in 1875, and lives in Washington.)]
4. CLARISSA, [b. in 1816, m. Benjamin Spalding April 3, 1840, and lives in Chelmsford, Mass.]
5. DANIEL, [b. in 1818, m. Lucy W. Ray of Hopkinton, lived in Chicopee, Mass., and d. in 1869.]
6. SARAH, [b. in 1821, and d. unm., after years of sickness and suffering, in 1868.]
7. ISAAC, [d. in infancy.]
8. FRANKLIN S., [b. in 1826, m. Amanda Burrill of China, Me., and now lives in Lowell, Mass.]
9. JACOB S., [b. in 1829, m. Mary W. Raymond of Nashua, and now lives in Lowell.]
10. MARTHA J., [b. in 1831, and was for many years an invalid. She now lives with her sister on the old homestead, spending life in faithful care of their aged mother.]

NATHANIEL COOLEDGE came here from Hillsborough in 1803, and lived in the old McCoy house on the Gould place. He was an uncle of Daniel Cooledge of Antrim, and brother of Paul Cooledge. The father of Nathaniel and Paul, was Nathaniel; and their mother was Sarah Parker; and they were among the early settlers of Hillsborough. The Nathaniel who came to Antrim in 1803, married Rachel Andrews of Hillsborough, moved back to Hillsborough in 1807, and died Jan. 16, 1847. They had thirteen children, nine of whom grew up, as follows : —

1. NATHANIEL, JR., [b. Aug. 14, 1796, was police officer and jailer most of his long life; was some years U. S. detective, traveling far and wide. His home was in Boston. He d. Aug. 3, 1864.]
2. ISAAC, [most of his life a jailer, or on the police force of Boston.]

3. PERKINS, [b. in 1800, lives unm. in Deering.]
4. HENRY, [no information.]
5. LUCY, [b. in Antrim July 30, 1805, m. Walter B. Lewis, and they now live in Ayer, Mass.]
6. JULIANNA, [m. Samuel K. Martin of Hillsborough.]
7. BETSEY, [m. Amos Jones, and d. in Wilmot.]
8. GEORGE, [U. S. constable and detective, d. in Boston in 1877.]
9. RACHEL, [m. Hiram Morgan of Rutland, Vt.]

COOPER.

STEPHEN COOPER, an old sailor, came here from Salem, Mass., about 1810, and lived on the mountain west of the Capt. Worthley place. After several years he moved to Francestown. He buried two wives here before his removal. At the funeral of the second wife the horse ran away with the coffin and threw it out over the fence, breaking it in pieces. It was a steady old horse, never known to run before, and the good women asked: "Isn't this a judgment for her cruelty to the first wife's children?" Nothing is now known of his family. His children, as given on the town record, were:—

1. STEPHEN, [b. in Salem, Mass., Jan. 15, 1803, came back here and d. on the poor-farm.]
2. MARY, [b. in Salem, Mass., March 5, 1806.]
3. SAMUEL B., [b. Oct. 1, 1811.]
4. BETSEY H., [b. Jan. 29, 1814.]
5. EDAH, [b. Nov. 6, 1817.]
6. JACOB WILLIAM, [b. June 30, 1819.]

COREY.

AMOS COREY, son of Amos and Achsah (Townsend) Corey, was born in Washington in 1802; married Roxanna Wright of Sullivan, and moved to Antrim in 1857, where he died in 1872, leaving children:—

1. ACHSAH L., [b. in Washington in 1828, and m. Peter Shuttleworth of Southborough, Mass.]
2. OLIVE W., [d. in 1872 at the age of 42, unm.]
3. MELINDA A., [d. in 1861 at the age of 30.]
4. GEORGE F., [b. in Washington in 1836; m. Clara R. Hill of this town in 1860, and resided several years in Waltham, Mass., working in the watch-factory. Having inherited the old homestead at South Antrim, in 1876 he returned to this town, and engaged in business as a jeweler in that village.]

COSTELLO.

THOMAS COSTELLO, an Irish emigrant, came here about 1820. He had been in the English army, and was twice wounded at the battle of Waterloo. He married Mrs. Ann (Nichols) Emerson Sept. 21, 1826; lived in several places in town; had two children; cannot learn the name or place of his death. His children were : —

ELVIRA, [m. James Foote of Francestown.]

MARY, [m. James Preston of Concord.]

CRAM.

ASAHUEL CRAM, son of Dyer Cram of Weare, came here from Francestown in 1795; married Lydia Lewis of Weare, and moved into a house now gone, between Frank Robinson's and S. A. Holt's; afterwards lived in the Prescott Parmenter place (next above the pound), and died in 1855 at the age of sixty-nine. His children were : —

ROXANNA, [b. Dec. 12, 1799, and d. unm. in Natick, Mass., in 1863.]

ABNER, [b. Nov. 22, 1801; m. Nancy Jones of Windsor, and lived on the Ambrose Story place awhile, when he moved on to the place now George F. McIlvaine's, where he d. in 1830, leaving five children : —

Charles B., (b. Oct. 4, 1822; m. Elizabeth S. Simonds, and lived in Nashua several years, where the three eldest children were born. He afterwards came to Antrim and built near Lovering's mills. He is a blacksmith by trade, and has five children : Charles E.; Ina S.; Ira S.; Ida J., who was b. Sept. 26, 1859, and m. James A. Salesbury of Greenville, R. I., in 1876; and Reed S.)

Abner G., (b. June 28, 1824; when last heard from lived in Orange.)

Philura S., (b. in 1826; m. William Baker of Andover, Mass., and now lives in that place.)

Ira D., (b. April 27, 1827, and went to sea in early life. After his return he m. Angeline Morse; lived a few years at South Village, and had two children born here: George F. and Madison. In 1860 he moved to Johnson, R. I.)

John A., (b. Feb. 16, 1829; m. Lydia Thornton of Johnson, R. I., and now lives in that place.)]

ABIGAIL H., [b. April 7, 1807, and d. unm. in Natick, Mass., in 1867.]

4. ACHSAH L., [b. Aug. 12, 1809; m. Jesse Combs Sept. 3, 1829, and d. in 1867.]
5. DANIEL, [b. in 1814; m. Mary Blackman, and moved to Elktown, Ohio.]

CRANE.

JAMES CRANE (the eighth and youngest child of Joseph and Deliverance (Mills) Crane, who came from Milton, Mass.) was born in Washington, June 21, 1799; married Fanny D. Sayward of Gloucester, Mass., March 6, 1828; and came here from Washington January, 1849, into the brick house known as the Cummings place. He died here July 20, 1851, and his wife died in Boston recently. They left two children:—

1. ELIZABETH S., [b. in Washington May 11, 1829; m. Henry McCoy of Sharon, Jan. 8, 1850, and resides in South Boston.]
2. HENRIETTA M., [b. in Washington March 8, 1831; m. Samuel A. Fletcher of Antrim, April 29, 1851, and now resides in Bunker Hill, Ill.]

ALFRED CRANE, son of Joseph and Hannah (Mills) Crane, was born in East Washington July 1, 1821; married, first, Almira Nichols; married, second, Roxanna, her sister. Resides in Merrimac, Mass. Has two children, Frederick and Clarence, neither of whom were born here. He came to Antrim in the year 1858 and lived on the Benjamin Nichols place, but remained but little more than two years.

CROSS.

NATHAN CROSS came here about 1790 and settled on what is now known as the Steel place, west of the pond. He had lived before in the town of Hudson, which belonged to Massachusetts till 1741. At this last date, or a little later, his name appears on a petition to Gov. Wentworth for a new township, which was incorporated as Nottingham West July 5, 1746. Mr. Cross sold about 1798 and moved to Amherst. But little is known of him. The house in which he lived here stood a few rods north of the present house and on the opposite side of the road at the end of the lane leading down to the James Nesmith place.

CUMMINGS.

EBENEZER CUMMINGS, son of Dea. Ebenezer and Sarah (Stevens) Cummings of Hudson, was born in that town in 1768. He came here at the age of twenty-three and began the farm west of the pond, long occupied by John R. Hill. He married Lettice Andrews, who died July 1, 1858, at the age of ninety-five, and whose mother, fleeing from the Indians as they attacked her house, was caught by the hair, dragged to a block and her head chopped off. Mr. Cummings died in 1815, at the age of forty-seven. His children were:—

1. ENOCH, [b. Feb. 5, 1796, and killed by the fall of a tree in 1801.]
2. HANNAH, [b. April 2, 1798, and d. very young.]
3. ELISABETH C., [b. Dec. 29, 1799, m. Charles Gates June 9, 1818, and d. Dec. 18, 1861.]
4. ASENATH, [b. Oct. 2, 1801, m. David Hills, Jr., March 28, 1828, and d. Feb. 16, 1873.]
5. HANNAH, [b. in 1803, and probably d. in infancy.]
6. EBENEZER, [b. Jan. 5, 1804, and d. of cancer covering the whole crown of the head, and terrible in the extreme, at the age of 22.]
7. ABNER, [b. March 21, 1806, and is supposed to have d. in infancy.]

SAMUEL CUMMINGS, brother of first Ebenezer of Antrim, was born in Hudson in 1781, married Joanna Wyman, and came here in 1807. He bought the Gregg mills, lived awhile in the Rogers house, then bought an old house just north of Dea. Worthley's, and built the brick house now David Bass's. He also built the mill now owned by Abbott F. True. He died in Hollis in 1864, leaving children, of whom the last four were born here : —

1. SAMUEL, [b. in Hudson July 7, 1805, was a wheelwright by trade, m. Hannah Giddings, and lived awhile in Francestown, then moved to Lawrence and died there in 1875. Two children survive him : Josie, a teacher in Lawrence, and James F., now mayor of Bunker Hill, Ill. This last named went through the mill gate of True's shop, in 1837, at the age of five years, when the current tossed him over the wheel ; but he, smart boy, picked himself up and walked off!]
2. JOANNA, [b. in Hudson Nov. 26, 1806, and m. Cyrus Burge of Hollis, Dec. 15, 1835.]
3. SARAH S., [b. Feb. 5, 1813, and m. James Ball of Hollis, Dec. 29, 1847.]
4. JONATHAN W., [b. Nov. 21, 1814, went to Bunker Hill, Ill., m. Frances Hutchinson, was sutler in the army, and was drowned in the Mississippi river in 1864.]
5. REV. SENECA, [b. May 16, 1817, m. Abigail M. Stearns, Oct. 4, 1847, and went to China that year as missionary in the service of the A. B. C. F. M. On account of her failing health they returned in 1855, and he d. in New Ipswich in the course of the following year. His age was thirty-nine. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, in the class of 1844.

Was ordained as a missionary at the Center, in the church to which he belonged, Sept. 30, 1847. The sermon was by Rev. Dr. Silas Aiken, then of Boston. Rev. Seneca Cummings was a most worthy and devoted man. His early death was greatly mourned, but the record of his sacrifice and the success of his short life may not be measured in this world or by any standards men can apply.]

6. PHEBE A., [b. 1819, m. Dr. Jonathan C. Shattuck of Brookline, and moved to Zumbrota, Minn., where he d. in 1869. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1842. Their daughter, Nellie V., m. Dr. D. O. Brainard of Zumbrota.]

MOODY CUMMINGS, brother of Ebenezer and Samuel Cummings, was born in Hudson. He succeeded Caleb Blanchard as blacksmith, sometime between the years 1814 and 1820. He lived on the Jonas White place, having a blacksmith-shop just south of the present barn. He moved to New York as early as 1824, and died there. He had two sons:—

1. CHARLES, [who was a blacksmith, went to Boston and acquired wealth by his trade.]
2. ROBERT, [a successful merchant in Boston and an estimable man.]

CHARLES E. CUMMINGS, son of Enoch and Dolly W. (Pillsbury) Cummings of Sutton, was born Aug. 5, 1843; came here in 1866, and began trade in the McKeen store in company with E. D. Putney. Sold out to his partner in the spring of the next year, and went into the retail grocery business with the Marshall Brothers in Nashua; married Sophia Cheney of Warner; was sergeant-at-arms of the New Hampshire Senate last year, and has held the same office several years in the House. Is now in the marble and gravestone business, in Nashua.

CURTIS.

Two brothers, Lemuel and Stephen, sons of Jacob and Mary (Stiles) Curtis of Amherst, previously of Boxford, Mass., came here in 1784, soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, during the whole of which they served, and began to clear on Windsor mountain, near Antrim north line.

LEMUEL CURTIS built a house so near the town line that people said he lived on the fence, and could avoid taxes by dodging into one town or the other as circumstances required. Probably there was no foundation for this report. He married Mary Smith and had children:—

1. ANNA, [m. Levi Curtis April 1, 1816.]

2. **MARY**, [m. John A. Lyon, Dec. 30, 1824, and lived awhile at North Branch. After his death she moved to Windsor and d. there.]
3. **HANNAH**, [now living alone in Windsor at advanced age.]
4. **DAVID**, [m. Betsey Swett, whose children all d. young. His second wife was Sally Swett, and they now live in Windsor.]
5. **LEMUEL**, [m. Pamela Webster, Feb. 28, 1822, and lived on the old homestead where he d. His children are : —
Joel, (m. Abigail Dodge, and went to Connecticut.)
Luther S., (m. 1st, Sarah C. Smith of Hillsborough ; 2d, Mrs. Sarah H. Burnham of Hillsborough, Nov. 28, 1876. Has one daughter, Mary, b. May 29, 1856.)
Luke, (m. Lydia E. Drew, and is supposed to have gone West.)
Washington, (supposed to be now in Kansas.)
Nathan, (m. Hannah Twiss and lives in Stoddard,)
Harlan, (now resides in Kansas.)]
6. **SARAH**, [m. James Walker, June 22, 1813, lived and d. in Windsor.]

STEPHEN CURTIS, brother of first Lemuel, built on the hill above Daniel Swett's, but the house has long been gone. He married, first, Abigail Small. For his second wife he married Bridget Smith, and moved into a house then west of B. F. McIlvaine's, where he died in 1832, at the age of seventy-seven. His children were as follows, the first three being by his first wife : —

1. **STEPHEN**, [m. Lydia McClintock and moved to Danbury.]
2. **SARAH**, [m. Jonathan Buck, April 13, 1819, and moved to Danbury.]
3. **ABIGAIL**, [d. at the age of 20.]
4. **LEVI**, [m. Anna Curtis, April 7, 1816. He had several children, but buried them all, and ran away many years ago.]
5. **BENJAMIN**, [went away when a young man and has never been heard from.]
3. **NANCY**, [m. James Prince, lived and d. in Amherst.]
7. **LETTICE**, [m. William Miller of Hillsborough, April 25, 1815. She was the grandmother of Arthur Miller of this town.]

EBER CURTIS, son of Jacob Curtis, and grandson of Jacob and Mary (Stiles) Curtis of Amherst, came here from Mont Vernon in 1819, and bought of David Gregg the place at the junction of the Stoddard

roads (now Chester Conn's). He married Lucy Bradford of Goshen, who was the daughter of Major William Bradford of Mont Vernon, who, though an old man, commanded under Gen. Miller when the latter was requested to take the fort at Lundy's Lane, and said "I'll try, sir." His second wife was Mrs. Mary (Cox) Herrick, whom he married March 29, 1836. He died Feb. 17, 1858, aged seventy-four. His children were:—

1. GRAFTON, [b. in Mont Vernon, Nov. 16, 1815, m. Mrs. Sabrina (Dresser) Holt of Windsor, June 5, 1850, who d. in 1876. He has no children, and lives on the place next below the Branch, on the old road.]
2. GRANVILLE, [twin-brother of Grafton, fell into a tub of hot water and was burned to death Nov. 20, 1816.]
3. WILLIAM B., [b. in 1818, m. Melinda F. Wilkins and moved into the house by the Steele mills. He subsequently spent four years in California, and now lives on the James Steele place near the mill. He has but one child, Mrs. E. W. Esty.]
4. ANGELINE, [m. John W. Herrick, April 18, 1847.]
5. ELBRIDGE, [m. Laura Shipley of Nashua, and now lives in Deering.]
6. LEONARD B., [m. Emily Holt of Washington. They had several children who all d. and were soon followed by their mother. For 2d wife he m. Addie M. Town of Sullivan, who d. of typhoid fever three weeks after marriage. He now lives on the Moulton place.]

LEVI CURTIS, son of Benjamin and Lydia (Earl) Curtis, was born in 1792; married Lydia Kinson of Mont Vernon (who was born in Acworth in 1794), and came here Feb. 22, 1825, and settled on the place still occupied by his widow. The house was built in 1820 by Stephen Curtis and his son Levi of Windsor. He died in 1861, leaving a large family:—

1. LYDIA, [b. in 1819, m. Jesse Parker of Merrimack, who d. in 1861, and she now resides in Manchester.]
2. JOHN, [b. in 1822, m. Susan Greeley of Litchfield, and now resides in Plaistow.]
3. JULIANN A., [b. in 1824, m. Ruel K. Conant of Springfield, Mass.]
4. SALLY, [b. in 1826, m. William P. Gage, Nov. 12, 1850, and lives in Manchester.]
5. OLIVE, [unm.]
6. GEORGE M., [d. unm. in 1863 at the age of 33.]

7. **ANDREW J.**, [b. in 1833 ; m. Lucy N. Barrett of Hadley, N. Y., May 4, 1856, and lived in a small house on his father's farm, where his children were born. He was sick for many years, and his family endured much hardship and were scattered in childhood. Their names are: —
Myra, (m. Sanford Tinker of Alstead, Dec. 28, 1877.)
Lydia J., (b. Feb. 22, 1858 ; m. Chester A. Holt Nov. 15, 1878.)
Helen L., (b. April 19, 1860 ; m. William Osborne of Lyndeborough, May 25, 1879.)
Mary Ida, (b. May 16, 1861.)
John M., (b. Sept. 23, 1864.)
Stillman E., (b. Oct. 22, 1866.)
Clara M., (b. Sept. 11, 1868.)
Rosa M., (b. April 15, 1871.)]
8. **LEVI**, [b. 1835 ; m. Laura A. Shattuck, daughter of the late Dea. Shattuck, in 1864, and bought the Charles Wood place where he still lives. His children are Anna B., b. in 1866, and Arthur F., b. in 1871.]

DANE.

JOHN B. DANE, quite prominent in town for awhile, was son of John Dane; married Almira P., daughter of William Whittemore of Greenfield, and lived in a house next south of Putney's store. He was engaged in staging, and moved to Greenfield in 1859. He is now living in Hancock. One son, William F., was born in Antrim.

DANFORTH.

DAVID DANFORTH, son of David and Elizabeth (Pierce) Danforth, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., in 1784; married Mary Walker of that place Nov. 12, 1812, and came immediately here on to the place next north of the Gould tavern, where he lived till the close of 1837, when he went to Brighton, Me., and died there in 1870. He was deputy-sheriff twenty-eight years. Children:—

1. **GEORGE**, [b. in 1815 and d. in childhood.]
2. **MARY**, [b. in 1817 ; m. John Small in 1835, and settled in Hillsborough.]
3. **CATHERINE**, [lives unm. in Cambridgeport, Mass.]
4. **DAVID**, [b. in 1821 ; m. Zilpha Danforth of Nashua, and settled in Philadelphia.]
5. **REBECCA**, [m. Alvah Weeks of Brighton, Me.]

6. BENJAMIN P., [b. in 1831; m. Pleena Weeks, and lives in Brighton, Me.]
7. ANDREW J., [m. Abby Davis of Boston, and moved to California.]

DASCOMB.

"FARRINGTON" DASCOMB, or Philip F. Dascomb, son of Dea. George and Sally (Lufkin) Dascomb of Hillsborough, came here in 1822; built the Grafton Curtis house; married Elisabeth Peters of Henniker the same year; built a large, two-story wheelwright-shop on the first dam above his house, and carried on the business nearly sixteen years; failed up and left town in 1838; went to Chelsea, Mass., and died there in 1854. Had two children, both born here:—

1. ELISABETH, [m. Austin Dalrymple of Newton, Mass., now lives a widow in Revere, Mass.]
2. ELLEN, [m. John G. Latta, and lives in Newton, Mass.]

DAVIS.

JOSEPH DAVIS, called "Joseph Davis, 1st," a Spaniard who had come over the water and settled in Antrim and married Peggy, sister of Charles Wood of Antrim, came here from that town in 1819; lived on High Range near the old school-house awhile, then a short time near the town line on the road to Stoddard Center, and in 1825 moved into a small house now unused between Henry and Alvin Barker's, and lived there till 1859, when he went to the county farm, on which he died the following year, aged about ninety. He left no children. His second wife was Lamira Greenwood, married Dec. 16, 1857, from Nova Scotia.

REV. JOSEPH DAVIS, called on town record "Joseph Davis, 2d," son of James and Meribah (Morse) Davis of Methuen, Mass., was born in that town in 1792. His parents were married March 18, 1781. Left an orphan in infancy, on growing up he worked his way, went through Andover Academy and the seminary, and entered at once upon the life of the ministry. He settled first in Nottingham, next in New London, next in Weare, and next in Antrim, coming here in 1832 and remaining till 1852. He came as pastor of the Baptist Church in the old brick house over east, but did not preach there continuously, being for considerable part of the time in service elsewhere or disabled by sickness. After leaving this town Mr. Davis preached in Manchester a short time, likewise in Rochester, whence he went to Hebron, Ohio, and was pastor of the Baptist Church there at the time of his death, Oct. 4, 1854, at the age of sixty-two. Mr. Davis was held in high esteem in this town; was at one time town clerk; was occasionally on school committee of the town, and represented Antrim in the legislature in 1841, 1842, and 1844. Mr. Davis married, in 1823, Miss Aphia Goldsmith, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Goldsmith of Andover, Mass. Her daughter writes of her:

She was one of a family of eleven children, seven girls and four boys, strong in the Presbyterian faith." She was the mother of all his children, and died in this town Aug. 14, 1850, aged forty-nine. Her last words were: "They are calling me — oh! 'tis sweet to die!" He married, second, Susan B. Eaton of Weare, in the autumn of 1853. His children were: —

JOSEPH C., [b. Nottingham July 2, 1824; m. Emily Barber of Bradford, Vt.; is a broker and trader in Boston.]

BENJAMIN F., [b. New London July 4, 1826; m. Caroline S. Averill of Mont Vernon; has been trader in fancy goods, and resides in that town.]

SARAH A., [b. in Weare March 24, 1829; unm.; lives in Manchester.]

JAMES G., [b. in Antrim May 17, 1833; m. 1st, Frances Stevens, 1851; 2d, Sarah C. Farnsworth of Harvard, Mass.; is agent of Ripha Cotton Mills, Philadelphia, Penn.; is a Christian, very active in temperance and evangelistic work.]

GUSTAVUS J., [b. here Nov. 16, 1837; m. Emily Hunter of Salem, Mass.; lived in Lowell, but went into the Union army, and died in the service.]

HIRAM DAVIS, son of Thomas M., and grandson of Jonathan Davis of New Ipswich, married Jane Whittier of Warner; was deputy sheriff; came here from Henniker in 1866, and took the mill, now Parkers's, at the Branch, living in the "Mill House;" moved to South Village in 1871, died there June 25, 1873, aged sixty-five. Had six children:

GEORGE R., [b. 1834; killed by the "bursting of a swivel," July 4, 1852.]

SARAH J., [m. Lewis P. Hanson, 1856; lives in Henniker.]

JULIA, [b. Warner 1838; m. Cyrus Goodwin of New Boston, 1869.]

THOMAS M., [b. in Henniker, 1842; assistant in insane asylum, Washington, D. C.]

MELISSA M., [b. in 1845; m. Harris P. Lewis in 1872; lives in Hillsborough Upper Village.]

HIRAM F., [started to go out hunting, laid down the gun in a neighbor's door-yard as he called for a hired man there to go with him; then coming out and drawing his gun toward him, it was accidentally discharged into his bowels, making a terrible wound, from which he died in two or three hours. This occurred Sabbath morning, Oct. 10, 1869. His age was 21.]

DAY.

THOMAS DAY, a Revolutionary soldier, came here from New Salem, Mass., in 1783, immediately after the close of the war. He built a log house southeast of the Dinsmore place, where he lived many years. He afterwards lived in a house (gone many years) between the Orren Carr and Combs places. He went back to New Salem, Mass., in his old age, and died there in 1824, aged seventy-five. His wife was Hannah Davis of Danvers, Mass., who died in 1821, aged seventy-five. Their children were : —

1. BETSEY, [b. April 9, 1784; m. John Thompson July 25, 1811, and d. in 1868.]
2. HANNAH, [b. July 15, 1787. Nothing can be learned of her except that she went to Cleveland, Ohio, with her brother James, and d. there at a good old age.]
3. JAMES M., [b. March 10, 1791. He was in the war of 1812, and molded bullets in the chimney-corner all the day before he started. January, 1816, he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and m. there.]

ROBERT DAY, son of Joseph and Esther (Truel) Day of Greenfield, and grandson of Robert Day of Andover, Mass., was born Nov. 23, 1807; is cabinet-maker by trade; married Lydia N. Carr, Dec. 4, 1832, and moved here from Peterborough, April, 1874, into the Dimond house at North Branch (built by John Dunlap in 1806). Their children are : —

1. GORMAN, [b. April 17, 1834; m. Hannah C. Forbush Oct. 9, 1861, and is now living in Peterborough.]
2. EDWIN, [b. in Peterborough July 5, 1836; m. Binnie Barton of Windsor, Me., Aug. 15, 1872; he was a photographer in Waltham, Mass., afterwards in Exeter, and came here from the latter place in 1876. He has one child : —
Harry B., (b. here in October, 1876.)]
3. MARY, [b. Sept. 8, 1838, and m. S. S. Sawyer of this town May 18, 1861.]
4. LOUISA, [b. Feb. 9, 1841; now Mrs. Horace Gowing of Wakefield, Mass.]
5. HARRY, [b. Jan. 21, 1845; d. Aug. 17, 1865.]

DERUSH.

JOSEPH DERUSH, a Frenchman, came here in 1825, as a farm laborer. He married Hannah Stuart Aug. 7, 1826. Married, second, Mrs. Lucinda (Bowen) Walker. Lived in various places in town, and died in May, 1859, aged sixty-five. Children : —

1. **NANCY J.**, [m. John S. Hadley July 6, 1842.]
2. **JAMES M.**, [entered the army in the Mexican war and was killed. Enlisted at the age of eighteen.]
3. **ANDREW J.**, [served in Union army in the late war, m. Mary A. Cilley of Orange, and now lives in Canaan.]
4. **FRANK L.**, [by second wife; m. Diantha Atwood, went to California, and, it is supposed, d. in the general hospital there, March, 1877.]

DICKEY.

There were several families of this name in the State, all Scotch, and, no doubt, all of one stock. There were three James Dickey's in the Revolutionary army from this State; one from Londonderry, one from Raby (Brookline), and one from Antrim. In these several branches we find Williams and Johns and Adams and Samuels, etc., over and over, so as to render it difficult to keep them distinct. Two of these families, as being connected with Antrim people, I will briefly notice.

WILLIAM DICKEY and his wife Elisabeth came over in 1725, and settled in Londonderry, on one of the best and most attractive farms in that town, — a farm still in possession of the family. He died Oct. 9, 1743, aged sixty, and his wife, Oct. 20, 1748, aged seventy. They left children: Samuel, Elisabeth, and Elias. The last settled in New Boston, where several descendants now reside. Elisabeth married John Hall, and her descendants reside in Manchester. Samuel, the oldest, remained on the homestead, married Martha Taylor, who died Oct. 15, 1775, aged seventy-two, and married, second, a Mrs. Parker of Society Land (Greenfield). Samuel Dickey left the homestead to his youngest son, and moved with his second wife to Greenfield, where he died about 1780. He left seven children as follows: Adam, who was born April 17, 1740, married Jane Nahor, and after a few years went to Vermont; Betsey, who married James Betton, and was mother of Hon. Silas Betton, member of Congress from this State in 1803–1807; Nancy, who was the mother of David Parker of Antrim; Mary, who married Robert Boyd of New Boston; Martha, who married John Cochran of New Boston; and Robert, who married Hannah Woodburn, June 10, 1776, and received the homestead. This Robert was remarkable for physical strength; and in a trial of strength, common in those days, he unintentionally killed his antagonist. Robert was a peaceful and excellent man. He died in middle age and left a large family, most of whom have attained to great age. Their names were: Samuel, John, Martha, Mary, Joseph, Robert, Susan, Janette, David W., Adam, and Roxanna. Of these eleven children, I will only add, that Samuel settled in Warren, Ohio; John married Margaret Woodman, and lived and died in Londonderry; Martha, who was born Aug. 11, 1780, became second wife of William Boyd of Antrim, and died recently at the age of ninety-nine; Mary married Edward Ela; Robert married Jenny Morrison and died in Londonderry at the age of eighty; Susan married John

White of Litchfield; Janette married, first, Samuel Gregg, and second, David Dickey, and died aged eighty-eight, mother of Mrs. Samuel Baldwin of Bennington; David W. settled in Salem; Adam went to Claremont; and Roxanna married Robert Stevens of Manchester.

Capt. Joseph Dickey, fifth of those named above, was born May 5, 1784, married Fannie D. Montgomery, April 7, 1813, and died Aug. 30, 1878. He inherited the homestead of his fathers, and left the same to his children. Was a quiet, peaceful, industrious, Christian man, of the old school, hospitable, and honest to the core. His clear memory, reaching back more than ninety years, has been of substantial value in the preparation of these papers.

JOHN DICKEY and his wife Margaret came over in 1729 and settled in Londonderry. This Margaret was probably a sister of Gen. George Reid. They had seven children. The oldest was Margaret, who married Thomas Jameson of Dunbarton, and was mother of all the Jamesons of Antrim. The second child was Adam. He was born in 1722. The third was Matthew, grandfather of Hon. George W. Patterson of Westfield, N. Y., and of Mrs. Abraham Smith of Antrim. John, the fourth child, was killed in battle with the French, about 1750. Three daughters died unmarried.

Adam, named above, married Jane Strahan, and had thirteen children. He was out in the French war and also in the war of the Revolution. Of his children we can only say, that Margaret, the oldest, married Col. John Duncan of Acworth; John died unmarried; James, known as "Capt. James," married Mary Pinkerton and settled in Acworth in 1790; Adam, the fourth child, settled in Acworth; Benjamin married Isabel Marsh, went to Acworth, thence to Holland, Vt.; Sally married Robert Dinsmore of Franchestown; Eleanor, the seventh child, married Dea. Jonathan Nesmith of Antrim, and died in 1818; Mary married James Dinsmore of Antrim; Isabel married Thomas McCluer of Acworth; Matthew married Elisabeth Marsh, and settled in Walpole; Joseph, the eleventh child, married Barbara Nelson of Ryegate, Vt., lived in that place and in Burke, Vt. The two youngest children died unmarried. From this large family have descended some of the ablest and best men of the State and country.

James Dickey of Antrim was connected with the family of John and Margaret Dickey, as the old people always said, and names indicate; and also, more remotely, with that of the first William Dickey named above. But I have not been able to give the connection. Nor can I determine who were the parents of this man. There is a tradition that he lived awhile in Franchestown before coming here, which probably is incorrect. A John Dickey was selectman in that town in 1775.

JAMES DICKEY came here from Londonderry in the fall of 1773, and began the Reuben Boutwell place in the east part of the town. He brought his wife, Mary Brown, and three children, and soon became greatly endeared to the few inhabitants of Antrim. Was ensign in the first military company formed here, probably in the fall of 1775. The

next year he went into the army; was posted as sentry in September, 1776, just before the battle of White Plains; and as he was never after heard of, it is supposed he was carried off by the British or Indians, and murdered. He was a patriot of the truest stamp, young, ardent, and fearless. He was most worthy and valuable as a citizen, and was greatly lamented. His widow, called "Miss. Dickey" in the old records, and described as a rare and blessed woman, remained on the farm and trained up her five children. The town exempted her from taxes many years by unanimous vote. They moved to Columbus, N. Y., in 1801, and she died there very aged, in 1831. The children of James Dickey and Mary Brown were : —

1. ADAM, [b. in Londonderry, Dec. 18, 1767, m. Nancy Simpson as early as 1788, since he and his wife were among the original members of the church formed that year. Was a most respectable and devoted man. To the great grief of the people, he moved to New York, as above, in 1801. He d. Sept. 1, 1847. He left eight children : —
James, (b. Feb. 24, 1791, d. unm. at great age, in the State of Kentucky.)
John, (b. Nov. 14, 1793, m. Catherine Chamberlain, d. in Syracuse, N. Y., June, 1843.)
Mary, (b. Sept. 7, 1795, m. Jonas Greenwood in 1820, d. in Baldwinsville, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1846.)
Betsey A., (b. April 2, 1797, m. Bulkley Waters Feb. 1, 1821, lives in Loughborough, Canada.)
Nancy, (b. Nov. 25, 1800, m. John James Aug. 29, 1831, d. in Rockvale, Ill., May 31, 1876.)
Rev. David, (b. after parents left Antrim, at Columbus, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1802, m. Minerva Wilcox, 1825; missionary of Seamen's Friends' Society, Rochester, N. Y., thirty-five years; a most excellent record. Is an able and devoted minister.)
Adam, Jr., (d. unm. in Utica, N. Y., in 1832, aged 28.)
Harry, (m. Mary A. Wilcox in 1833, d. at Mount Morris, N. Y., April 1, 1852, aged 46.)]
2. BETSEY, [b. in Londonderry, Feb. 24, 1770, m. Thomas Aiken, a teacher and land surveyor, son of Ninian and Margaret (McLaughlin) Aiken of Deering, 1789. They moved to Edmiston, Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1791. There she d. in 1803. The father, with his family, moved to Emerson, Io., in 1819, and d. there the following year. Several of their children have come to honor. David D. Aiken, their third child, was several years judge in the state court of Ohio,

and d. in that office a few years ago. Mary D. Aiken m. Samuel Morse, a relative of him of telegraphic fame, and is now living, about ninety years of age, in Emerson, Io. James Aiken, Esq., youngest of the family, resides unim. in Lewisburg, Penn. He evinced great interest in the history of these families. A brief poem from his pen will be found among the centennial papers.]

3. JAMES, [b. in 1772, d. young.]
4. DAVID, [known among the kindred as "Dea. David," was b. in Antrim March 27, 1774, being the third child born in this town. His own words are worthy of a place here : —

The place being new and settlements effected slowly, there were no schools. When eight years old, I attended a school kept in a private family one month, and at ten years of age another month, and at twelve, another month. When I was fourteen, a district school was commenced in the place (1788), which I attended for three months. Then I continued to improve what little school there was till 1790, when I taught three months in the winter and three months in the summer, being then sixteen years old. March 1, 1791, I started for New York with my sister and family. The next July I commenced chopping on a piece of land I intended to live on, and had worked but a few hours when my leg was broken by the fall of a tree. We sent the man who was with us four miles through the woods for a man to go for a doctor eleven miles farther. My brother-in-law, Aiken, carried me half a mile through the woods to a spring of water, leaned me against a tree, and brought me water in my hat ! That water tasted sweet ! Then Mr. Aiken carried me to the cabin of logs in which we lived, just ten feet square !

I ought to tell you about my first going to mill. We had to go to Cherry Valley — more than forty miles ! I walked seventeen miles to hire a horse ; bought three and a half bushels of grain, had it ground, brought it home on the horse's back, took the horse home, and then walked home myself, having spent just one week's hard work going to mill once !

Mr. Dickey came back to his native town and m. Peggy McMaster Feb. 17, 1794, a brave and worthy woman, who d. Jan. 15, 1840. He was deacon in the Congregational Church, Columbus, N. Y., thirty years. In 1845 he went with his daughter to Belvidere, Ill., and was at once appointed elder in the Presbyterian Church there. In that place he d. Dec. 31, 1850. He was a man singularly lovable and pure. He lived to follow all his thirteen children to the grave save one, Mrs. Sidney Avery, now living in Belvidere. With them his wife's mother died and also an

adopted daughter aged sixteen, so that when he went, an old man, with his only living child to the West, he left a row of fifteen graves, many of them fresh and new! His life, so full of adventure, affliction, honor, and "joy and peace in believing," constitutes a record more wonderful than romance.]

4. ANNA, [b. after her father's death, April 19, 1777, m. Elijah Holt, d. Columbus, N. Y., March 20, 1854.]

DIMOND.

EPHRAIM DIMOND was born in Vershire, Vt., Aug. 19, 1797; married Sophia Wells of Goffstown, April 19, 1824, and came here from Goffstown the same year. In 1825 he built a shop under the bank, above Moor's mill (all now gone), had a trip-hammer, and was a smart blacksmith, having excellent skill in making edge-tools. He bought what is now the Day house (built by John Dunlap in 1806), where he lived much of his later years alone until shortly before his death, which occurred at Wentworth, May 26, 1872. His wife died at Wentworth, Oct. 10, 1861, aged sixty-four. They had five children, all born in Antrim:—

1. ALONZO F., [b. Sept. 8, 1825; m. Roansa Swain of Antrim, Nov. 13, 1851, who d. here in 1854; m. 2d, Sarah M. Atwell. He d. in Wentworth June 10, 1868, where the widow still resides.]
2. ALANSON, [b. Jan. 6, 1828; d. unm. in this town, Jan. 12, 1860.]
3. SYLVIA I., [b. Oct. 30, 1832; d. here unm. Aug. 3, 1858.]
4. CELIA B., [b. Jan. 15, 1834; m. Albert S. Hammond of Wentworth, Nov. 12, 1856, and lived there till 1871, when they moved to Concord, where he is now a prominent merchant, and deacon in the South Congregational Church. They have one son, the only grandchild of Ephraim Dimond:—

Harry D. Hammond, (b. at Wentworth, Jan. 4, 1862.)]

5. ABBY S., [b. July 11, 1840.]

DINSMORE.

JOHN DINSMORE of Achenmead, Scotland, near the river Tweed, emigrated to Bellywattick, in the county of Antrim, Ireland, and there died. All the Dinsmores in Ireland and America sprung from this man. His oldest son, John, came to this country about the same time with the first company of settlers at Londonderry. For some reason he was landed at a place called Georges, in what was known as the "District of Maine." In this place was an English fort. Here he built a house; and the Indians (Penobscots) soon became very familiar with him, calling

him and themselves, "all one brother." But soon the French stirred up the Indians to hostility, and one day when Mr. Dinsmore was shingling his house, suddenly the war-whoop was sounded; he was ordered to come down, and they said: "No longer one brother — you go Canada." He was a captive three months, and gained great favor with the chief. In the absence of the latter he was accused on one occasion of parleying with the English, and having some plot in view. At once they decided that he should be burned. They bound him to a tree, built up a pile of wood and dry brush around him, and were just ready to apply the torch when the chief returned. He commanded the execution to be delayed, and soon proved the charge false. Mr. Dinsmore after this was the servant and companion of the chief. When they crossed a river it was his business, as soon as the chief got in and got seated, to push off the canoe and then jump in. On one occasion the chief refused to let him in. He begged not to be left, but the chief said: "No; you much honest man, John — you walk Boston." Then he told the captive how to avoid the Indians, where to hide, and what course to take. Following his directions, he found the hiding-place just in season, and lay there three days and three nights; saw the savages pass by tribe after tribe, then almost starved he pressed on his way, supporting life by a few cranberries found on the banks of a stream, till after about a week he reached an English fort on the shore. He did not attempt to reach his house, but took passage for Boston, and thence came at once on a visit to his old friends in Nutfield, now Londonderry. They had all known him in Ireland. At once they called him "Daddy Dinsmore." It was a term of reverence and respect. Afterwards he always went by this name, unless sometimes a few called him the "Indian captive." For old friendship's sake and on account of his losses and sufferings, the proprietors of Londonderry gave him a hundred acres of land. This land is in possession of the family to the present time. He settled upon it immediately; being a mason by trade he built on it a stone house, and when everything was ready he sent over to Ireland for his wife and the two children. They all arrived safe in 1730. In the many years of his absence both his children had matured and married. The son, Robert, married in Ireland Margaret Orr, and brought over with him four children. The daughter married John Hopkins, and they brought over two children with them. She afterwards had children: John, Robert, Nancy, and Ruth, the last, born in 1743, and becoming the wife of Dea. Isaac Cochran. "Daddy Dinsmore" divided his farm between his two children, and died in 1741. He was held in respect by all who knew him. With his son Robert, who was also a mason, he built most of the old stone garrison-houses in Londonderry, the remains of which may be seen at the present day. Robert's children were John, Mary, Elisabeth, Robert, and William. The last was born this side of the water in 1731; married Elisabeth Cochran in 1755 (sister of Dea. Isaac Cochran); was a leading man in the town of Windham; was a military officer; was father of Gov. Samuel Dinsmore, and of Dea. Robert Dinsmore, the "Rustic Bard," and died in 1801. Robert's oldest child, John, was born in Ireland; married Martha McKeen. (This Martha was daughter of Justice

McKeen by his second wife, **Annis Cargil**; was sister of **John McKeen**, the father of **Robert McKeen** of **Antrim**; and was half-sister of **Jenny McKeen**, **Dea. Isaac Cochran's** mother.) **John** and **Martha Dinsmore** lived in **Windham**, and raised a large family,—five of whom we will mention below.

The first child of **John** and **Martha** we will notice was **Hon. Silas Dinsmore**, who was in **Antrim** considerably in early life, and was thirty years in public employ as government agent to the **Cherokee Indians**, and other places of honor and trust. He married **Mary Gordon** of **Hampstead**, in 1806, and died at **Bellevue, Boone Co., Ky.**, 1847, aged eighty-four. He graduated at **Dartmouth College**, 1791. For a time **Mr. Dinsmore** lost his office by a joke, as is shown by the following correspondence:—

"*Dear Sir*, — Please inform this department, by return mail, how far the **Tombigbee river** runs up.

"Respectfully,

"**J. K. PAULDING**,

"*Secretary of the Navy.*"

"**HON. J. K. PAULDING.**

"**MOBILE.**

"*Dear Sir*, — In reply to your letter just at hand, I have the honor to say that the **Tombigbee river** don't run up at all.

"**SILAS DINSMORE**,

"*Agent.*"

The next mail brought **Mr. Dinsmore** a dismissal from office. But in this the secretary exhibited his own weakness, besides showing inaccuracy in the use of language not very creditable to his high position. **Dinsmore** was a man of wit and learning. **Gen. Jackson** threatened to "tear him up by the roots" because he would not allow him to carry slaves through the station without the permit required by law. (See "**Parton's Life of Jackson.**")

The second child of **John** and **Martha** coming under our notice was **Dea. Robert Dinsmore**; was representative and held various town offices. He married **Sarah Dickey**, sister of **Dea. Jonathan Nesmith's** wife; lived in west part of **Franeestown** (now **Bennington**). He died **Dec. 17, 1830**, aged seventy-four; his wife died **Nov. 12, 1832**, aged eighty. Had eleven children, one of whom, **Betsey**, married **John Dodge, Esq.**, of **Bennington**; was mother of **John C. Dodge, Esq.**, **Mrs. N. W. C. Jameson**, **Mrs. Reed P. Whittemore**, and others. **Robert Dinsmore's** family were very intimate with **Antrim** people, and came here to church. One daughter, **Martha**, aged six years, lies buried on **Meeting-House Hill**. She died **Nov. 30, 1789**.

The third child of **John** and **Martha**, we speak of, was **William Dinsmore**, who married **Katherine Brown** of **Boston**, was a merchant in that city, and was father of **Hon. William B. Dinsmore** of **New York**, who was one of the donors of the **Center vestry**, and has made many liberal gifts in this town and **Bennington**. **Hon. William B.** was one of the founders of the express business in this country, has amassed great

wealth, and is a man greatly respected and loved. He married Miss Augusta M. Snow of Boston; and has two children, William B. and Clarence G.

JAMES DINSMORE was the fourth son of John and Martha, that we shall name. He was a carpenter by trade, and came here in 1778. Began soon after the Zadok Dodge place. Married Rachel Dickey. Was one of the committee of three to build the first meeting-house in 1785. He was killed by a fall from the roof of said house, June 3, 1786. He and his brother Samuel were shingling, when the staging broke and they both went to the ground. Samuel was not much hurt, but James fell across a rock and broke his back. He lived to be carried home, but never spoke. His age was thirty-two. Was a smart and good man. His death was a heavy loss to the town, and filled the settlement with universal sadness. James Dinsmore left two children. The older of them died in childhood, and its name cannot be ascertained. The other bore the name "Rachel," like her mother. She was born June 15, 1786, only twelve days after her father's death. In her many changes of fortune she was said to have "been three times without a home, — never without friends." She married James Dunlap, and died in childbirth, Aug. 13, 1811. The babe did not survive but was buried with her on the hill. A flattering notice of Mrs. Dunlap may be found in the "Amherst Cabinet" of Aug. 20, 1811.

SAMUEL DINSMORE was the fifth and last child of John and Martha, falling under our notice. These five sons were cousins of Samuel Dinsmore who was governor of New Hampshire in 1831-1833; and of the "Rustic Bard." Samuel Dinsmore of Antrim was born in 1756; was out nearly three years in the Revolutionary war, and came here near the close of 1778. Several times while he was in the service, the town voted to clear and burn pieces of his "chopped land." One such tract was where the Dinsmore house now stands, which would lead us to conclude he had been here and located his tract of land before entering the army. He was a carpenter by trade and at once prepared his cabin. It was then on the extreme west of the town. His nearest neighbor on the east was Robert Burns, near the old High-Range school-house; while on the north and west there were no neighbors for many miles, nothing but an unbroken forest. There was no road near him. For years he had to watch the bears nights in the fall of the year to prevent their destroying his corn. Built the saw and grist mills where now Loveren's mills stand, in the year 1805. Was one of the committee of three to build the town's meeting-house in 1785. Was often selectman. Though one of the wealthy men in town, he never had a wagon. He married, first, Sarah Dunlap of Antrim; second, Mary Parke of Windham. His first wife died very young and left no children. He died in 1822. Children: —

1. SARAH, [b. May 3, 1795, m. Thomas S. Holmes, March 2, 1820.]
2. JOHN, [b. Feb. 6, 1797, d. in childhood.]

3. ALEXANDER, [b. Dec. 7, 1798, d. in childhood.]
4. ANNIS, [b. in 1800, m. Jonathan Carr Feb. 27, 1828, d. in 1844.]
5. SILAS, [b. in 1802 ; widely known as " Col. Dinsmore ;" was long prominent as a military man ; rose through all the steps till he commanded the regiment in which Antrim was located ; was one of the marshals at the centennial celebration. His response on the military of Antrim will be found in another place. He m. Clarissa Copeland of Stoddard, lived some years on the homestead of his father, then moved to Stoddard where he now resides. He has been trusted with responsible positions by the people of that town. His children were all born in Antrim, and were as follows :—
Jacob C., (b. Nov. 13, 1832, m. Lucinda Hoar, lives in Keene.)
Clarissa M., (b. Dec. 26, 1833, m. Virgil A. Wright, lives in Keene.)
Dr. Silas M., (b. June 22, 1836, studied medicine, began practice at North Branch, m. Georgianna Carey of Alstead, soon moved to East Washington, thence in 1874 to Francestown, where he pursues the profession he has chosen with ability and honor.)]
6. MARGARET, [d. unm. in 1857.]
7. BARSABAS, [b. Sept. 17, 1806, m. Ann Bowen of Newbury, Vt., and lives in that place.]
8. SAMUEL, [b. July 7, 1808, followed the sea many years, never married, owns and occupies the Dinsmore homestead ; select-man in 1851. A kind and upright man.]
9. MARY, [b. Sept. 22, 1810, m. Jonas W. Tuttle Feb. 20, 1834, lives in Newbury Vt.]
10. ALICE, [b. in 1812, became 3d wife of Solomon H. Griffin, Oct. 19, 1856.]

DODGE.

DIMON DODGE, son of Nehemiah and Ruth (Woodbury) Dodge of New Boston, was born in that town in 1778; married Ann Wilson of Francestown in 1811, and moved at once to the Cheney farm, next to Cork bridge (house now gone), and lived there until 1838, when he moved to New Boston, and died there in 1840. He was deacon in the East Church, and had a large family, but all died in childhood except the following:—

1. JAMES M., [b. in 1818 ; m. Lucy J. Philbrick of New Boston, and lived in that town. In 1850 he sailed for California,

- via Panama, and d. on the voyage. He left one child, **Clarence M. Dodge, M. D.**, of Nashua.]
2. **WILLARD**, [b. in 1828, and was unm. He started with his brother for California, and both d. the same day, July 28, 1850, and were buried together at sea.]
 3. **CLARISSA**, [b. in 1831 ; m. Benjamin F. Kendrick of Nashua, who is general ticket-agent of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, and they reside in Nashua.]

AMOS DODGE, son of Amos and Lydia (Batchelder) Dodge of Wenham, Mass., was born in 1784, and came to Antrim about 1814. He married Patty White of Wenham, and in 1816 bought the Capt. Morse place in the west part of the town, where they spent the remainder of life, he dying in 1862, she in 1874, leaving two sons: —

1. **JOHN**, [b. March, 1816 ; m. Sarah J. McVennan of Berkshire, Vt., in 1842, and lived about 20 years in Antrim, then moved to Marlow, where he d. in 1874, much respected and lamented by all. His children are : —
Mary M., (m. F. A. Warner, and lives in the West.)
Sarah J., (m. M. F. Jones, and lives in Marlow.)
George H., (lives in Marlow.)]
2. **AMOS**, [b. Nov. 6, 1819 ; m. Mehitable B. Weston, April 18, 1844, and lives on the old homestead, having four children : —
George W., (b. Nov. 17, 1845 ; m. Emelia Bradford, and lives in Antrim, Minn.)
John W., (d. in 1868, at the age of 20.)
Delia J., (b. May 18, 1851 ; m. C. W. Flanders, April, 1869, and lives in Lawrence, Mass.)
Flora S., (b. Oct. 30, 1863.)]

ZADOK DODGE, brother of Amos, was born in 1780. The two brothers came here together to purchase farms. After some delay, he bought the place next west of South Village, begun by James Dinsmore in 1779. This was in 1814, and he moved there in the spring of 1815. He married Lydia Hadley of Andover, Mass., early in 1806. After her death, Aug. 8, 1820, at the age of fifty-two, he married Sally Lowe of Greenfield, and died June 9, 1860, leaving two children, both by his first wife. His second wife died Nov. 10, 1867, aged seventy-six. His children were: —

1. **HEPSIBAH**, [b. Nov. 27, 1806 ; m. George R. Johnson, and lives in Nashua.]

ALVAH, [b. Feb. 8, 1811 ; m. Lydia Elliot of Mason, in 1836, who d. in 1852, aged 35, leaving six children : —

Jennie M., (b. Oct. 5, 1836 ; m. Orville J. Coburn of Lowell, Mass., Dec. 31, 1862. He is now a trader in Nashua.)

Anna S., (b. Sept. 16, 1838 ; m. E. A. Colburn, M. D., of Nashua, June 24, 1861.)

Hattie M., (b. Feb. 13, 1841 ; m. William H. Flinn of Nashua, Sept. 2, 1866.)

Charles H., (b. March 18, 1844. He was killed in the army Oct. 21, 1862.)

Hiram D., (b. July 14, 1846 ; m. Mary E. Philbrick of Washington, Feb. 3, 1867, and lives at South Village, having one child. Herbert E.)

Fossie M., (b. Nov. 17, 1851 ; m. Henry H. Barker of Nashua, Nov. 5, 1873. He is now a dry-goods merchant in Milford.)

For his second wife, Mr. Dodge m. Alice W. Carr of this town, Sept. 20, 1855. They have one daughter : —

Katie A., (b. July 12, 1857.)

He is a carpenter by trade, and lived on the old homestead until 1850, when he moved to South Village, where he now resides.]

ROBERT S. DODGE, son of Robert and Phebe (Ditson) Dodge of New Boston, was born in 1807 ; married Mary A. Kimball of Fisherville, Nov. 15, 1835, and came here in 1857, engaging in the manufacture of sh-boards in the old peg-shop at North Branch, where he remained til 1875 ; then moved to South Village, where he now resides. His children are : —

WILLIAM S., [went to California when young ; m. Lizzie A. Messer of Dixon, Ill., in May, 1864 ; now lives in Sitka, Alaska.]

LYDIA A., [m. Charles N. Foster Dec. 11, 1865, and lives in Williamsport, Penn.]

GEORGE F., [m. Emma J. Hall of Ellenburg, N. Y., June, 1873 ; lived in Wheelock, Vt., now lives in Antrim.]

LOUISE M., [m. Harrison C. Ferry May 1, 1876, and lives in Deering.]

FRANCES J., [m. Edward L. Eaton Oct. 28, 1875, and lives in this town.]

"GILMAN" DODGE, or Samuel G. Dodge, was born in Bennington, V. 27, 1821, and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13,

1862. His grandfather, Capt. Gideon Dodge, married Charity Cole of Beverly, Mass., March 10, 1785, and brought her to his home in Society Land, which he had settled two years before. Capt. Gideon was son of James Dodge of New Boston, and his mother was an Ober from Beverly. He died April 16, 1822. The children of Capt. Gideon and Charity Cole were four sons and four daughters. The sons were Gideon, Jr., John, Samuel, and Solomon. Gideon, Jr., married Mary Bowers of Hancock, and was killed in Antrim by the fall of a tree, June 12, 1815, aged twenty-six. His young wife survived him less than six months, but left one child, who married Phillips T. Gile and was mother of Rev. Orrison Gile. Young Dodge was killed west of the pond on a tract of land known as the Woodbury pasture. It was the plan sometimes to have what was called a "jam;" that is, they would cut all the trees on a tract about three-fourths off, or a little more, and then, when all was ready, start the whole by falling a big tree against one side, and then the whole piece of forest would go down at once, with a terrible crash, filling the air with broken limbs and shaking the ground by the shock. This was supposed to save labor and make cleaner work, besides affording the grand and startling scene of a falling forest. With those giants of the first growth it was a great sight. On this occasion the wind started the "jam" a little too soon, and all ran for life, and Gideon, Jr., almost escaped with the rest, but was struck dead by a limb of the last tree that fell. John, the next son of Gideon, settled on the homestead, and died there Sept. 23, 1865, aged seventy-two. Was known as "Squire Dodge;" was much in public business, and was called a "live man." He married Betsey Dinsmore, and among their children were John C. Dodge, Esq., of Bennington, and Mrs. N. W. C. Jameson and Mrs. R. P. Whittemore of Antrim. Samuel, third son of Gideon, married Jane Dodge, and was father of Samuel Gilman. Solomon, the other son of Gideon, married Susan Felch; lived in Franklin; was father of John F. Dodge, Esq., of Bennington.

"Gilman" Dodge, as he was called, lived three or four years in Antrim, in all. He married Lucinda S. Carr, sister of Reed Carr. Their children were all born in Bennington except two:—

1. CHARLES A., [b. in Antrim, Oct. 19, 1843; agent for the Reaper and Mower Co. of Chicago.]
2. FRANCIS G., [b. Sept. 1, 1846.]
3. SAMUEL ARTHUR, [b. in Antrim, Oct. 4, 1848; m. Fannie A. Lane of Manchester, July 4, 1878; is overseer of a hosiery mill at Hillsborough Bridge.]
4. GEORGE W., [b. Aug. 20, 1853.]
5. MARIA A., [b. March 12, 1858.]
6. NELLIE H., [b. Jan. 7, 1861.]
7. JENNIE G., [b. Nov. 13, 1862.]

WILLIAM B. DODGE was born in New Boston, Dec. 24, 1800, and came here from New Boston in 1865. His father, having the same name,

d known in New Boston as *Lieut.* William B. Dodge, was a prominent man in that town in his day; was quite a musician, and was chairman of the committee on music at the installation of Mr. Bradford, Feb. 26, 1806. Lieut. Dodge married Margaret Willson, daughter of James of New Boston, and granddaughter of Robert Willson of Londonderry. He (*Lieut.* Dodge) was born May 6, 1777, and died Sept. 20, 1807, in the prime of his days. Of his ancestry but little is known. The first Dodge of whom we have any knowledge came into England with William the Conqueror, in 1066, and subsequently settled in Cheshire, where the descendants became quite numerous. Two of them emigrated to this country, and settled in Beverly, Mass.; and it is believed that all the Dodges in the United States sprung from these two. They came in 1629. Their names were Richard and William. Jacob Dodge, of the third generation from this William, was born in Beverly, in 1717, and married Abigail Edwards of Ipswich, Mass. One of the children of Jacob and Abigail Dodge was Jacob, Jr., who was born in 1752, and in 1772 married Anna Hatchelder of Wenham, Mass. This last couple moved to New Boston three or four years after marriage, taking his father with them. Jacob, Jr., died in New Boston, 1801. Jacob, Jr., was in the Revolutionary army, and fought at Bennington under Stark. In later life he went back to Beverly, Mass., and died there Oct. 25, 1810, leaving eight children, of whom the oldest son was Lieut. William B. Dodge, named above. The others were Polly, Ezra, Abner, Reuben, Betsey E., Hannah B., and Nancy.

William B. Dodge of Antrim married Sophia Friend of Beverly, in 1823. He died Nov. 26, 1867. Was found dead in the stream close to a mill in Clinton, having fallen in and been drowned. His children are:—

WILLIAM B., [b. March 31, 1825, and m. Mary A. Morgan of Peabody, Mass., Jan. 20, 1847. Their only child, Freddie W., d. Sept. 4, 1849.]

CHARLES B., [b. April 10, 1829; m. Grace Hall of New Boston, July 29, 1857; has been town clerk of Antrim several years; has children:—

L. Fannie, (b. Oct. 19, 1858; m. Frank L. Eastman of Weare, Feb. 27, 1879.)

Sophia F., (b. May 30, 1868.)]

ELISABETH F., [m. David T. Burley, and lives in Manchester.]

AUGUSTA P., [m. William Hood, and lives in Danvers, Mass.]

FRANCES, [d. in New Boston, April 7, 1856.]

CALEB F., [was a Union soldier, and d. of starvation in Andersonville prison, aged 23, July 20, 1864.]

SOPHIA, [b. in 1844; m. Capt. Horace S. Taylor, Oct. 11, 1866. He died Dec. 10, 1869.]

DOW.

PERCY DOW came here from Methuen, Mass., about 1780, and lived on Meeting-House Hill. Dr. Whiton says that he "became an inhabitant in 1785," which probably means that he purchased land and became a "freeholder," as they called it at that time. He seems at that time to have succeeded John McAllister, and the house stood on the west side of the old road, about one-fourth of a mile north of the old cemetery. There he lived about fifteen years, and most of his children were born in this town. His wife was Zeborah Barker, sister of Capt. Peter Barker. Percy Dow died in 1824. His wife died February, 1844, aged ninety-three. They moved from Antrim to Newport about 1795. Their children were:—

1. REBEKAH, [b. Sept. 26, 1776; d. Jan. 24, 1805.]
2. HANNAH PEASLEE, [b. Feb. 7, 1778; probably d. in infancy.]
3. DANIEL, [b. June 11, 1779; d. in 1812.]
4. ZEBEDIAH B., [b. in Antrim, March 10, 1781; m. Asenath Smart of Croydon; had children: Hiram, Rebecca, Addina, Hial, Asenath, Edward, Caleb, Adalia, Lucy, Caroline, Lucinda, and Alphonso. These are all very respectable people. Hial Dow and Son are among the heaviest manufacturers of woodenware in the State. Are extensive builders and dealers in lumber. Zebediah B. Dow d. in 1863, aged 82.]
5. DEBORAH, [b. here Jan. 2, 1783; m. John Webster of Newport; had eleven children; d. February, 1833.]
6. ZILLAH, [b. here March 12, 1785.]
7. HANNAH PEASLEE, [b. here Feb. 8, 1787.]
8. POLLY BOYD, [b. May 26, 1789, in Antrim; m. Thomas Whittier of Newport; had eight children, most of whom d. young.]
9. ELISABETH, [b. in Antrim, April 27, 1791.]
10. ANNA B., [b. in Antrim, April 30, 1793; m. Abram Henderson, and moved to Salisbury, Vt.]
11. CAROLINE M., [b. in Newport, Feb. 10, 1796.]

LYMAN DOW, son of Joseph and Mary (Wells) Dow of Deering, was born in 1809; married Elisa Wood of Antrim, Feb. 11, 1836. In 1840 he came here and bought the Esquire James Hopkins farm, now A. A. Miller's. His wife died July 16, 1843, aged thirty-eight. He married, second, Esther Hadley of Hancock. He moved to Hillsborough Bridge in 1861. Children were:—

1. MARY JEANETTE, [b. Feb. 8, 1837; m. George Eaton, Nov. 4, 1860; resides in Woonsocket, R. I.]

2. SYLVANUS, [b. April 7, 1844; unm.]
3. CHARLES L., [b. April 21, 1846; m. Lizzie Sawyer of Pembroke, where they now reside.]
4. ESTHER A., [b. March 21, 1849; married Arthur A. Miller, Nov. 2, 1868.]

DOWNING.

The history of the Downing family, as narrated below, was collected by the writer at great pains, and after long correspondence. Much help was given by descendants in Marlow, and Edinburg, N. Y.; tombstones and records were consulted; and after all had been thus put together, I heard of a very rare book, entitled "The Last Men of the Revolution," and through the kindness of Hon. Charles Adams, Jr., this book was hunted up and put into my hands. I found it contained a history of Samuel Downing, and confirmed in every particular, so far as it went, my own laborious conclusions. It was published by Rev. E. B. Hillard, Hartford, 1864.

Daniel and Samuel Downing were sons of David and Susannah (Beechem) Downing of Newburyport, Mass.

DAVID DOWNING, the father, was a ship-carpenter; was born in Portsmouth in 1738; was in the British service; was sent out by them in the last French war; went into the ranks as a soldier, and was wounded; afterwards went into the Revolutionary army; and came here in 1781. He settled what is known as the William Wilkins place, at the foot of the sand-hill, and lived there thirteen years, moving with his son to Marlow in 1794, and dying in that town in 1798. His widow survived till 1831, and reached the age of nearly one hundred and one years. Of the two sons, Daniel came here to live with his father in 1783, having entered the army of the Revolution at an early stage of the war, and serving till its close. He married Betsey Blanchard; lived here till 1794, when, taking his parents with him, and his only surviving child, he moved to Marlow, and began a farm in the wilderness; but had barely got it into comfortable condition when he died, the same year with his father, in 1798, aged thirty-five. James, the only child that survived him, was born in Antrim in 1790, being four years old when he moved away; yet on return remembering after many years every mark of the place of his birth. On growing up, he received the farm his father had cleared, and on which he had died in his prime. He married Lydia, daughter of Christopher and Lois (Huntley) Ayers of Acworth, and died in 1868. He left a numerous family, of whom James, the second son, married Electa F. Foster of Stoddard, and now lives in Marlow, near the place where he was born. James Downing, now living, is a man of wealth; holds with special care, for the sake of the past, the homestead where his grandfather Daniel, and father James settled, and is among the most respectable men of his town.

SAMUEL DOWNING, the other son of David, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 30, 1761. When a small boy, about nine years old,

he was playing with other children in the streets, when a passing stranger asked if there was any boy there who would like to go home with him and learn to make spinning-wheels. Sam volunteered to go. His parents were gone for the day, but he told the man "that wouldn't make no odds." So they met at Greenleaf's tavern, a little past noon, and started on the journey. They came to Haverhill, Mass., that day, and the next day to Londonderry. There they stayed over Sabbath. It was in October, and young Downing went out and picked the fruit on the ground, and was as happy as a boy need be. On Monday they came to Antrim. The man who thus brought the boy here was Thomas Aiken, cousin of James of Antrim. He was a manufacturer of spinning-wheels, then used in every house, and supplied the whole vicinity with them. The shop was in the south part of Deering, near Francestown, but the whole section was then called "Antrim" by many settlers. As the country then was for the most part covered with woods, and neighbors and playmates scarce, the boy soon became homesick, and went off in the woods many a time to cry. But there was no help for him. Sam was put at the work of making spokes for spinning-wheels. He split out spokes in the evening, and shaved them the following day. This did very well for a few days, but grew exceedingly monotonous and hateful by and by, especially in contrast with the fact that in Portsmouth he had had all the time to play and a plenty of associates. Yet it could not be helped, for there was no public conveyance whatever, and there was no road, and return was out of the question. Sam used to threaten to run away, but he remained nearly seven years. He liked the Aikens, yet thought Mr. Aiken's good wife (Mary Anderson, daughter of James Anderson of Londonderry) was superior to her husband as a disciplinarian, and he said she never failed in her noble solicitude to keep him always at his work!

Meanwhile, Sam's parents mourned for him as dead. They supposed he must have fallen off the dock and been drowned, and never expected to see him again. But after a year or more, Mr. Aiken wrote to them, telling them Sam was alive and well, and promising to send him to school if he might remain. Whether this was prompted by the kind heart of Mr. Aiken, or the solicitude of the boy, does not appear. The parents, however, as they had a large family and were very poor, as Sam was well situated and learning a trade, and as the journey was at that time so long and difficult, consented to let him stay. But the promise of schooling in this vicinity at that day was easier made than kept. No doubt Mr. Aiken intended to give him all the chance there was. But Sam didn't get a day of schooling. He was getting tired and restive when the war broke out. Mr. Aiken was an officer of the militia, and they met in little squads in his shop to talk things over. Sam's heart was fired with enthusiasm, and he made up his mind to run away and enlist. So, one day in June, 1777, when the family was away to take dinner, he slipped off and walked down the river eighteen miles to Hopkinton where there was a recruiting station. Sam was only fifteen years old and small at that, and was refused at Hopkinton. But he got a kind letter of introduction to Col. Fifield of Charlestown, and walked the

whole distance to that place alone. There, as men were scarce, and Sam was terribly in earnest, he was accepted, and he served till the close of the war. He was a stirring, agile, fearless soldier, ready for any adventure; was in many of the hardest battles of the war, was firm in its darkest hour; was an exceedingly useful man, always on "peril's brink," yet never received a scratch! His memory of Arnold, Gates, Burgoyne, Washington, Lafayette, of men on both sides, and Revolutionary battles and scenes, was clear and full. Mr. Downing was intensely wrought up against the rebels in the last war, stirred up all he could to go to the front, and declared, though nearly blind and past his hundred years, if the rebels came North he should himself "sartingly take his gun and meet them!" He said he "longed to live to see Jeff Davis hung." Mr. Downing's veneration for Washington was very great to the last, and he declared that if the "Old General" were living he would "hang every rebel to the nearest tree."

Sometime in the course of a year the father, David Downing, met his son in the army — their first meeting since the boy ran off from Newburyport. The father was now forty, the son sixteen, shoulder to shoulder against the oppressor. No report of that first meeting is given, but it must have been impressive. The boy mourned as dead was a noble soldier in a noble cause.

At the close of the war Mr. Downing returned to Antrim and visited his old friends, the Aikens, "too big to be punished for running away." He had been acquainted in the army with the Georges of Antrim, six of whom, the father and five sons, were in the service. Perhaps they were relatives, as the mother of these five sons was Susan Downing, and the Georges, like the Downings, came from Newburyport. At any rate he married Eunice George very soon after his return from the war, and at once began the Stephen Butterfield farm, adjoining his brother's on the north, now occupied by Grosvenor Wilkins. She was eighteen years old at marriage, had thirteen children, and died in 1846, aged eighty-one. Mr. Whiton speaks of Samuel as living subsequently in a log house on the Bond place, but the history of the family makes it certain that it was *David*, father of Samuel, that occupied the log house a few years. After Mr. Downing's settlement on the farm as above, he learned to read, being twenty-two years old, and became an energetic and good citizen. Here he had six children and resided eleven years. He and his wife were very pious people, were members of the Center Church, had their six children baptized in the old edifice on the hill, and were heartily recommended on departure "to any church where Providence is pleased to fix them." Their letter of dismission bears date Feb. 25, 1794, and has the signature of "Isaac Cochran, Session clerk." In their New York home they united with the Methodist Church, the only one near them, and lived in that faith very happily till death.

In the year 1793 there was much talk in this vicinity of the fertility of lands in "York State," which, at that time, was "out West;" how people could live there by working three days in a week, and so on; and a company of twenty men was formed to leave Antrim and form a settlement there. But Samuel Downing was the only one that went, and he after-

wards bitterly regretted the step himself. "But," said he, "I have sold my farm for a trifle and have nothing to buy another with; here I have got to stay." So he bought at a very low rate a tract of land in what is now Edinburg, Saratoga County, N. Y., worked his way through many privations, and lived on that spot for nearly seventy-three years! There was no settlement, not even as much as a marked tree in the vicinity, when he began in 1794, at the age of thirty-two, with four little children dependent on him, and put up his rude cabin in the forest. It was an incorporated town, rich and full of people, when he died in 1867. The valleys where he had hunted were crowded with villages, and the locomotive whistled on its way where once he had met the savage in deadly conflict. Mr. Downing celebrated his one-hundredth birthday Nov. 30, 1861. As he was known far and wide, being a man greatly loved, and among the last of the pensioners of the Revolution, considerable preparation was made by the people generally for his centennial, and the advertisement of it was in the papers several weeks beforehand. His nephew, Mr. James Downing of Marlow, happened to take up a paper containing this notice, and, as his eye fell upon the name, the thought flashed into his mind that this might be his uncle whom he supposed was dead, and whom he remembered well, though he was only four years old when they all moved away from Antrim in the spring of 1794—sixty-seven years before! At once the nephew started for Edinburg, and found the long-lost uncle was indeed alive. The centennial birthday celebration was very gratifying and noteworthy in every respect; but the most romantic and remarkable thing about it was this meeting of kindred. It was stranger than fiction. On this birthday a thousand persons from the surrounding country visited the venerable man; one hundred guns were fired; and an address was delivered by George S. Batcheller of Saratoga. On this anniversary Mr. Downing was hale and hearty, seeming young as a man of seventy. To show his vigor he cut down in the presence of the company a hemlock-tree five feet in circumference. This tree was sold on the spot, and was cut up into canes and keepsakes, and carried off by the multitude. The ax he used was sold for seven dollars and a half! Mr. Downing lived years after this in good health and in full use of all his faculties except that of sight, which gradually failed him so that he was nearly blind at the last. He died Feb. 19, 1867, aged 105 years, 2 months, and 21 days! He had been a professor of religion seventy-nine years! He was the last survivor of the Revolutionary army! What emotions he must have had in joining the full ranks on the other side! I count it an honor to write the biography of this quiet, useful, Christian man, venerable in years, loved by all who knew him, and the last of the noblest army that ever battled for liberty or stood for human rights!

It may interest the reader to know that at the publication of the volume referred to in 1864, there were only seven Revolutionary soldiers living: Samuel Downing, Daniel Waldo, Lemuel Cook, Alexander Millener, William Hutchins, Adam Link, and James Barham. Cook and Millener were older than Mr. Downing, but they dropped away soon after the above date; but he, lingering about two years after all the rest, followed

on, and millions lamented that the last warrior of 1776 was gone! This event was conspicuously noted by the press throughout the land, and the pay-roll of Revolutionary pensioners was folded up to be called for no more!

Of Mr. Downing's large family, two children rest in unmarked graves on Meeting-House Hill. Four others were born here, as follows:—

1. SUSANNAH, [b. Dec. 14, 1784; m. Zephaniah Cornell of Bridgewater, Penn., and d. March 31, 1823.]
2. ANNA, [b. Nov. 12, 1786; m. William Cornell of Edinburg, N. Y.; went to Michigan in 1822; d. there Aug. 7, 1838.]
3. MARGARET, [b. Aug. 5, 1788; m. James Barker of Edinburg, N. Y., and d. in that place March 27, 1851.]
4. HANNAH, [b. Jan. 20, 1794; m. Perris Fuller; settled in Greenfield, N. Y., and d. Aug. 18, 1865. This child was carried at the age of four months in a cart and on horseback the whole distance from Antrim to the forests of Saratoga.]

After arriving in New York seven children were born to them, two of whom died in infancy. The others were as follows:—

5. THOMAS J., [b. Edinburg, Sept. 1, 1800; d. unim. Jan. 1863.]
6. MARY, [b. Nov. 3, 1802; m. a Cornell and d. July 2, 1830.]
7. ELISABETH, [b. July 25, 1805; m. a Mr. Hunt and d. Feb. 20, 1827.]
8. GEORGE W., [b. Dec. 9, 1807.]
9. JAMES M., [b. Aug. 15, 1811.]

DRAKE.

REUBEN DRAKE, son of Reuben and Olive (Chessman) Drake of Brockton, Mass., was born in 1826; married Ann E. Thayer of Braintree, Mass., and came here on to the Ambrose Story place in 1864, but returned to Brockton in 1868, having three children, none of whom were born here:—

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. CHARLES R. | 3. SARAH A. |
| 2. FRANCIS E. | |

DRAPER.

TIMOTHY W. DRAPER was son of William and Sarah (Merriam) Draper of Lexington, Mass. His mother watched the red-coats when they first fired upon the American farmers, and saw their disastrous retreat later in the day. At their marriage, or soon after, William Draper and wife moved to Francesstown, and there Timothy W. and other children were born. He married Mary Flanders of Lancaster, Mass., April 6, 1824. Came here from Charlestown in 1849. He lived a year on the Reuben Boutwell farm (east), and a year on the William N. Tuttle farm,

but in 1851 bought of George F. Parmenter the place opposite the Center Church, where he lived till death. This last event occurred on the morning of April 10, 1874. He was a very lame man and a great sufferer, but he had no sickness, so called, and died in his chair while the family were about their preparations for breakfast. He remained in position in the chair as though there had not been the least motion or even a shock of pain. They had seven children: —

1. GEORGE A., [d. 1847, aged 22.]
2. CHARLES G., [see Gibson.]
3. MARIA M., [d. 1856, aged 28.]
4. AUSTIN R., [d. in Francestown, 1837, aged 7.]
5. LUCY A., [b. June 8, 1833 ; m. Alvin D. Charters of Lowell, Mass., Dec. 14, 1852. He was killed by a fall in that city, May 11, 1859. Only one of their children survives, Alvia A., who was born in Antrim, May 4, 1859.]
6. RICHARDS, [b. July 24, 1837 ; left Antrim in the spring of 1857 ; when last heard from, years ago, was in Kansas.]
7. WILLIAM H., [d. March 20, 1860, aged nearly 20 years.]

DUNCAN.

GEORGE DUNCAN, the first Duncan in New Hampshire, was the son of George Duncan who was born, lived, and died in Ireland. His father, George, was born in Scotland. He brought over his second wife, Margaret Cross, and seven children: John, George, William, Robert, Abraham, Esther, and James. Of these, as only the first two are connected with our history, we will only say in regard to the others, that William married Naomi Bell, lived in Londonderry, had a large family several of whom settled in Acworth, and died in 1798 aged eighty-two; that Robert married Isabella Caldwell, moved to Boston, and prominent residents of that city descended from him; that Abraham went in early life to North Carolina, married, and raised a family there, of which almost nothing is known; that Esther married John Cassan and went to Connecticut; and that James, the youngest, married Elisabeth Bell, settled as a merchant in Haverhill, Mass., acquired large property, raised an excellent family, and died in 1818, aged ninety-two. Of the other two, first named above, John, the oldest of the family, only child of the first wife, and therefore half-brother of the rest, married Rachel Todd in Ireland. He brought with him five children, and had five in this country, thus: John, George, Abraham, Margaret, William (born on passage over), James, Naomi, Polly, Rachel, and Rosanna. He lived all his days in Londonderry, was an elder in the church, enjoyed the confidence of all, and died in good old age. John, the first child of John Duncan and Rachel Todd, married Hannah Henry. Though hardly more than a boy, he was engaged to marry her before the voyage to this country. He came over, prepared a place to live, and then sent for her. Her brother there paid her passage, and agreed with the captain to land her in Boston. But he

took her to Nova Scotia and sold her to pay her passage, and left her among strangers. But after a time John heard of her sad fate, hunted her up, and married her. The false captain was eventually punished for his crime. All the circumstances of this case, — her courage, her forlorn condition in slavery for debt among strangers, her rescue by her lover, their beginning in the wilderness, and their long and happy life, their early betrothal, and their old age together, — would form a story more marvelous than many a fiction. They had a large family, one of whom, John, remained on the homestead in Londonderry; another was a merchant in Candia, and became father of Hon. William H. Duncan of Hanover; and a third, Robert, came to this town. John Duncan and his wife, Hannah Henry, were both noted for personal beauty. This John kept the first store in the present town of Londonderry. Many of the race were merchants.

ROBERT DUNCAN, son of John and Hannah (Henry) Duncan, and nephew of James of Antrim, was born in 1763, and came here in 1787, and located where his son John has always lived. When he came, Dea. Daniel Nichols was on the Turner place; Adam Nichols on the McCoy place; John Nichols on the Ferry place, and Thomas Nichols on the Shattuck place. Mr. Duncan bought in the valley between them. There was a cleared spot, and a small log house a few rods north of the present dwelling, though it seems it had never been occupied. He bought of Daniel McFarland, but was sued by parties from Weare who claimed the land, and he had to pay for it a second time. After all was settled, he married Grizzly Wilson of Londonderry; lived a quiet and industrious life, and died on the spot he had settled, Sept. 26, 1837, at the age of seventy-three. His children were: —

1. THOMAS W., [b. in 1791; was graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1817; studied divinity, after the method of those days, with Dr. Whiton and Rev. E. P. Bradford of New Boston; was settled in various places, and was a sound and faithful minister till disabled by old age. Though shaken by infirmities he continued to preach occasionally till near his end; he died in Nelson, in 1877; his wife was Lucy North; they left no children.]
2. HANNAH, [d. unm. in 1859, aged 66.]
3. SARAH, [d. in childhood.]
4. JOHN, [b. Sept. 7, 1796; inherited the homestead; built the present house in 1811; m. 1st, Jenny Carter of Hillsborough, in 1823, who d. in 1829; m. 2d, Mary Farrington of Greenfield, in 1831. Has children: —
Mary C., (child of 1st wife, b. Oct. 14, 1825; m. George G. Hutchinson, May 12, 1853.)
Lucy J., (b. Oct. 2, 1833; m. N. C. Ferry, Dec. 29, 1853.)
Lynda F., (b. April 27, 1836.)]

5. GRIZZY, [m. Willard Rice of Henniker, Nov. 9, 1826.]
6. SARAH, [m. Jonathan Paige, Oct. 18, 1821; lived and d. in Bradford.]
7. JANE, [m. Daniel Rice of Henniker, Feb. 3, 1831.]
8. WILLIAM, [b. Oct. 30, 1806; built in 1830 on the east part of his father's farm; cleared most of the land, and has resided there till the present time; m. Betsey W. Rice of Henniker, Feb. 3, 1831. She was an excellent woman, and died in a Christian hope Aug. 26, 1870, aged 61. They had children as follows:—
George, (d. in infancy, December, 1831.)
William H., (b. Dec. 10, 1834; d. unm. March 20, 1861.)
John E., (b. March 25, 1836; m. Sarah J. Blanchard of Washington; she d. in 1870, aged 31, leaving one child, Emma J., b. in 1863.)
Caroline E., (b. Nov. 7, 1838; m. George Turner, Jan. 1, 1863.)
Moses G., (known as "Granville," b. July 20, 1841; lives on the old homestead; m. Augusta C. Spalding of Frances-town, Oct. 3, 1872, and has children: Edith A., b. 1873; Anna E., b. Dec. 13, 1875; and Harry S., b. June 22, 1878.)]

George, the second child of John Duncan and Rachel Todd, married Mary Bell, and settled in Peterborough. Of their third child, Abraham, nothing is ascertained. The fourth child was Margaret, not mentioned by Parker. She married William Smith of Antrim, and died in 1790, aged sixty-seven. William, the fifth child (born on the voyage over), married Jane Alexander, and lived in Londonderry. His family were all daughters.

JAMES DUNCAN, the sixth child of John Duncan and Rachel Todd, the first born to them in this country, came to Antrim and began the Saltmarsh place in 1774. He was the first constable of the town, and long held that office, which was of much more importance then than now. His name appears very often in the early records. He married Jane Adams of Londonderry (sister of Mrs. Alexander Gregg and Mrs. Adam Dunlap), and died in 1825, aged seventy-nine. Children were:—

1. JOHN, [disappeared from town when a young man, and was never heard of more; was mourned as dead.]
2. MOSES, [built first on the spot now occupied by Elijah Kimball; m. Kate Dwinells, and had two daughters, Kate and Betsey; Kate died in childhood, and Betsey m. a Mr. Felt and lived in Manchester, but all this family of Duncans and

- descendants are believed to be dead. Moses Duncan d. on the Daniel Farrington place.]
3. ROBERT, [m. Katherine Fairbanks; lived some years on his father's farm, but d. in the prime of life; left two sons: —
John G., (b. July 22, 1811; long an overseer in Lowell mills; m. 1st, Grace Sanborn; m. 2d, Phebe Morrison.)
Samuel, (b. July 23, 1813, left town young and nothing is known of his fate.)]
 4. MARY, [d. unm.]
 5. PEGGY, [d. of spotted fever in 1812.]
 6. JANE, [m. Stevens Paige Feb. 8, 1838, had no children, lived many years a widow and alone in the house where her husband died, and passed away after great suffering in the summer of 1869, aged 73.]

Naomi, the seventh child of John Duncan and Rachel Todd, left no record of which we know. Polly, their eighth child, married her cousin, Hon. John Duncan of Antrim. Rachel, their ninth child, married Samuel Archibald of Nova Scotia, and was mother of Hon. Samuel W. Archibald, long attorney-general of that province. Of Rosanna, their tenth child, the writer has no information.

Having now followed out the family of John, the oldest son of George the first settler, and having briefly noticed the other children of said settler, save one, we now return to him, viz., *George*, oldest child of George and Margaret (Cross) Duncan. He was the second son of his father, but the first by the second wife. This George was the third George Duncan in succession; was an elder in the Londonderry church; was highly esteemed by all; married Letitia Bell; settled in Londonderry at the same time with his father, having grown to manhood in Ireland; and is believed to have died in 1780, aged seventy. He left seven children: John, Robert, George, James, Josiah, Elisabeth, and Letitia. Of these seven, John will be noticed below. Robert married a daughter of Col. Andrew Todd of Londonderry, as is claimed by descendants, though it may have been a *granddaughter*. Robert Duncan settled in Hancock, was deacon of the church there, and died Jan. 25, 1793, aged forty-three. He was father of Dea. Josiah and Dea. Robert of Antrim, and of Margaret who married Andrew Todd. George, third child of Dea. George and Letitia (Bell) Duncan, settled in the West. James, the next child, born Nov. 11, 1749, known as Dea. James, settled in Hancock; was deacon there till death; married Jane Christie; was a man of unusual local influence and note; and was father of George Duncan of Antrim. He died May 3, 1805. Josiah, the fifth child, we have no information of. Perhaps this may be the Josiah Duncan whom the old people used to call "Jabbering Si," and who died in this town Jan. 23, 1811, unmarried, aged sixty-nine. If so, he must have been the second or third instead of

fifth in the family. Elisabeth, the sixth child, married James Cunningham of Pembroke. And Letitia, the youngest, married Capt. Alexander Todd and lived in Hooksett.

JOHN DUNCAN, son of George and Letitia (Bell) Duncan, named above, called in Antrim "Capt. John," "Dea. John," and specially known as "Hon. John," was born in Londonderry March 3, 1734. He was cousin of Gov. John Bell and Senator Samuel Bell of Chester. He was a captain in Col. Moore's regiment in the Revolution, and was considered the leading man in this section for many years. He seems to have come here a part of the seasons in 1770-71-72, clearing the land and preparing for his future home. He moved his family here Sept. 20, 1773. They came in an ox-cart, with five little children, the first cart ever in Antrim. Hon. John Bell, his uncle, drove the team. There was nothing that could be called a road. But they picked their way along, and forded the river at a shallow place near the mouth of the Clinton Brook (for many years called Great Brook), and arrived safely at the log cabin! What a long, hard, painful journey it must have been! The spot where he settled is still in the possession of the family, the house of his great-grandson, John M. Duncan, Esq., standing almost on the site of the log cabin of 1773. It is one of the most desirable locations in town. Here the "Hon. John" lived and died. He was not an educated man, but one of good judgment and strong common sense. He was at the head of the militia; was the leading man in getting the town incorporated; was almost constantly in town office for many years; represented this town, with Deering, Hancock, and Windsor, in the state legislature; was the first representative "Antrim district" had; was some time state senator; was one of the committee to ask the presbytery to organize a church here; was an elder in that church; and was a stirring, earnest, wide-awake man, honest, and eminently a peacemaker. He was of great service to the early settlers as a justice of the peace, doing their writing, settling their disputes, and giving them advice. In his long service in the House of Representatives, he was occasionally speaker *pro tem*. Was very Scotch in his brogue, and quick at repartee and full of fun. It is related that on one occasion, when something was said about lawyers in the House, and a Mr. Pickering, a lawyer of eminence, declared that lawyers were the pillars of the State, Mr. Duncan interrupted him with an "explanation." In his broad Scottish accent he said: "There are different kinds of *pallyars*; there is a kind of *pullyars* that support buildings; and there is a kind of *pallyars* called *caterpallyars* that eat all before them and poison all behind them, and it is this latter kind to which the gentleman refers!"

Hon. John Duncan closed his useful and eventful life Friday, Feb. 14, 1823, aged eighty-nine. He married first his cousin, Mary Duncan, Dec. 10, 1762, who died of dysentery Sept. 20, 1800. A very happy notice of her may be found in the "Amherst Cabinet" of the week following. She was a Christian woman, full of good works, especially by the sick-bed and in the house of trouble. She went everywhere to succor the distressed, and it is probable that her continual watching over sick children

that awful summer was the cause of her own death. The second wife Mr. Duncan was Ann Seaton of Amherst. She died Oct. 4, 1834, aged eighty-five. Was daughter of Dea. John Seaton and also had a brother a. John. The first Dea. John was a man of remarkable musical acity, and was also endowed with a nose of tremendous dimensions. One occasion, he was seated at a hotel table when a stranger sitting opposite sharply suggested that the application of a handkerchief to the conspicuous member would improve its appearance. Always very pleasant and obliging, the deacon, with his usual politeness, handed him a handkerchief across the table, and requested him to use it, as he was sorer the offending member than he was himself! The house of Hon. John Duncan was burned in open day, Jan. 31, 1832, and, as he was aged and alone, it was with difficulty that he escaped flames by means of a window. His children, all by his first wife, are as follows:—

ABIGAIL, [m. John Moor; was forty years a widow; had no children; d. 1848, aged over 80. She was the last survivor of the original members of the Presbyterian Church, having been a member a little more than sixty years.]

LETTIE, [m. James Cochran of Pembroke, and lived and d. in that town.]

WILLIAM, [m. Esther, daughter of Capt. Josiah Warren of New Boston; inherited the homestead; had four children; and d. June 16, 1847, aged 82.

John, (b. Feb. 21, 1795; a distinguished school-teacher; disappeared from Boston 1834, and never after heard from.)

Josiah, (b. March 17, 1797; m. Lucinda Fairbanks Dec. 28, 1826; inherited the homestead of his father, and d. 1867. His widow yet survives. They buried six little ones side by side within a few years, and only two children are now living. The first is John Moor, who was b. Oct. 18, 1827; inherits the homestead occupied by the family for a hundred years; was representative in 1874; a carpenter doing a large business in building for a country town; m. Eliza A. Parmenter Dec. 16, 1851. They have two children: Fannie E., who m. Edward P. Campbell Dec. 26, 1877. and John W., who was b. Oct. 13, 1861, and is now in trade in Fitchburg, Mass. The second is William W., who was b. Nov. 12, 1831; m. 1864 Mary Hart, cousin of the then pastor, Rev. J. H. Bates; is a druggist in Lowell; was one of the donors of the organ to the Center Church, 1864, and of the vestry, 1875. Has children: Winthrop H.; William W.; and Hart.)

Abigail M., (twin-sister to Josiah; d. unm. Jan. 15, 1860, aged nearly 68.)

Mary, (b. April 13, 1801; for years her services were sought as a school-teacher in this and neighboring towns; m. Eben Towne of Hillsborough in 1857, and resides at the Bridge; one of the amiable and blessed of the earth.)]

4. NAOMI, [b. Dec. 9, 1769; m. 1st, John Boyd of Londonderry; m. 2d, Giles Newton of Francestown, and was mother of Giles Newton of Antrim; m. 3d, Dea. Robert Duncan, and d. Sept. 25, 1858, aged 88.]
5. MARY, [m. Dea. Arthur Nesmith May 30, 1793; d. in Wadsworth, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1841.]
6. RACHEL, [b. in Antrim Jan. 7, 1776; m. James Taylor; d. in Herkimer, N. Y., 1852.]
7. MARGARET, [m. William Stow of Hillsborough Dec. 13, 1808; lived in that town, and d. 1856, aged 74.]

DEA. JOSIAH DUNCAN, born Feb. 29, 1772, son of Dea. Robert and — (Todd) Duncan, and therefore nephew of "Hon. John," came here from Hancock about 1792, and married Mary, daughter of Samuel Gregg, in 1792. On his first coming here he bought and cleared the farm now Mr. Greeley's (next east of the Bootman place), which he occupied till his death. The first wife died in 1809, and he married, second, Sally Morrison of Peterborough. He died Nov. 3, 1833. Was a thoroughly true and good man; was an elder in the Center Church; and it used to be said of him that "he served two worlds well," true to earth and heaven. An old associate spoke of him as a living example of Rom. xii. 11: "Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord." His children were six daughters and one son, thus: —

1. MARGARET G., [d. Jan. 27, 1815, aged 18.]
2. SARAH, [m. Daniel Waldron; parents and children all now dead. Mr. Waldron lived some years in town, chiefly west of the pond.]
3. ELISABETH P., [b. Feb. 9, 1801; m. John Muzzey Nov. 27, 1821; d. Manchester, January, 1852.]
4. MARY, [m. John Town Dec. 28, 1824; lived some years on her father's place; went to Western New York about 1835, where they prospered, and had a large family.]
5. ROBERT, [d. Feb. 10, 1820, aged 16.]
6. ADELIN, [b. Nov. 26, 1806; m. Robert L. Livingston May 24, 1827; d. Dec. 27, 1866.]
7. SOPHRONIA, [m. Tristram B. Paige Sept. 21, 1826. She d. June, 1848, aged 40.]

DEA. ROBERT DUNCAN, brother of Dea. Josiah, born Sept. 11, 1783, came here in the fall of 1806 and bought the Zaccheus Perkins place, now the home of J. W. Perkins; married his cousin, Mrs. Naomi (Duncan) Newton, daughter of "Hon. John;" was chosen elder in the Center Church 1825, and old people say he was one of the most efficient ever appointed to that office. Was captain in the first artillery company in the Twenty-sixth Regiment. Was a man of great natural ability and strong will; unlearned; was left an orphan when quite young; had the credit of doing much good, and died Dec. 2, 1859. Left no children. He left a small legacy to the church in which he was so long an officer.

GEORGE DUNCAN of Antrim was born in Hancock, Sept. 28, 1789; was son of James Duncan, Esq., of that town. This James, Esq., or "Dea. James," was brother of "Hon. John," of Antrim, and his wife was Jane Christie, one of the smartest women of her day. She could reap more grain than any man in Londonderry, and on one occasion she won forty dollars on a wager from the smartest male reaper in that town. Her endurance and strength can be judged from this. She died July 1, 1834, aged eighty-two. George Duncan married Isabel Hopkins of Antrim, Dec. 20, 1814. Before this he had been here at work for Frederick Poor in the old Starrett tannery at the foot of the hill in South Village, and soon afterwards he bought this stand, and here carried on business till his death, Jan. 9, 1840. Mr. Duncan also had a store some years in the old low house then on the site of the present Carter House. The chief part of the latter was built by Mr. Duncan in 1820. His name often occurs in town records as moderator, selectman, or town clerk. His wife died June 26, 1864, aged seventy-seven. His children were:—

1. **JAMES M.**, [b. Sept. 27, 1815; went to Boston in company with N. W. C. Jameson, but soon d. aged 23, and unm.]
2. **GEORGE C.**, [b. April 26, 1818; tanner by trade; m. Mary E. Whiton, Nov. 3, 1841; built the Levi Woodbury house in 1850; succeeded his father in the old tannery, which was burned in 1841; he rebuilt the same, and it was again burned in 1852, but not again rebuilt. He d. Sept. 24, 1855, leaving two daughters: Kate A., who m. Edward S. Paine of Boston, Sept. 11, 1877, and Mary, who has won success as a teacher in the city schools of Boston.]
3. **CATHERINE J.**, [b. Sept. 2, 1825; m. Albert Allen, and settled in Jamestown, N. Y., but now lives in Lawrence, Kan.]
4. **DR. EDWARD A.**, [b. June 22, 1830; studied medicine with Dr. Hedges of Jamestown, N. Y., and settled in practice in that place; he m. Jennie Hedges; has held for many years an important position in the general land office, Washington, D. C.]

DUNCKLEE.

HENRY DUNCKLEE came here, it is said, from Milford, and began the silk business at the Branch; sold out to Kelsea, and went to Nashua. Was here but a short time.

DUNLAP.

THOMAS DUNLAP, son of James Dunlap of Windham, was a soldier in the last French and Indian war; was in Fort William Henry when it was surrendered to the French under pledge of protection from their savage allies. But as soon as the English had surrendered their arms and marched out of the fort, the Indians fell upon them, and murdered several hundred in cold blood. One New Hampshire regiment of two hundred men had nearly half its whole number butchered in this way. An armed savage seized Mr. Dunlap by the hair and was in the act of splitting his head with a tomahawk when he sprung away, leaving half his hair in the monster's bloody hand, and flying back to the fort the French protected him. He came here in 1785, but became a freeholder in 1788; clearing and settling in the east part of the town on a beautiful spot, now overlooking Hillsborough Bridge and South Village. This spot is still in possession of the family, being owned by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Hiram Combs. Thomas Dunlap married Elisabeth —, and died March 7, 1815, aged seventy-five; was a respected and pious man. His wife died Aug. 1, 1807, aged sixty-six. His children were:—

1. SARAH, [m. Samuel Dinsmore; d. Sept. 3, 1790, aged 26.]
2. HANNAH, [d. on county farm very aged.]
3. POLLY, [m. Daniel Griffin of Hillsborough, March 25, 1817; d. in Nelson, aged 89.]
4. ALEXANDER, [m. Jane Gregg; lived in Deering, but went in old age to Bennington, and d. with his daughter, Mrs. William Roach.]
5. JAMES, [b. in 1766; m. Jane McNeil of Hillsborough, in 1802; had four sons, Thomas, Daniel, James, and Robert; inherited his father's homestead; was several times selectman; was feeble many years, but reached his fourscore, dying July 8, 1846. Of his four sons we add:—

Thomas, (b. Feb. 23, 1803; m. Mary B. Averill of Mont Vernon, Aug. 30, 1821, and d. Aug. 17, 1865; was many times selectman. His widow d. June 18, 1874, aged 70. They had thirteen children, as follows: John, who was b. in 1822, and lives in California; Hiram W., who was b. in 1825, and lives in California, and is judge of the probate court there; Edwin, who d. of small-pox in Boston, May 19, 1846, aged 17; James S., who was out through the last war, passed through many fierce battles unhurt, but was

murdered in Missouri in 1871; Jane, who was b. in 1831, and m. Asa B. Lyford of Lowell; Cummings, who d. of cholera in Illinois in 1854; Helen, who was b. in 1834, and m. James L. Howard of California; Chillis, who was b. in 1836, and d. aged 19; Frances, who was twin-sister of the last, m. Henry August, and d. in California in 1875; Perley, a merchant, recently murdered in California; Clara C., who was b. in 1840, m. Hiram Combs, and inherits the homestead; Martin R., who now lives in California; and Frank, who was b. in 1844, m. Nettie S. Little, Oct. 14, 1869, and lives in California.)

Daniel, (b. July 19, 1804; d. in Boston, in 1830, unm.)

James, (b. Dec. 20, 1806; went to Missouri and d. there. Little is known of him.)

Robert, (b. Aug. 18, 1809; moved to Illinois; had a large family, and d. in 1855.)]

ADAM DUNLAP, half-brother of the first Thomas mentioned above, cleared and settled the place next west of William M. Conn's, in 1784. [ad been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and at its close married Lisabeth, daughter of Hon. William Adams of Londonderry, and came once to Antrim. He and his wife were among the original members of the church.* He was a small man, always went stooping, and was a shoemaker by trade. He died in 1823, aged seventy-three. His wife lived to extreme old age. Saw all her children dead. Afterwards it is said that her eyes actually dropped out of their sockets, and that without pain! Children:—

1. **SARAH**, [b. Nov. 16, 1784; m. John W. Moore of Bedford, Feb. 7, 1809; had two or three children, and soon d. with consumption.]

2. **JAMES**, [b. March 24, 1787; supposed to have d. in childhood.]

3. **SAMUEL**, [b. Nov. 16, 1789; m. Betsey Brown of Antrim, April 19, 1814; lived awhile at the *old* Reuben Boutwell place; afterwards went to live with his wife's parents, and d. Sept. 15, 1839. Had children:—

William, (m. Millie Howe of Henniker; was killed by bursting of a grindstone in a shop in Springfield, Mass., June 19, 1866.)

Lizzie, (m. Floraman Howe, brother of Millie Howe, and d. in childbirth in Henniker.)

Ira, (b. Aug. 2, 1822; m. Sarah Parker of Stoddard; lives in Lowell.)

Mary, (d. aged 19.)

Mark, (went West ; m. Mary L. Davis ; now lives in Texas.)]

4. MARY, [b. March 10, 1794 ; m. Samuel Weston of Stoddard ; was mother of Mrs. Amos Dodge, and d. September, 1833.]
5. THOMAS, [known as "Capt. Dunlap ;" b. April 19, 1797 ; m. Feb. 22, 1825, Polly W. Wallace of Windsor, a girl brought up by Stephen Wyman of that town. The old lady Dunlap used to say she had two sons : "Samuel and Tomuel." Capt. Thomas kept the Box tavern in Stoddard awhile. He had a daughter, Olive, who died young. Also a son, Whitney Dunlap, who married Abby F. Hills, and died at the house of Reuben Hills, Manchester, in early manhood. Capt. Thomas died in town, but I have not the date. He was captain of the Antrim Grenadiers ; lived in various places in town, and left but one child living, Lydia, brought up by John Barker, now Mrs. Nathaniel Morrill of Lawrence, Mass.]
6. JENNETT, [b. Oct. 23, 1799 ; d. in infancy.]
7. JENNETT, [b. Oct. 23, 1801 ; m. Nov. 12, 1822, Ammi Buck of Windsor, and moved to Alexandria.]

JOHN DUNLAP of Antrim, only remotely connected with the Dunlaps who came here before him, was born in Bedford 1784. He was the son of Maj. John Dunlap, of Revolutionary honor, and Martha Gilmore, his wife, and grandson of Archibald Dunlap, who was an officer in the Scotch army, and settled in Chester in 1740 or a little earlier. Maj. John was a famous military man in his day. One of the earliest old-fashioned New Hampshire musters was at his house, and he entertained the whole regiment. Was a farmer on a large scale, and also a manufacturer of furniture, and acquired a large property for that time. He first settled on what is now called Shirley Hill in Goffstown, on a beautiful slope at the present time commanding a view of the city of Manchester, and there built a large, square, two-story house, which he occupied till 1779. He then bought another tract of land a mile below in the northern part of Bedford. The great house was taken down, each piece marked, carried to the new location, and put up with such care that there was only part of one clapboard missing. Maj. John Dunlap was found dead in his bed in the forty-seventh year of his age, in 1792. His son John came here soon after becoming of age, and married, June 26, 1807, Jennie Nesmith. He built the house at the Branch now occupied by Robert Day, in 1806. There he lived and carried on the cabinet-making business for a long time. He had also looms to weave gentlemen's underclothes, considered a great novelty in those days. Afterwards he moved to the Collins Whittemore place, and there his wife died March 29, 1835. Soon after this event, he moved to South Village and put up the first-built

t of the factory now used in the manufacture of silk. March 16, 1817, he married Abigail Spalding of Hillsborough, and in 1844 moved Zanesville, Ohio, where he lived twenty years, then came back Nashua and died there Dec. 15, 1869, in good old age. His body was brought here and laid beside his companion, under the shadow of the arch where they had worshiped together. His children were:—

JONATHAN N., [d. of spotted fever in 1812.]

JOHN, [d. of spotted fever within a few days of his older brother.]

ROBERT N., [was in company with his father in building the old part of the silk-mill in South Village. He m. Martha Gillespie; went in early manhood to Zanesville, Ohio, and d. there in 1861, aged 48.]

RACHEL E. D., [m. S. A. Lasley, Esq., and lives in Springfield, Ohio.]

HON. ARCHIBALD H., [called "Harris" by the old people. He was b. in North Branch village, Sept. 2, 1817; m. Lucy J. Fogg of Exeter, Aug. 12, 1841; has lived for many years in Nashua. Mr. Dunlap has had the confidence of the people of Nashua, as shown by the fact that he has several times been called to important offices in the city government. He was a representative from Nashua in the legislature of the State two years. In 1858 he was elected railroad commissioner for three years. In 1864 he was chosen one of the presidential electors for New Hampshire, and when they met in Concord to discharge the duties of their office, another son of Antrim, Hon. Daniel M. Christie of Dover, was also a member of the electoral college. Thus two of the five were born in this little town of Antrim. The meeting of these two gentlemen under such circumstances must have been exceedingly happy and interesting; and they united in casting their votes for Lincoln, whom all men unite in praising now. In 1855 Mr. Dunlap was chosen deacon in the Olive-street Congregational Church, and continued in the discharge of said official duties more than twenty-two years. And after the subsequent union of his own with the Pearl-street Church he was chosen deacon in the united, or "Pilgrim Church,"—all which, as indicative of confidence after a trial of years, is highly creditable. Mr. Dunlap has been known in the business world as the proprietor of "Dunlap's Garden Seeds." He may fairly be classed among the most successful sons of Antrim. His able response on Centen-

nial Day may be found on another page, among the addresses of that interesting occasion. His children are James H., Georgie A., John F., Abbie J., and Charles H. I must not omit to add that Dea. Dunlap gives a hundred dollars toward putting the steel engravings of Dr. and Mrs. Whiton into this book, "as a testimony of the high appreciation in which he held their memory and worth; and also as an expression of the great regard he has for the church and society over which Dr. Whiton presided as pastor for so many years." He spoke also of the "blessed impression Dr. Whiton left on the minds of the young in his visits for many years among the schools of the town." I take the liberty to put this on record and tender the thanks of myself and a multitude of others.]

6. DAVID R., [went to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1842; m. Harriet Wilkins of that place, and d. there in 1872, aged 52.]
7. MARGARET ISABEL, [m. Hanson Blaisdell, Esq., of Lowell, Mass.]
8. JONATHAN D., [unm.; has resided in California since 1849; resides in Los Angeles; is assistant U. S. marshal for Southern California.]
9. MARY JANE, [m. William Andrews of Gallipolis, Ohio. Since his death in 1866, she resides in Nashua.]

JAMES DUNLAP, brother of John, came here somewhat later. He married Rachel Dinsmore, daughter of James, in 1811; was painter by trade, and first settled in Henniker, but came here on to the farm inherited by his wife. After her death, as they had no children, he could not hold the estate; but to the great credit of her heirs, they generously gave up their portions to him in his affliction. Soon after he went into the army and went through the war of 1812. At the close of the war in 1815, he located in Missouri; married again and had several children, among them two sons who lost their lives in the Union army in the late war. James Dunlap died in 1862, aged eighty.

DAN DUNLAP, cousin of John and James, who came from Bedford, was born in that town Jan. 15, 1792; came here about 1812; married, first, Mary Carr, Oct. 21, 1813; second, Abigail Combs, May 18, 1820. The first wife had three children. Having lived in various places, Mr. Dunlap built the house next east of John Moor Duncan's in 1838. He died in 1866. He had ten children in all, thus:—

1. EDWARD, [b. Sept. 10, 1814; m. Sarah Richardson; d. April 23, 1839; no children.]
2. MARY, [b. Aug. 1, 1816; d. in 1836, unm.]

- BENJAMIN**, [b. Oct. 12, 1818 ; m. Charlotte Harvey of Manchester, and d. in Goffstown, date not given.]
- GILMAN**, [b. May 20, 1821 ; m. Lucinda Temple of Stoddard, and d. in that town, date not given.]
- ALFRED**, [b. Aug. 28, 1822 ; m. Sarah Goldsmith of Manchester ; has a large family ; lives in Lynn, Mass.]
- HARRIET**, [b. Sept. 6, 1825 ; d. in infancy.]
- JOHN**, [b. March 5, 1827 ; date of death not given.]
- SARAH**, [b. July 26, 1829 ; m. John H. Dadman ; d. in Lynn, Mass., March 13, 1876.]
- JAMES**, [b. Sept. 20, 1831 ; m. Anthana Wilson, and lives in Nashua.]
- ABIGAIL**, [b. May 19, 1836 ; m. Horace Walter ; d. in Lynn, Mass., Feb. 15, 1872.]

DUSTIN.

ZACCHEUS DUSTIN, a great-great-grandson of Hannah Dustin of dian fame, — some of Hannah Dustin's wearing apparel being still in session of some of this branch of the descendants, — was the son of Eli-alet and Jennet (McCollum) Dustin of Francestown. He married Mary Dustin (his cousin), and came here in 1812 on to the Burns place, near Carr's. After some twenty years he moved to the Weston place North Branch, where he died in 1845, at the age of sixty-six years. His children were : —

- LUKE LINCOLN**, [b. March 21, 1806, and d. Feb. 27, 1818.]
- JANE M.**, [b. April 8, 1808 ; m. John G. Proctor of Frances-town, and moved there, where she d. in 1859, leaving one son : —
- George A.*, (who entered the Union army, and was killed at the battle of Port Hudson.)]
- BENJAMIN F.**, [b. Sept. 10, 1810 ; m. Roxanna Robb, Oct. 14, 1845, and lived at North Branch until after his father's death. In 1854 he moved on to the Swain place ; thence in 1878 on to the Sylvester Preston farm. His children are : —
- Washington F.*, (b. June 5, 1846 ; m. Alfaretta Batchelder of Hudson in 1876, and settled on the Foster place, having one child, Mark W., b. in January, 1877.)
- Josie M.*, (b. March 31, 1848 ; m. Alvin Brown, Aug. 29, 1872.)
- Charles H.*, (b. March 3, 1850 ; m. Eliza A. White of Keene, and is now a blacksmith at Marlborough Harbor.)
- Mason E.*, (b. March 5, 1854.)

John E., (b. Jan. 21, 1856.)
Stella A., (b. Dec. 20, 1860.)
Elmer A., (b. July 12, 1863.)
Herbert W., (b. Feb. 3, 1865.)
Marietta R., (b. May 29, 1872.)]

4. BETSEY A., [b. Jan. 15, 1813; m. John Campbell of this town, Nov. 14, 1842, and now resides in New York City.]
5. CALISTA, [b. July 15, 1815; m. Stephen Holmes, June 11, 1857, and d. in Greenfield, June 18, 1877, aged 62.]
6. MARIETTA, [b. July 6, 1819; m. Alexander W. Thayer, and lives in Brookline, Mass.]
7. LUCETTA M., [b. Jan. 8, 1823; m. Daniel A. Parsons, and lives in Worcester, Mass.]

DUTTON.

HOSEA E. DUTTON, son of Reuben and Arthusa (Evans) Dutton, was born in Greenfield in 1835, and married Eliza A. Burton of Wilton in 1860. He came to Antrim in 1869, and bought the old Reuben Robinson place, where he was chiefly engaged in the lumber business, about nine years. Has recently moved to Francestown. He has one child:—

1. ANNIE E., [b. in 1871.]

MOSES DUTTON lived awhile on the Hiram Eaton farm. He united with the church in 1817. Little is known of him.

EATON.

HIRAM EATON, son of James and Sarah (George) Eaton, was born in Deering, Dec. 11, 1817; came to Antrim in 1841, and built, in company with Jonathan White, the old shovel-shop on the street in South Village. There they carried on blacksmithing and the manufacture of hoes, and later the celebrated "Antrim shovel" was made by them. It is claimed that this patent originated in the mind of Mr. Eaton, while it was put in execution by the skillful hand of Mr. White. They were laughed at for thinking they could weld sheet-steel; but they succeeded, and now the best shovel in the world is thus made. Mr. Eaton married Edna C. Sweetser of Deering, March 28, 1844; moved on to the John McNeil place in 1856, which he has since occupied. Children:—

1. CHARLES H., [b. May 22, 1845; m. Addie L. Ellms of Scituate, Mass., March 11, 1871; has been several years in business in Boston. Is now one of the leading officers of the Knights of Honor in New England.]
2. LUVIA A., [d. in 1853, aged 6 years.]
3. WALTER S., [b. Feb. 22, 1855.]

JAMES EATON came here from Bethlehem in 1854, into the house east of Maplewood cemetery, and died in 1860. His father, James Eaton of Deering, married, first, Martha McClure; second, Mrs. Sarah (George) White. He was the son of Martha McClure, and half-brother to Hiram Eaton named above. His wife was Olive Wilson, and his children as follows:—

1. **REBECCA**, [b. in 1812; m. Amos Hemphill of Medford, Mass., and d. in 1872.]
2. **HIRAM**, [d. unm. in 1853, aged 40.]
3. **LUCINDA**, [m. Clinton French of Lyndeborough, and d. there in 1848.]
4. **ROXANNA**, [m. Sewall Skinner of Laconia, and d. there in 1840.]
5. **JAMES, JR.**, [b. in 1823; came here in 1841 to help build Poor's reservoir; thence to Boston; served awhile getting out oak ship-timber in Louisiana; m. Mary C., daughter of Alexander Caldwell of Medford, Mass., in 1845; resided here till 1878, when he built in Bennington near the Antrim depot. Has three children living, as follows:—
Francelia A., (m. Amos Wyman of Hillsborough Bridge.)
Martha J., (m. Albert Baldwin, and lives in Brattleborough, Vt.)
Edwin L., (b. in 1853; m. Fannie J. Dodge in 1875.)]
6. **JOSEPH**, [d. in South Village, unm., in 1853, the same day his brother Hiram was buried; he d. just while the funeral procession of his brother was on the way to the grave; aged 33.]
7. **MELISSA**, [m. John Sampson of Charlestown, Mass., and d. in that place childless, in 1876.]
8. **LUCETTA**, [m. Henry Delano of Duxbury, Mass., and d. in 1871.]

GEORGE W. EATON, son of Isaac and Betsey (Atwood) Eaton, was born in Francestown Nov. 30, 1840, and came to Antrim when quite young to work for Mrs. Alice Woodbury. He married Mary Jeanette Dow of Antrim Nov. 4, 1860, and succeeded Lyman Dow on the Esq. Hopkins place, from which he moved to Suncook in 1868, thence to Woonsocket, R. I. All their children but the youngest were born here.

1. **ANNIE J.**, [b. Feb. 20, 1862.]
2. **HATTIE W.**, [b. March 17, 1864.]
3. **JENNIS S.**, [b. July 29, 1865.]
4. **CHARLES L.**, [b. Oct. 1, 1867.]
5. **NELLIE M.**, [b. Sept. 30, 1870.]

EDES.

SAMUEL EDES came here from Needham, Mass., 1791, and settled a short distance southeast of the Dinsmore place, on High Range. His father was Nathan Edes. His mother was Mrs. Sarah (Smith) Hawes. This Nathan was a direct descendant of John Edes, who was born in Lawford, England, in 1651, and who came over and married Mary Tufts of Charlestown, Mass., in 1674. The family in England was of high character and position. Samuel Edes married, first, Elisabeth Baker, who was mother of all his children, and who died in Antrim Jan. 22, 1798, aged forty-five; married, second, Sarah Hutchinson, who died in Peterborough 1816, aged sixty-four; married, third, Mrs. Mary Eaton, who survived him and died in 1864, aged eighty-nine. Samuel Edes died July 10, 1845, aged ninety-two. He took an earnest part in the Revolutionary struggle. At the battle of Lexington he was in the Needham company of minute-men, out of which seven were killed. He had several narrow escapes that day. The night before the battle of Bunker Hill he was engaged driving oxen, getting ready for the morrow. He followed this all night, and there was no speaking above a whisper as the determined work of the patriots went on. The next year he became quartermaster and continued in that capacity for three years. Then retiring from the war, he lived for a time in Stoddard, but we cannot learn much more of him until his coming here, as mentioned above. His children were:—

1. SAMUEL, [b. March 15, 1775; m. Mary Waite of Londonderry; killed by fall of a timber in raising a barn in Peterborough, June 15, 1816. His widow became second wife of Robert Carr, named below. He left eight children. The youngest, left fatherless in infancy, after many hardships and struggles, is now an eminent physician in Cedar Rapids, Io.]
2. CATHERINE, [b. Feb. 16, 1777; m. Robert Carr of Hillsborough; d. 1819.]
3. ELISABETH, [b. July 15, 1779; m. Michael Walker, and moved to Maine.]
4. SARAH, [b. Sept. 6, 1781; m. John Howe, and settled in Temple, Me.]
5. JOSEPH, [b. Sept. 10, 1783; was killed by one of his neighbors in Temple, Me., 1863.]
6. JEREMIAH, [b. Aug. 24, 1785; m. Rebecca Whitney of Dedham, Mass.; went to Elizabeth City, N. J., and d. there 1865.]
7. REBECCA, [b. Sept. 17, 1787; m. Asahel Smith, and lives in Dedham, Mass.]
8. PATIENCE, [twin-sister of Rebecca; d. at the age of 3.]
9. DANIEL, [b. Jan. 2, 1790; m. Feb. 12, 1817, Jane Craige; d. in Peterborough, June 22, 1860.]

1. AMASA, [b. in Antrim March 21, 1792; was graduated at Dartmouth College, 1817; studied law in Belfast, Me., and then in Keene, under James Wilson, Sen. Was admitted to the bar in October, 1822. Between 1817 and 1822, while studying law, he taught a large part of the time in the academies of New Ipswich, Hancock, and Newport. In this last town he settled in the practice of law, and there he now resides in honorable and quiet old age. Is the oldest lawyer in practice in the State, and is president of the Sullivan County Bar. The reader is referred to his letter among the centennial papers. His wife, Sarah Hart of Keene, d. Oct. 8, 1869, aged 74. Their only surviving child, Samuel H. Edes, Esq. (Dartmouth College, 1844), is a lawyer of some note, and has been solicitor of Sullivan County.]
2. ISAAC, [b. in Antrim March 31, 1795; m. Elisabeth Mitchell; occupied the homestead of his father in Peterborough; was for many years a teacher, and had a local distinction as such that was just and well-deserved; was one of the selectmen of Peterborough in 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838; was killed instantly by fall from a tree while picking apples, Oct. 26, 1859.]
3. POLLY, [b. in Antrim Dec. 6, 1797; m. Andrew Templeton, and went to New York.]

ELLIOT.

ANDREW W. ELLIOT, son of Barnard C. and Deborah Elliot, was born in Concord in 1824, married Mary J. Gregg of Antrim, came here in 1850, and went to North Easton, Mass., in 1866 to continue there the manufacture of shovels in which he had been engaged here. They had one child born in Antrim:—

1. EDWIN L., [b. April 16, 1852; m. Martha A. Underwood of Orange, Mass., June 28, 1874.]

EMERY.

JOHN EMERY, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Straw) Emery, was born in Henniker, Nov. 24, 1799, and married Jane Sweetser of Bennington in 1820. He moved here the same year into a house then standing north of the now Keene road, in the extreme western part of the town, to which there was no road of any kind above Chester Conn's corner. The Keene road was built in 1834. In 1835, Mr. Emery moved his buildings from their old location down to the Keene road, where he now lives.

He was a man of great endurance, as well as of courage and energy, for a long series of years. In 1862, Mrs. Jane (Sweetser) Emery died, and in 1863 he married Betsey Colby of Sutton. His children are :—

1. AURILLA, [m. Samuel Robb of Stoddard, July 3, 1851.]
2. MARTHA J., [m. B. F. McIlvaine Sept. 12, 1860.]

ENGLISH.

THOMAS ENGLISH came here in 1779, probably from Hancock, and settled on the old road from the Madison Tuttle place to the Branch. The house stood on the north side of the road on the highest knoll in the field now James M. Tuttle's, but the cellar is filled up, and fifty harvests have grown upon the spot. He married Nancy Moore, daughter of Dea. William Moore of Bedford; was constable and tax-collector; was sifer in the Revolutionary army; was trusted and respected, but absconded with a portion of the town's money in 1782. The town attached his land, and friends settled it up; but he came here no more to live. He had a family of six children, but all have been dead many years, and nothing is known of their descendants.

It appears from the records of Bedford, that Nancy Moore, named above, who was a sister to Mrs. Alexander Jameson, was a second wife, inasmuch as it speaks of children of "Thomas English and *Agnes* his wife" and then speaks of the two youngest as "born in Antrim." The names of his children, so far as known, were these :—

1. JENNY, [b. in Bedford, April 12, 1771.]
2. JAMES, [b. Sept. 16, 1773.]
3. WILLIAM, [b. in Bedford, Jan. 23, 1776.]
4. ELIZABETH, [b. in Hancock, June 6, 1778.]
5. SARAH, [b. in Antrim 1781.]
6. ANDREW JACK, [b. in Antrim, April 21, 1783.]

ESTEY.

EDGAR W. ESTEY was born in Hillsborough, Oct. 6, 1841. He came here at the age of twelve years to live with James Wood, where he remained until he entered the army in 1861. He was in the Ninth N. H. Regiment, and passed through many conflicts, and now carries in his body a bullet received in the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House. He was son of Joshua C. and Paulina (Emerson) Estey, and grandson of Joshua Estey, who was born in Hillsborough, July 2, 1776. The "Annals of Hillsborough" speak of "Joshua Easty," who was head of a family there in 1767. This Easty, or Estey, was from Middleton, Mass., and is no doubt the one who died Oct. 2, 1807, aged seventy-two. The father of Edgar W. was born Saturday, Oct. 17, 1812. Edgar W. Estey married Helen B. Curtis of Antrim, March 18, 1869; lived awhile at Staatsburg, N. Y., but now occupies the house at the Steele mills. Children :—

1. DANA W., [b. Nov. 28, 1870 ; d. March 19, 1872.]

2. EVA B., [b. Feb. 27, 1875.]

JOSHUA B. ESTEY, brother of the above, was born July 1, 1846; lived many years with Rev. Mr. Bates. He is now one of the leading dry-goods merchants in Manchester. He married Florence M. Burnham of Hartland, Vt.

FAIRBANKS.

ZACCHEUS FAIRBANKS lived here nearly fifty years. His mother and the house she occupied were swept away by a hurricane. The house was carried forty rods. Portions of her clothing were torn off and carried five miles. Yet she survived and lived to be nearly one hundred years old. He came here from Framingham, Mass., and bought of Samuel Caldwell the Luke Vose place, as now known, in 1798. He was several years licensed to keep a hotel and sell liquor, which was not a disreputable business at that day. In 1835, being then an old man, he moved into a house built for the purpose by his son Woodbury, between Caleb Roach's and Thomas Flint's, where he died Jan. 6, 1845, aged eighty-six. He married, first, Mary Brinley, March 3, 1779, who lived but a few years; married, second, Martha Gates. The latter died May 21, 1853, aged eighty-six. There were fourteen children, two of them by the first wife; the five last being born in Antrim, the others in Framingham:—

1. NANCY, [m. 1st, a Mr. Bannister of Framingham; 2d, a Mr. Easty.]
2. THOMAS, [b. June 17, 1783; m. Mary Laws of Acton, Mass., lived in Natick, Mass.; had a large family; d. about 1870.]
3. MARY, [known as "Polly," b. April 23, 1787; m. Solomon Rhodes, Oct. 22, 1807; d. Aug. 23, 1867. No children.]
4. KATHERINE, [b. March 20, 1789; m. Robert, son of James Duncan, Aug. 29, 1811; d. about 1847.]
5. CAPT. DEXTER, [b. Dec. 19, 1790; went into the war of 1812; after his return sunk into consumption and d. at age of 27.]
6. SAMUEL, [b. Jan. 11, 1793; d. unm., aged 32.]
7. CLARISSA, [b. Oct. 4, 1794; m. Nathaniel Nichols of Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 20, 1814; d. in 1842.]
8. CHARLES, [b. Sept. 15, 1796; was out two years in the war of 1812; afterwards m. Maria Parker of Bradford, Mass.; was long in business in that place; has sons in trade in Haverhill, Mass., and there he is now living.]
9. CURTIS, [b. Nov. 13, 1798; d. of spotted fever in 1812.]
10. PETER WOODBURY, [always called simply "Woodbury," b. in Antrim, Oct. 31, 1800; m. Miriam Wilcox, Aug. 23, 1825; built the Caleb Roach house, where he lived many years, but in later life he moved to Lowell, Mass., and d. there in 1870. Children:—

Mary, (b. Jan. 20, 1827 ; d. March 4, 1834.)

Kate, (b. Feb. 20, 1830 ; m. Harrison Flint of Danbury, Conn.)

Frances, (b. April 20, 1833 ; m. John M. Godown of Fort Wayne, Ind.)

Clark, (b. July 31, 1834 ; unm. ; has long been editor of the "Free Press," Fort Wayne, Ind.)

George D., (b. Feb. 13, 1840 ; m. 1st, Lucy Putnam of Lowell, Mass. ; m. 2d, Nannie Miner of Alexandria, Va. Is a merchant in Springfield, Mass.)]

11. *SUSAN*, [b. June 25, 1802 ; d. in childhood.]

12. *LUCINDA*, [b. March 30, 1804 ; m. Josiah Duncan, Dec. 28, 1826.]

13. *WILLIAM E.*, [b. April 17, 1806 ; m. Hannah Coburn of Dracut, Mass. ; moved to Cranston, R. I., and d. there.]

14. *ABIGAIL MORRIS*, [b. June 16, 1808 ; m. W. W. Coburn of Deering ; lived and d. in that town. Her death occurred in March, 1853.]

FAIRFIELD.

ALMUS FAIRFIELD, son of Joseph and Ruth (Campbell) Fairfield of New Boston, was born in that town Sept. 12, 1821. Ruth Campbell was a daughter of William and Ann (Christie) Campbell, and niece of John Campbell who settled in Antrim. Joseph Fairfield was son of Joseph and Elisabeth (Sweetser) Fairfield of Wenham, Mass. The last was son of Benjamin Fairfield, the leading man in Wenham in Revolutionary times. Benjamin's father was Hon. William Fairfield, who was for a long time the most prominent man in that section, was speaker of Massachusetts House of Representatives, and held every office then within the gift of the State. While he was speaker, all traveling then being on horseback, he started one morning to catch the animal and ride in for the usual session, as was his custom ; but being absent-minded and much absorbed in the expected business of the day, he walked into Boston, seven or eight miles, bridle in hand, and mounted the speaker's desk before he noticed that he *hadn't got the horse* ! The Hon. William was born in 1661, died 1742 ; was son of Walter, and grandson of John Fairfield, who was the first of the family this side the water, and died at a very great age in 1646. Almus Fairfield came to Antrim in 1841 as clerk for Hiram Griffin at the Branch. Bought out Mr. Griffin in 1849, and has been doing business there up to the present date. Has been postmaster since 1850, — longer probably than any other man in the county. Has been ten times elected town clerk. Has been much employed by his townsmen in probate business and making conveyances of real estate as justice of the peace. Married Lydia A. Gregg of Deering, Jan. 8, 1852. Their only child, Ruth Antoinette, born Nov. 12, 1853,

married Charles E. Averill of Mont Vernon, Sept. 1, 1875, and now lives in Nashua. Almus Fairfield carried on an extensive business as a printer for many years in connection with his store, but relinquished it about 1875.

FARRINGTON.

BARNARD FARRINGTON came here from Greenfield 1819, lived on the Dea. Shattuck farm, built the present house in 1829; was son of Ebenezer and Mary (Cudworth) Farrington; married Elenor Brewster of Francestown; lived here till 1830, when he sold to J. W. Christie, and moved to Deering, and died in that town 1848. His leg was badly broken and lacerated by the fall of a tree; he lingered several months in great distress, and passed away at the age of fifty-eight. Left three children besides two sons that died in childhood:—

1. EBEN, [b. here Nov. 27, 1820; m. Laura Sherborne, and now lives in Lowell.]
2. JAMES B., [b. Sept. 12, 1825; m. Sarah Taylor of Atkinson; has been many years a trader in Holyoke, Mass.]
3. MARY, [b. May 30, 1827; m. Caleb W. Roach, March 14, 1850.]

DANIEL FARRINGTON came here from Deering in 1823, and built the same year what was known as the Moses Duncan house. This house stood next west of Thomas Flint's, and was taken down in 1870. He was a brickmaker by trade; though an old man he superintended making brick for the Center Church, 1826. Died at great age, Feb. 25, 1842. He married, first, Barrodil Bucknam; second, Mrs. Elenor (—) Rhodes. They moved to Alexandria, and he died in that town. Had children (all we know of):—

1. DANIEL, JR., [b. in Medford, Mass., May 22, 1789; m. 1st, Nancy Green of Francestown, who d. 1817, aged 27; m. 2d, Elisabeth Gibson of Francestown in January, 1822; went from Antrim to Great Valley, N. Y., 1815; was town clerk in that place twenty years, postmaster fourteen years; held many other important trusts; left a large family, and d. there Sept. 25, 1863.]
2. FANNY, [m. Charles Houghton; d. De Oota, Io., Oct. 17, 1857.]
3. NANCY, [d. 1822 unm., aged about 25.]

FERRY.

NOAH C. FERRY, son of Daniel and Elenor (Clark) Ferry, was born in Granby, Mass.; married Mary Smith of Deering; lived some years in Vermont; came here on the Alexander Parker place in 1838,

but after a few years moved to West Deering, where he died in 1876, aged eighty-five years. His children are : —

1. LUCINDA, [m. Henry Holton and lives in Deering. Their only child, Edwin C. Holton, was editor of the "Hillsborough Messenger," and is now on the "Boston Globe."]
2. NOAH C., [b. in Vermont in 1825; m. Lucy J. Duncan of this town, Dec. 29, 1853, and now lives in the first house east of the East school-house, having children : —
Jennie M., (b. May 1, 1855; m. John C. Holt of New Boston, Jan. 2, 1878.)
Horace C., (b. Aug. 9, 1857; m. Annie George of Weare, March 5, 1880.)
Morris C., (twin-brother of Horace C., d. in 1865.)
Francis H., (d. in 1868, aged nearly 2 years.)
Nettie C., (d. in 1872, aged 3 years.)
Nellie F., (b. in 1875.)]
3. ALVIN, [m. Diana Marshall and lives in Hillsborough Upper Village.]
4. SARAH, [m. John A. White of Deering; d. Aug. 16, 1878.]
5. JAMES P., [b. in Johnson, Vt., in 1835; m. Nancy W. McClure of New Boston, and lives in West Deering.]
6. HARRISON C., [b. in Antrim in 1838; m. 1st, Clintina Colby of Bennington; m. 2d, Louise M. Dodge of Antrim, and lives in West Deering. Is editor and proprietor of the "Hillsborough Messenger."]

FERSON.

JOHN FERSON, son of James and Margaret (Starrett) Ferson, came here from Francetown in 1819 and lived on the James Nesmith place, on the northwest slope of Meeting-House Hill. He married Lucy F. Wood of Francetown in 1819; moved to Nashua, where he died in 1872, aged eighty-two. His children were : —

1. LUCY M., [b. in 1820; m. Granville Rideout, and d. at Nashua in 1860.]
2. MARY S., [b. in 1822, and d. in Francetown in 1840.]
3. JOHN L., [b. in 1823; m. Mary Branch, and is now living in Oshkosh, Wis.]
4. CLARA A., [b. in 1826, m. Amos Fletcher, and now lives in Nashua.]
5. JAMES S., [b. in 1827; m. Augusta Willard, and lives in Pine City, Minn.]

MOSES B. FERNON, brother of above, married Sally Colby, Oct. 21, 1823. He owned and lived on the place where N. C. Ferry now resides, and died in 1857. His children are : —

1. **LEVI C.**, [b. Dec. 13, 1824; m. Lizzie R. Fields of Northfield, and now resides at Andover.]
2. **HARRIS DANE**, [b. June 30, 1826; m. Lucy Codman of Deer-
ing, and now lives in California.]
3. **SARAH M. C.**, [b. June 27, 1829; m. George Holt, and lives
in Chelmsford, Mass.]
4. **JOHN J.**, [b. Dec. 8, 1831, and now lives in Hanover.]
5. **VERONA E.**, [b. Dec. 16, 1833; m. Stillman Willard, and lives
in Methuen, Mass.]
6. **MARY A.**, [m. John N. Webster; lives in Fitchburg, Mass.]
7. **GEORGE L.**, [now living in Lowell, unm.]

FIELD.

OTIS FIELD, son of John and Ruth (Thayer) Field of Peterborough, was born in that town Jan. 12, 1794; married Lydia Dodge; came here and lived a few years at the Center of the town. Here his wife died Nov. 10, 1839, aged forty-seven. He died in 1863. They had six children, but we have no knowledge of them further. Otis was a brother of Dea. John Field of Peterborough. The family came from Braintree, Mass.

FISHER.

DEA. SAMUEL FISHER came from Ireland at the age of eighteen, in "the starved ship," in 1740. A table-spoonful of oat-meal moistened with salt water was the daily allowance for fourteen days. This failing at last, they lived on the bodies of the dead. When these were consumed they drew lots to determine which should die to preserve the rest, and the lot fell on Mr. Fisher. But as the sad preparations were nearly completed, a ship came in sight, signals of distress were made, the work of death was delayed, and all were soon rescued. In all his long life Dea. Fisher could never after "see, without pain, the least morsel of food wasted, or a pail of water thrown carelessly on the ground." His first wife was Sarah Taylor of Londonderry. In that town he settled, and died there April 10, 1806, aged eighty-three. Dea. Fisher was tall, grave, commanding, and able both in body and mind. He had twelve children. One of them was Dea. James Fisher, who married Sarah Steele of Antrim, aunt of Dea. Robert Steele. This James Fisher seems to have been here for a time, and probably his oldest child may have been born here. He then settled in Francetown, and was a leading man in that place. He was a very devoted man. Some of the first meetings in Francetown were held in his barn. He is said to have given the ground on which the church of Francetown stands. He was a vigorous and consistent Presbyterian. Himself and wife in the early days

came to Antrim to communion, and brought their children here to be baptized. The mother was a fleshy woman and had to have a horse by herself. Sometimes they came with the cart and oxen.

There was a Samuel Fisher in this town two or three years, running the first little fulling-mill in South Village. He advertised in the Amherst paper May 12, 1798, for payment by "all indebted for dressing cloth as he should leave town in three weeks." He was probably a son of Dea. Samuel of Londonderry, and brother of Dea. James named above. I have found no further information concerning him.

Matthew A. Fisher, born in 1785, was son of Dea. James Fisher and Sarah Steele; married Jane Warren Christie of Antrim; settled in Hancock, where his two oldest children were born, and subsequently located on the homestead of his father in Frankestown. Their five children are all living as follows: Zibiah Ann, who married Roswell N. Temple of Reading, Mass.; Mary Jane, who married James H. Hall of Brookline; Samuel C., who married, first, Mary E. Barnes, and second, Sarah Jane Christie, and lives in Dover; Charles W., who married Elisabeth Nott, and lives in Chelsea, Mass.; and Gilman C., who married Hattie W. Stevens, and lives in Dover.

CHRISTOPHER C. FISHER was son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Adams) Fisher, and grandson of Jonathan and Phebe (Thurston) Fisher of Alstead, and was born in Dalton, Sept. 8, 1809; came here in May, 1847; married Mary A. Hills, July 29, 1839; had charge of town farm from 1859 to 1865; moved to Antrim, Minn., in 1865, where he yet lives. They had but one child:—

1. LIZZIE A., [b. May 1, 1847; m. Jason K. Webster, Jan. 1, 1867. (See Webster.)]

FLANDERS.

JONATHAN FLANDERS lived here five or six years, say from 1790 to 1795; but I have not found where, nor learned much concerning him. Jonathan and Sarah Flanders had two children born here:—

1. BETTY, [b. Aug. 18, 1790.]
2. THOMAS, [b. March 29, 1792.]

FLETCHER.

ROBERT FLETCHER, the ancestor of the American Fletchers, came from Yorkshire, England, to Concord, Mass., and settled there in 1630. His fourth son, Francis Fletcher, was born in Concord, Mass., in 1636. His son Joseph was born in 1661, and his son Francis in 1698. This second Francis had a son Francis, who was born in Concord, Mass., in 1733; served through the Revolutionary war; married Sarah Parker of Westford, Mass., and moved to New Ipswich in 1760, where he died in 1797, leaving a large family, one of whom was Samuel, who came to Antrim.

DEA. SAMUEL FLETCHER was born in New Ipswich, April 19, 1789. At the death of his father he was but eight years of age, and he then went to live with Dr. James Crombie of Temple. He came to Antrim in 1813; April 20, 1814, he married Annie Bodwell of Antrim, and settled on the farm near the late Artemas Brown's, in the west part of the town, where he died in 1845. His mother, Mrs. Sarah (Parker) Fletcher, died in this town in 1825. His widow now lives in Bunker Hill, Ill. Dea. Fletcher was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and prominent in various public affairs. He represented Antrim in the legislature six years, and was one of the selectmen twelve years, being most of the time chairman of the board. He was justice of the peace, and for a time town clerk. He was highly and universally esteemed, and his death in the prime of his years was an event of public sorrow. He died suddenly of malignant erysipelas. Being called to assist in preparing for burial the body of his near neighbor, Joseph S. Atherton, who died of that disease, he is supposed to have been inoculated with it, as it soon after came upon him in terrible form. His children, all of whom are gone from Antrim, are as follows:—

1. **LYDIA**, [b. June 8, 1815; m. Reuben Hill, Nov. 4, 1834, and d. April 25, 1852.]
2. **LOUISA**, [b. June 26, 1816; m. George W. Winship of Nashua, Feb. 1, 1841, and d. at Brighton, Mass., Aug. 31, 1845, having children:—
Georgianna, (b. Dec. 17, 1841.)
Louisa F., (b. Aug. 19, 1845; m. 1st, John A. Hall of Hillsborough; m. 2d, Stephen A. Brown of that place, Lower Village.)]
3. **HANNAH K.**, [b. March 17, 1818; m. Milton Hill of Hancock, Oct. 23, 1838. They removed to the West in 1859 and now live in California. Three children grew up, as follows:—
Lorenzo M., (b. Jan. 2, 1840; m. Annie Sheppard; lives in Macon, Ill.)
Elisabeth, (b. June 10, 1842; m. 1st, Reuben Bates, who was killed in the capture of Fort Blakely, Mobile, in 1864; m. 2d, A. D. Kieth, and lives in Geyserville, Cal.)
Ellen E., (b. Oct. 16, 1846; m. Henry Judd, Aug. 10, 1876, and lives in Cottonwood Falls, Kan.)]
4. **JOANNA C.**, [b. Jan. 24, 1820; m. J. H. Muzzey, Sept. 27, 1846; d. at Bunker Hill, Ill., in 1864.]
5. **RACHEL**, [b. Sept. 23, 1822; m. Samuel Fletcher of East Washington, and has but one child living, Ida Florence, b. June 26, 1859.]
6. **SAMUEL A.**, [b. Sept. 26, 1824; m. Henrietta M. Crane in

1851; moved to Bunker Hill, Ill., in 1857; has been mayor of that city. Has children:—

James A., (b. in Antrim, Feb. 29, 1852.)

William F., (b. in Bunker Hill, Ill., June 7, 1860.)

Fannie May, (b. Dec. 2, 1868.)]

7. SARAH E., [b. Dec. 27, 1827; m. John R. Gregg of Peterborough, May 20, 1847; he d. April 16, 1873, aged 55; she has recently followed him; was a most devoted woman. They had three children:—

Annie J., (b. March 23, 1848; m. Wiley J. Macy of Munfordville, Ky, and lives in that place.)

Sarah E., (b. April 24, 1851, m. Frank Wright, and lives in Harrisville.)

Harriet L., (b. Nov. 21, 1860, d. aged 17.)]

8. FRANCIS, [b. May 3, 1830, and d. April 4, 1831.]

9. MARTHA J., [b. in 1832; m. John Johnson, Dec. 21, 1852, a mechanic, who d. in 1857. She removed to Bunker Hill, Ill., m. Henry Wise in 1864, and d. Aug. 18, 1867, leaving two children:—

Nellie Johnson, (b. in Antrim March 26, 1855, m. John Hill, and lives in Bunker Hill, Ill.)

Henry H. Wise, (b. Feb. 20, 1865.)]

GEORGE H. FLETCHER, known as "Howard Fletcher," moved here in October, 1866, and from here to Mont Vernon, April, 1873. The family for several generations lived in East Washington, where George H. was born March 6, 1844. He married Luthera C. Barney of Washington, July 4, 1866. Lived in the Charon house, North Branch. He was the son of Samuel and Rebecca Fletcher, and grandson of Jeremiah and Lucy Fletcher. This Jeremiah was brother of Dea. Samuel Fletcher of Antrim.

ISAAC FLETCHER, son of Samuel and Beulah (Hathorn) Fletcher of Chelmsford, Mass., was born in Temple in 1805, married Roxanna Blanchard of Washington in 1827, lived in Unity, Lempster, Milford, and other places, and came here in 1860, on to the Starrett place in South Village. His children are:—

1. SILAS, (m. Mary J. Fifield of Nashua, and d. in Antrim in 1860, leaving two children:—

Annie.

Charles, (b. here a few weeks after his father's death.)]

2. CHARLES S., [b. in 1831, m. Sarah A. Allds March 25, 1874, and now lives in South Village.]

3. JANE, [m. George Smith of Mont Vernon; d. there in 1869.]

4. NANCY, [d. unm. at the age of 20.]
5. ALMIRA, [m. John H. Smith of this town, in 1862.]

FLINT.

Four men by the name of Flint came over and settled in Massachusetts as early as 1640. Thomas and William, brothers, came from Wales, and settled in Salem, Mass. This Thomas was ancestor of Hutchinson Flint of Antrim. William owned nearly all the land on which the city of Salem now stands, was a prosperous man, and died in 1673, aged seventy. His daughter Alice was arraigned before the Essex County Court in 1652, for "wearing a silk hood;" but on proving she was worth two hundred pounds (and therefore could afford to dress better than other girls), she was discharged. Two other brothers, probably akin to those named above, came from Matlock, Derbyshire, England, and settled in Concord, Mass., in 1638. The older of these, Rev. Henry Flint, married Margery Hoar (sister of President Hoar of Harvard College), and was settled in Braintree, now Quincy, in 1640, and died at his post in 1668, leaving five children. Thomas, brother of Rev. Henry, was a man of wealth and Christian excellence, and died in 1653, aged fifty. His descendants are very numerous and respectable; among them the Flints of Rutland, Mass., from whom came the family of John G. Flint, Esq., of Antrim. This Thomas settled and died in Concord, Mass. His wife, Abigail, died Dec. 18, 1689. Thomas and Abigail had a son, Col. John Flint, who married Mrs. Mary Oakes, Nov. 12, 1667. Col. John was representative of Concord, Mass., in 1678, 1680, and 1682; was town clerk from 1680 to 1686; and died Dec. 5, 1686. Col. John had a son Thomas, born Jan. 16, 1682, who married Mary Brown, and had a large family, among them a son, Thomas, Jr., who settled in Rutland, Mass. Thomas of Rutland was thus a great-grandson of the Thomas who settled in Concord, Mass., in 1638. Thomas Flint of Rutland married Eunice How, Jan. 22, 1745. He died May 6, 1802. She died Sept. 10, 1796, aged seventy-nine. She was daughter of Moses How, Esq., formerly of Brookfield, Mass. Her brother, Samuel How, born Sept. 23, 1719, was the first white male child born in Rutland, for which his father received one hundred acres of land.

Thomas, of Salem, first mentioned above, was in that place as early as 1640. He purchased tracts of land in 1654, and again in 1662, which are in possession of the family to this day. Giles Cary, who witnessed these deeds, became a victim to the witchcraft delusion in 1692, being very aged, and was executed by being "pressed to death." Thomas of Salem, by his first wife, Ann, left six children. Capt. Thomas, the oldest of them, was a brave military man, was in King Philip's war, was badly wounded, but lived to good old age and left a large family. Ebenezer, his son by his second wife, Mary Dounton, was born in 1683, married Gertrude Pope, and died in 1767. Nathan, son of Ebenezer Flint and Gertrude Pope, was born May 8, 1716, and moved with his family from North Reading, Mass., to Amherst, in 1774. His wife was Lydia Hutchinson, and the youngest of his six children was Hutchinson Flint, who came to Antrim, and whose record is given below.

HUTCHINSON FLINT was born in North Reading, Mass., June 10, 1764; married Lucy Cole, and came here from Amherst (now Mont Vernon) in 1795. He succeeded Robert Holmes on the place long known as the town farm, where now is the new and desirable residence of H. D. Chapin. His first residence here was in a log house a little west of the Bond place. Afterwards he built a better log house about sixty rods north of the first one, and after a few years built the framed house on the present site. Mr. Flint was many years a sufferer from paralysis, — became almost helpless, — and passed away with the sympathy and respect of his fellow-men. His death was in June, 1817. His children were:—

1. LYDIA, [b. March 5, 1788; m. James Brown, Dec. 5, 1816; lived awhile where Mrs. Joy now lives; had two children, James and Lucy, b. here; went to Wales, N. Y., about 1830; d. in 1859.]
2. LUCY, [b. Feb. 1, 1790; m. Benjamin Pollard; went to Wales, N. Y., and d. there in 1858. She left only two children, Hopkins and Seymour.]
3. LOIS, [b. March 9, 1792; m. Benjamin Pike, April 5, 1814; lived in Montpelier, Vt., but d. in Lexington, Mass., in 1840; no children.]
4. LYNDIA, [b. Aug. 28, 1793; was a tailoress; lived alone awhile on the place now Mrs. Joy's; went to Wales, N. Y.; m. — Holman; afterwards joined the Mormons, and d. in Salt Lake City, in 1855.]
5. ADAM, [b. March 7, 1796; m. Mrs. Lydia (Eaton) George of Deering, Dec. 11, 1834; lived on homestead till he sold it to the town in 1833; then lived quite a number of years in Deering, but came back and put up the frame of a large house on the site of Dea. Putney's present residence. Before the house was finished outside or inside, he d. Jan. 9, 1854. It was never inhabited, and, after standing in a dilapidated condition some time, was taken down and removed. Adam Flint left no children; was a respectable and good man, and his sudden death was greatly lamented.]
6. CYNTHIA, [b. Feb. 3, 1798; went to New York in 1828; joined the Mormons; was one of the large number disaffected by polygamy who left Salt Lake and settled seven hundred miles west of that place, in a town called San Bernardino. She m. a man by the name of Meesic.]
7. DEA JOHN, [b. May 28, 1800; m. Sally Atwood, Jan. 31, 1822; put up the Dea. Bond farm-buildings; there lived some years and had children: Thomas, Joshua, and Claor-

- rie; moved to Wales, N. Y., about 1830; thence to Albany, Wis., where his large family are settled close about him, and where he d. Nov. 18, 1878; was deacon of the Congregational Church; a man of thought, and of sincere piety.]
8. EUNICE, [twin-sister of John; m. Amos Blanchard, April 6, 1820; went to Wales, N. Y., and d. there Jan. 20, 1874.]
 9. ANSTISS, [b. Sept. 28, 1803; d. Jan. 12, 1852; m. in Aurora, N. Y., to Palmer Bowen and d. there. Left seven children. The oldest, Byron, was a lawyer in Buffalo; the others were Webster, Jane, Charles M., Kate, Frances, and Clark B.]
 10. NATHANIEL, [b. April 3, 1805; m. Hannah Nahor of Hancock; went to Lexington, Mass., and d. there, March, 1874. Left several daughters, and two sons, George and William W., now both of Lexington. Nathaniel was in shoe business in that place most of his life.]
 11. JAMES M., [b. Oct. 1, 1807; d. of spotted fever in 1812.]
 12. THOMAS, [b. Nov. 9, 1809; was several years in the West; in 1837 bought the John Smith place, which he now occupies; is unm.; a peculiar man, but one of much reading, intelligent mind, and honest piety. When he was two years old he was very sick and they sent for Dr. Adams. He came, prepared a cup of medicine, a powerful dose after the custom of those days, and set it down before the old-fashioned fire to warm it a little. Just then Tommy slipped out of his mother's arms, waddled along to the fire, and kicked the cup under the back-log. The doctor only remarked: "D——n him, he'll live!" and he lived.]

THOMAS FLINT and Eunice How, referred to above as having settled in Rutland, Mass., had ten children, all born in that town, as follows: Sarah, who married James King; Thomas, who married Anne (or Nancy) Lilly, and settled in Rutland; John, of whom nothing is known by the writer; Eunice, who married Daniel Nitt of Paxton, Mass.; Dorothy, who married Daniel Snow of Paxton, Mass.; Lucy, who married John Hayden of Oakham; Tilly, born March 17, 1759, who married Ruth Forsdick, settled in Rutland, was many years deacon in Congregational Church, and was a most efficient and estimable man; Dr. Jonas, who will be further noticed below; Moses How, born Feb. 6, 1763, who died in infancy; and Caroline, who married Elisha Allen of Petersham, Mass., Aug. 30, 1787.

Dr. Jonas Flint, with twelve others, enlisted in the Revolutionary army from their native town, Rutland, Aug. 29, 1777. Dr. Jonas's name appears several times on the pay-rolls now in the state-house, Boston. On return from the army he pursued his studies with such poor advan-

tages as were at hand, then after a time went to study medicine with Dr. Frink of Westmoreland. He married Eunice Gardner of that town, and settled down there in the practice of his profession, in which he was very successful. But after a time, at the importunity of relatives there, he was induced to move to St. Johnsbury, Vt., where most of his children were born. There he had an extensive practice, though he used to say "there was no money in it, because the settlers in that then new country were poor." There, except a short sojourn in Stoddard, and another in Windsor in old age, Dr. Flint remained, dying July 20, 1849, aged eighty-nine. He had children: Alvin, Henry, Austin, John G., William, Jonas, Jr., Shubel, Laura, and George, — eight sons and one daughter. John G. Flint, Esq., of this town, is the only one of them living. He was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Feb. 12, 1797. In 1802, though only five years old, he was apprenticed to Stephen Wyman of Windsor. There he remained some thirty-five years, and in due time inherited the Wyman farm. He married Sarah Gregg of Antrim. All his children were born on the farm in Windsor. Mr. and Mrs. F. celebrated their golden wedding Nov. 22, 1871. He was often representative of Windsor; was a prominent military man in his day, of soldierly address and bearing; enjoyed the respect and confidence of the community in his old age; a man of fine natural abilities, and Christian faith and character. He died Feb. 6, 1880. His children are:—

1. STEPHEN W., [b. July 11, 1824; m. Almira, daughter of Dr. Stickney, July 17, 1848; lives in Bellows Falls, Vt.; was one of the givers of the organ to the Center Church; is engaged in trade and manufacture; a very efficient business man; has children: Sarah L., b. Nov. 22, 1851; Anna L., b. July 11, 1855; Frank G.; Mary G.; and John W. The two first were born in Antrim.]
2. ELISA, [d. in childhood.]
3. JOHN G., JR., [b. Feb. 16, 1829, m. Frances Kneeland of Milwaukee, Wis., and lives in that city. Is engaged in the spice trade. Is a wide-awake and able man, and has been very successful in business. A self-made and fearless man. Was one of the donors of organ and of vestry to the Center Church, and one of the heaviest givers to the chapel at the Branch. The two brothers, John G. and Stephen W., were in the business of wooden manufactures at the Branch awhile on their first starting in the world. John G. has but one child, Wyman Kneeland, b. March 4, 1869.]
4. LOUISA A., [b. Nov. 17, 1831, m. Rev. Henry Dorr, d. Aug. 9, 1877.]
5. SARAH O., [b. March 1, 1835, m. Rev. Jesse Wagner, now of Boston.]

LAURA, [b. Nov. 8, 1839, m. George W. Kittredge of Mont Vernon. They lived with her parents at the Branch, and he d. there, Nov. 7, 1869, aged 33, leaving one child, John G., b. Nov. 2, 1864.]

JOHN FLINT, son of Bateman and Polly (Emerson) Flint, married Ann Barker of Hancock, Jan. 30, 1821; came here in 1837, buying of James Styles the farm set off to Hancock in 1847; lived there till 1865, when he moved to Hancock village, and died there in 1872, aged seventy-one. His children that grew up were:—

AARON B., [b. in 1824, m. Loisa Healy of Washington, lives in Ancoria, N. J.]

ELIZABETH A., [b. in 1827, m. J. H. Wood of Hancock.]

CHARLES M., [b. in 1829, m. Mary R. Richardson of this town; lives in Fitchburg, Mass.; is a machinist, and an inventor and manufacturer of valuable saw-mill machinery.]

FORSAITH.

SQUIRES FORSAITH, son of David and Nancy (Mills) Forsaith, was born in Deering in 1840, and married Abbie H. Colby of Hillsborough Bridge. He learned the tinman's trade at that place, came here in 1872, and bought out the shop of Luke Thompson. He built his house in 1875. Is leader of Antrim Cornet Band, and has a high musical reputation. He has three children:—

STELLA F., [b. Dec. 11, 1866.]

MARY E., [b. April 26, 1875.]

EDITH B., [b. Oct. 24, 1877.]

FOSTER.

WILLIAM S. FOSTER, born in Essex, Mass., March 19, 1801, was son of Zebulon and Polly (Story) Foster, and grandson of Aaron and Abigail (Lowe) Foster. Aaron was a soldier at the capture of Louisburg, and was out in most of the Revolution. Two of his sons, Moses and Thomas, were soldiers in the Revolution. This family descended from Ginald Foster, who came from England with a large family and settled in Essex, formerly Chebacco, in 1638, and died in 1680. His son, Ginald, Jr., was two years old when brought to this country, and died c. 28, 1707, leaving a large family, among whom was John, who died c. 9, 1736, aged seventy-two. Moses Foster, son of this John, was son of Aaron named above, and died September, 1785, aged eighty-one. Zebulon Foster was born Aug. 2, 1766; moved to Henniker in 1784, after the birth of all his children, and died in the last-named place, c. 16, 1849. His wife survived him and died Aug. 3, 1851, aged eighty-one. Her father, William Story, was a captain in the Revolution. William S. Foster was a carpenter by trade and came to Antrim in the

spring of 1826 to help build the Center Church. He boarded with Stevens Paige, and thus became acquainted with his daughter, Harriet, whom he married Dec. 27, 1827, after which he continued to reside in this town. In 1829 he moved on to the William McDole place, where he lived forty-six years. He married, second, Mary Cooledge, Nov. 28, 1850. Mr. Foster was one of our best and most conspicuous men for many years; was representative of the town; was chairman of the selectmen during the war; and was called to fill many positions of trust and honor. In old age he made profession of his faith in Christ, and, after a long and painful sickness, he passed away in Christian confidence and peace, July 10, 1875. His children were:—

1. STEVENS P., [b. in 1828. He left Antrim in early manhood, and was last heard of in London, in 1851.]
2. WILLIAM S., [b. in 1830, m. Margaret Shaw of Massachusetts, and has lived many years in Mobile, Ala.]
3. AARON W., [b. in 1832, and went South. He entered the rebel army, lost an arm at Malvern Hill, and d. from effects thereof in 1872.]
4. JENNETTE A., [b. in 1834, and d. April 6, 1858.]
5. JOHN W., [b. in 1837, m. Hannah E. Hunt of Newton, N. J., in 1862, and settled in Clinton Village, where he was engaged in the manufacture of bedsteads. He was a young man of excellent character and unusual promise. He d. April 13, 1868, in the prime of life and deeply mourned, leaving children:—
Harriet A., (b. Feb. 27, 1863.)
Emma J., (b. Aug. 2, 1866.)
William S., (b. March 20, 1868.)]
6. HENRY H., [b. in 1841. He entered the Union army, the Seventh N. H. Regiment, and died in the service, in Florida, in 1862.]
7. LEONARD M., [b. in 1846, and d. in 1853.]
8. HARRIET A., [twin-sister of Leonard M., d. in 1849.]

CHARLES H. FOSTER, son of Isaiah and Patty (Hartwell) Foster, was born in Hillsborough in 1819, married Martha A. Sargent, and came here in 1855, into a house moved from Stoddard for that purpose, and put up opposite the old Burns mill, on Stoddard road. He came here to run the mill, but moved away in two years. He had two sons, Charles N. and Leona W., the latter of whom was born in this town.

FOX.

ELIPHALET FOX, son of Samuel and Sarah (Duncan) Fox, was born in Hancock in 1802, and came here when a small boy to learn the

ner's trade with his uncle George Duncan. He married Mary Barker 1837, and went to Stoddard, where he died Oct. 11, 1862. The same year widow and children moved to North Branch, and went thence to Weston, Me., in 1869. The children were:—

SARAH J., [b. in 1840, m. Joseph Moulton in 1865, and now lives in Cushing, Me.]

GEORGE DUNCAN, [b. in 1843, and was killed at the battle of Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.]

SAMUEL B., [b. in 1846, m. Louise Gray in 1869, and lives in Westfield, Mass.]

MARIANNA, [b. in 1852.]

JEDEDIAH FOX came here from Hancock with his friend George Duncan, and worked apparently at the tanning business for Frederick Fox, a part of several years. He was born in New Ipswich in 1781, and was somewhat older than Duncan. After his marriage Fox seems to have boarded here with his wife, part of the time for two years or more. Duncan bought the tannery here, and Fox that in Hancock; to which town the latter with his young child soon moved. He died there, Oct. 21, 1858, aged seventy-seven. He was the oddest and strangest of men, and his sayings are still common in the community where he spent most of his life. Was a genial, good man, rigidly honest, and of marked ability, highly and universally respected, and mourned at his death by

He was son of Timothy Fox. His mother's name was Dudley. The family came from Woburn, Mass. I find the name conspicuous in that ancient place, among the officials both of church and town. Jedediah Fox married Sarah Wheeler, a native of Mont Vernon, being daughter of John and Mary (Butterfield) Wheeler, who afterwards settled in Hancock. John Wheeler is said to have kept the tavern at Hancock till his death; and Fox, marrying his daughter, left the tanning business in later years, and kept the same hotel till death. Jedediah's father Samuel was father of Eliphalet Fox, named above. The only child of Jedediah and Sarah (Wheeler) Fox was Charles James, born in Antrim, Oct. 28, 1811. He was one of the ablest and best men New Hampshire ever produced.

There has been some questioning as to the birthplace of Charles James Fox. I have given the matter the most painstaking search for a long time, with the object of determining the truth, and I cannot avoid the conclusion that Mr. Fox was born here. And this with not the slightest wish to rob Hancock. That town has sent forth a multitude of able men into the world, and has a plenty of good stock left. I cherish the highest regard for Hancock and its people, and the honor of its good name, and noble record. But the facts convince me that in this case the honor of a great man's birthplace belongs to Antrim. The traditional recollections of aged people are so vague and contradictory, now over seventy years, as to seem to about balance each other, and be of little value as evidence. The birth is on the Hancock town record, but

was entered there many years subsequent to the event, as an examination of the page will show. It does not mention the *place* of birth, but was probably put there at the father's request to preserve the date and parentage. Many such entrances are found in Antrim and other town records, which I have found to have value only as determining dates. On the other hand, the records and various biographies in connection with Dartmouth College, which must have *originated with Mr. Fox himself*, give his residence Hancock, but his birthplace Antrim. This is on record also as the impression of some of his college mates *at the time*. I know of no way to avoid this evidence. As one of the oldest and most distinguished professors wrote me about it, "It must have come from some one who knew the facts." And these "facts," to my certain knowledge, are taken if possible from each member of college *himself*. The "History of Dunstable," published by Mr. Fox, the same year of his death, gives his birthplace as *Antrim*. This was not written by Mr. Fox himself, but by his pastor and most intimate friend after the author became too feeble to write, and appears in an introductory biographical notice, dictated without doubt by Mr. Fox, in those weeks when his head was clear but he was too feeble to write. As his childhood and youth were spent in Hancock, and his parents, quite noted, were then living in Hancock, there does not seem to be any reason for mentioning Antrim, except the *fact* that he was born here. I can't see any chance to call it a mistake. Also in "Drake's American Biography," with early and careful pains to get at the facts, it is said that "Charles James Fox, lawyer and author, was born in Antrim." I have not room to say more, but this seems to me conclusive concerning this modern Homer; at least sufficient to warrant the following notice. This also explains why this great and honored man was not mentioned in any of the exercises at Hancock centennial.

Charles James Fox fitted for college at Francestown Academy, and under the private tuition of Rev. Archibald Burgess of Hancock. He was graduated at Dartmouth College with high honors, in the class of 1831. He studied law with Hon. Isaac O. Barnes, then of Francestown, and completed his legal studies at the New Haven Law School. He then entered the office of Hon. Daniel Abbott of Nashua, with whom he soon became a partner in the practice of law. Was treasurer of Nashua and Lowell Railroad; county solicitor in 1835-44; commissioner of bankruptcy; was appointed one of a committee of three to revise the "Statutes of New Hampshire" in 1841-42, the other members being Judges Bell and Parker (a remarkable compliment to his learning and knowledge of law, as he was not quite thirty years old when appointed); was member of the legislature in 1837; published "The Town Officer," a most valuable book, in 1843; compiled, in connection with Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.D., "The New Hampshire Book of Prose and Poetry;" traveled in West Indies and Egypt in 1844-45, of which he published an interesting sketch; and, last, published the "History of Dunstable" (Nashua) in 1846. Mr. Fox also wrote many poems which went the round of the magazines and brought him much praise. These have never been collected in a volume. He died after long sickness in Nashua, Feb. 17, 1846, aged thirty-four. With all the honors of his life, he was a Chris-

tian. Very few men so young have left so glorious a record. What he accomplished in about nine years of active life, is truly marvelous ! (See sketch by Dr. Samuel Osgood, D. D., "Christian Examiner," 1846.) Mr. Fox married in June, 1840, Catherine Pickman Abbott of Nashua, daughter of Judge Abbott. Their only child, Charles William Fox, was born March 9, 1843; graduated at Harvard College in 1864; after study in New-York, and in foreign lands, he settled as a physician in Philadelphia, in 1870. Mrs. Catherine P. Fox married Ex-Gov. Samuel Dinsmore in May, 1853. I have heard her spoken of as a woman of remarkable grace of manner, and excellence of life. Ex-Gov. Dinsmore died Feb. 27, 1869.

FRYE.

A DR. FRYE was the first physician in Antrim. He seems to have come here about 1786, and to have stayed about two years, when, thinking he could do better elsewhere, he moved away. He was probably a young man without a family. It is not known whence he came or whither he went; and his principal distinction is that he was the first of the medical art among us, leading the van of the little army dealing out pills and potions, and having a line of most worthy successors, whatever he might have been himself.

FULLER.

JOSEPH FULLER, a shoemaker, came here from Massachusetts about 1806. He lived in the Henry Hill house, built by B. Ballard, and had a shop in it for many years. He married Nancy George, and had one son born in Antrim. The family all moved to the State of Maine long since, and I have not been able to learn more about them.

1. AUSTIN GEORGE, [b. Jan. 13, 1807.]

GATES.

STEPHEN GATES, son of Thomas, of Norwich, England, came over in 1642 and settled in Hingham, Mass., and had four children: Stephen, Simon, Thomas, and Mary. Simon, the second of these, also had four children: Simon, Jr., who settled in Marlborough, Mass.; Amos, who settled in Framingham, Mass.; Samuel, and Jonathan. Capt. Amos Gates of Framingham had children: Amos, Molly, Anna, George, Charles, Henry, Oakham, Trowbridge, Martha R., Ruth, Susanna, and John. Of these, George, Henry, Oakham, and John were out in the Revolutionary army.

GEORGE GATES came here from Framingham in 1800. His wife was Hannah Barrett. They settled on the south side of Holt's Hill, where they lived several years in a log house. Afterwards a more substantial dwelling was erected. Here Mrs. Gates died March 28, 1834, aged eighty-four. He died Dec. 13, 1845, aged nearly ninety-three. Was

a man remarkable for health, contentment, and Christian peace. Had a remarkable memory. He recollected many things he heard at the age of ten years from Capt. Clark who died in Framingham in 1762, at the age of one hundred and five, and who had in his youth personal acquaintance with several of the Pilgrim fathers, and most of the first settlers of New England. Mr. Gates took great pleasure during his long life in narrating well-remembered incidents and struggles in the war of the Revolution. He and his three brothers were distinguished for bravery and hardihood, and were out during most of the war. None of them were killed, but at the battle of Bunker Hill Henry was shot through the neck and terribly wounded. The bullet entered the right cheek and went downward and passed nearly through the neck, lodging at the skin on the opposite side. George carried him off the field. Beyond all expectation he survived and attained to perfect health. This was considered very remarkable in that day, and on account of it Henry attained some notoriety. He was present when the corner-stone of the Bunker-hill monument was laid, being then an old man, and attracting much attention. The brothers were also present, and all lived to advanced age. The children of George and Hannah (Barrett) Gates were:—

1. POLLY, [b. in 1789; m. John Hutchinson of Washington, March 23, 1815; was a most excellent woman, a Christian of rare faith, and d. in this town March 28, 1873.]
2. PATTY, [b. in 1791; m. Timothy Hills Feb. 25, 1813; lived in various places for some years, then moved to Penfield, N. Y., where she d. Dec. 14, 1829.]
3. CHARLES, [b. in 1793; m. Elisabeth C. Cummings June 9, 1818, and lived in many places in town. He was out in the war of 1812; was a hard-working, driving man, having a hand in every business. He was a farmer, carpenter, store-keeper at the Center in 1836, and once fitted up the Rogers mills for the manufacture of starch; he was a good singer and leader of the Center choir for many years, and for nearly half a century a member of that church. He d. June 12, 1862. He had done a hard day's work, and went over at sunset to chat with his neighbor, John S. Parmenter, as he frequently did. He was leaning against the barn, talking, as Mr. Parmenter was milking, when he sunk down and d. instantly. The heart ceased beating without a word or a groan. His wife d. Dec. 18, 1861. They had no children but an adopted daughter:—

Harriet Cordelia Hills, (called Cordelia H. Gates, who m. W. R. Huntley in 1849, and d. Aug. 10, 1851, aged 23.)

GEORGE.

SIMEON GEORGE married Susan Downing, and came here from Newburyport in 1781 with four grown-up sons. He built a log house a few rods west of the Dea. Nichols or Jonas White place. He and his five sons were all out in the Revolutionary army, and the one who never lived here was killed in battle. He died blind at an advanced age. All the family moved to New York before 1794. Of his children:—

1. DAVID, [lived in a house then standing in the corner of the pasture below Eben Bass's on the old road; m. Frances ———, and had a son:—

Josiah, (b. July 20, 1781.)

He moved to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and d. there at an advanced age.]

2. MICHAEL, [began the Dea. Wilkins farm, sold to James Wilkins in 1799, and went to Fairfax, Canada, and d. there. His first wife's name was Hannah ———.]

3. SIMEON, [lived at first in a log house on the Dea. Parmenter place, on the old road west and near the orchard. After some years he built on the spot now occupied by the Jonas White brick house. He m. Jean White, March 18, 1790, and had two daughters b. in Antrim:—

Mary, (d. unm.)

Sarah, (m. Silas White of New York, and afterwards James Eaton of Deering. She is the mother of Hiram Eaton, and now lives in ripe old age in South Antrim.)

In 1794 Mr. George moved to Salem, N. Y., where a numerous family were born to them. He d. there of spotted fever in 1812.]

4. MOSES, [went West about the year 1800, and was never heard from.]
5. SALLY, [m. Moses Flanders, and went to Rochester, N. Y.]
6. EUNICE, [m. Samuel Downing, and lived and d. near Saratoga Springs.]

GIBSON.

CHARLES GIBSON (formerly Charles G. Draper) married Elisabeth S. Jones of Milford, in 1855, and now lives in South Village. He has one child:—

1. GEORGE C., [b. March 25, 1864, in Bennington.]

JOHN P. GIBSON lived in Antrim nearly six years, moving back to Hillsborough in January, 1873. He owned and occupied the Austin, or

Danforth place in the northeast part of this town. He was son of Rodney and Minerva (Hosley) Gibson, and grandson of Samuel and Mary (Miller) Gibson. The family were from Merrimack. He was born in Hillsborough, Sept. 6, 1835. He married, first, Almira S. Brown of Hillsborough, who died Oct. 1, 1877; married, second, Eva A. Gilman of Goshen, Dec. 13, 1878. He is now a merchant in Hillsborough Lower Village. Is chairman of the board of selectmen of that town. Children:—

1. JOSETTA A., [b. July 15, 1861, in Hillsborough; d. in Antrim Aug. 24, 1872.]
2. HARRY S., [b. in Hillsborough June 15, 1863; d. in Antrim Jan. 31, 1871.]
3. J. FRED, [b. in Hillsborough June 28, 1865.]
4. WALTER S., [b. in Hillsborough April 8, 1877.]

GILLIS.

JOHN GILLIS, son of Thomas and Nancy (McCowan) Gillis of Merrimack, settled in Deering. He married Hannah, daughter of Dea. William Aiken of that town. She was a most noble woman, one of the old order, vigorous, generous, fearless, and devoted. She died in Bennington Dec. 16, 1859, in good old age. They raised a large and noteworthy family, all born in Deering, but so connected with Antrim as to justify a brief notice here. They were nine in number, as follows:—

1. WILLIAM, [b. Jan. 3, 1803, m. Dorcas Pattee of Methuen, Mass. Has lived in Bennington since 1831.]
2. COL. MARK, [m. Elvira Wilson of Stoddard; was deputy-sheriff many years; was landlord of the noted Indian Head House, Nashua; was a man of considerable note in New Hampshire; d. in Nashua Jan. 26, 1862, aged 57; left no children.]
3. HON. THOMAS W., [m. 1st, Rhoda Fuller of Milford; 2d, Elisabeth French of Bedford. Was twenty years agent of the Nashua Manufacturing Co.; was trustee of the State Reform School, and mayor of Nashua; now lives in Milford. His son John F. was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1854, but soon after died.]
4. JOHN, [settled in Hudson, and there resides; m. Jenny Fulton of Deering.]
5. HON. DAVID, [m. Susan Merriam of Shirley, Mass. Was seventeen years agent of the Amoskeag Co., Manchester. Was presidential elector in 1860. Is trustee of the State Reform School, and also of the New Hampshire Insane Asylum. Resides in Nashua.]

6. JAMES M., [m. Martha Woods of Hollis ; d. in Nashua Sept. 19, 1830.]
7. CHARLES G., [m. Deborah Knowlton of Lancaster, Mass. ; d. in Milford May 1, 1856, aged 35.]
8. HORACE, [b. Aug. 9, 1817, m. Elisabeth Tuttle of Antrim ; was for many years clerk of the Indian Head House, Nashua. Has lived in this town perhaps twelve years in all. Occupied the Cram place from 1854 to 1856. Lived a few years on the E. L. Vose farm. Their only child, Lizzie M., was b. in Manchester, Dec. 25, 1846, and m. Samuel G. Newton, April 27, 1871, residing now in Ashburnham, Mass.]
9. HANNAH G., [m. Reuben Boutwell of this town ; now lives a widow in South Village.]

GILMORE.

JOHN GILMORE came here from Bedford as early as 1778 and began the Weston place, now Cyrus J. Whitney's. He was the son of Dea. Robert Gilmore of Bedford, who came directly to that town from over the water, and was not very closely connected with the Gilmores of Londonderry. Some of Dea. Robert's children seem to have been born in the old country, and were as follows : Robert, Jr., who settled in Goffstown, went into the Revolutionary army and lost his life in the service ; John of Antrim ; James, who settled in Acworth ; Peggy, who married a Gilmore and remained in Bedford ; and Martha, who married Maj. John Dunlap of Bedford. Dea. Robert, father of all these, died in Bedford April 14, 1778, aged sixty-eight. John, who came here, married Hannah — ; remained on the farm he cleared until 1795, when he sold ; run the clothing-mill in South Village a short time, and then moved to some place in New York. Thence after some years he moved, it is thought, to Ohio. But little can be learned of him at the present time. One child, William, was born here, Aug. 1, 1781. The following occurs in the Bedford records : —

"Robert Gilmore and Elisabeth Gilmore, son and daughter to John and Hannah Gilmore, were born the fifth day of July, 1772."

These children, Robert and Elisabeth, were probably brought here, and perhaps others were ; William, born in Antrim, appearing to be the youngest of the family. There is a family of Gilmores in Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., who I think are descendants of John of Antrim. This has at least been claimed. But I have no evidence rendering it certain. All the parties are people of worth and high standing.

GOODELL.

DAVID GOODELL, son of David and Elisabeth (Hutchinson) Goodell, and grandson of David Goodell of Amherst (now Milford), was born in Amherst, Sept. 15, 1774 ; married Mary Raymond of Mont Ver-

non; lived most of his life in Hillsborough, where all his children were born; moved to this town to live with his son in 1844, and died here in 1848. His wife died May 17, 1864, aged eighty-five. Children:—

1. GEORGE D., [b. in 1799; m. Rebecca Andrews of Windsor; lived in Hillsborough, and d. in that town in 1867. He was the father of Dr. John Goodell.]
2. JOHN, [d. in 1816, aged 13.]
3. DEA. JESSE R., [b. Feb. 12, 1807; m. Olive A. Wright of Sullivan; came here in 1841 and bought of James M. Wilder the Dea. Joseph Boyd farm. Has extensively improved the buildings and surroundings, making the situation now one of the most desirable in the county. Has been for many years a deacon in the Baptist Church. His wife, younger than himself by only sixteen days, d. June 13, 1877. He m. 2d, Mrs. Ruth (Wilkins) Bennett. Dea. Goodell has but one child:—

David H., (b. in Hillsborough, May 6, 1834; m. Hannah J. Plummer of Goffstown, Sept. 1, 1857; remained on the homestead with his father, and was chosen treasurer of the Shovel Company at the early age of 22. He has been for recent years largely engaged in manufacturing apple-parers, cutlery, etc. Is at the head of the Goodell Company; was inventor of the "lightning apple-parer," patented in 1864. Some more particular information concerning his inventions and enterprises will be found in the chapter on manufactures. A writer in the Manchester "Mirror" thus speaks:—

David H. Goodell, the head of the company, and the owner of more than five-sixths of its stock, happened to be brought up in Antrim, where his father owned a large farm, and, as he was an only child, his father naturally wanted him to stay at home. At that time South Antrim, where the farm was located, was not much of a place. It had a store, a church, a post-office, and a few houses. It was seven or eight miles from any railroad, and a considerable distance from the main road to anywhere. A brook ran through the village, making a descent of several hundred feet on the way, and furnishing a reliable though small water-power. On this brook there were a saw-mill or two and a shovel-factory. Goodell wanted to stay at home, but did not want to confine himself to the farm; so, as there wasn't much else to take to, he took to the water; in other words, he connected himself with the shovel-factory. In process of time the parties who owned the factory were bankrupted by speculations elsewhere, and the concern passed into Mr. Goodell's hands. Then he abandoned the shovel business, and turned his attention

to the manufacture of apple-parers and other labor-saving machines, and went on adding to the list of his productions and the capacity of his shops until to-day he gives employment to one hundred and twenty operatives, to whom he pays about four thousand dollars per month. Among the articles for which the factory is noted are several varieties of apple parers, slicers and corers, peach-parers, cherry-stoners, and the Cahoon seed-sower; but the leading production is table-cutlery of all descriptions, which is known and commands a ready sale all over the country. We need more such men as David H. Goodell, and more such industries as the one of which he is the master-spirit, in our State.

Mr. Goodell is an extensive and successful farmer, is prominent as an agriculturist, and was several years president of the Oak Park Association, an institution started to promote mechanics and agriculture; has done much to enlarge and improve the village. He has been school committee, town clerk, moderator, and representative. Is a liberal giver to religious and educational objects; is president of Antrim Temperance Association. Has two children: Dura Dana, who was b. Sept. 6, 1858; and Richard C., who was b. Aug. 10, 1868.)]

ASA GOODELL, son of Asa and Ruth (Butterfield) Goodell, and grandson of David and Elisabeth (Hutchinson) Goodell, was born in Wilton, Me., Aug. 7, 1808; was brought up in Hillsborough with his cousin Jesse R. Goodell, now of Antrim, and married Sarah Smith of Mont Vernon, daughter of Dea. William Smith. He came here from Windsor on to the William Stacey place in 1844, where he lived five years. Then he sold the Stacey place and bought the Steele place (William Curtis's), and lived on this last five years. Thence he moved to Hillsborough, and thence to Windsor, where he now resides. Is a man of wealth and a very extensive land-owner. Children:—

1. GEORGE, [b. May, 1845; d. at the age of 5.]
2. ELMIRA, [d. same time with her brother, at the age of 3.]
3. OLIVE JANE, [m. Melvin Temple, and they now live near her parents in Windsor.]

GOODHUE.

EBENEZER GOODHUE, born in Littleton, Mass., married Sarah Potter, lived some five years on the Zadok Dodge place, and moved to Hancock in 1790. He died in 1853, aged ninety-nine years, nine months, and nine days. He had no children born here, but Ebenezer, his eldest son, quite a lad when his father came here, married Mehitable Knights, daughter of Benjamin Knights, and lived many years on the old Wiley place, next south of the Capt. Worthley place, west of the pond. He

moved to Hancock in 1827, and died in 1869, aged ninety. His children, all born in this town, were : —

1. LYDIA, [b. Dec. 1, 1803, m. Samuel Knights Nov. 26, 1822, and lives in Hancock.]
2. SALLY, [b. Sept. 18, 1805, m. Warren Clark, and lives in Hancock.]
3. MEHITABLE, [b. June 27, 1807, m. Avery Clark, went to Hancock and d. there.]
4. PRISCILLA, [b. May 10, 1809, m. Asa Simonds, lived in Hancock, and d. in 1839.]
5. EBENEZER, [b. May 17, 1811; m. Almira Dane, daughter of Dea. Samuel Dane of New Boston, in 1844. He was a carpenter by trade, and was killed by falling from a roof in Nashua, in 1862.]
6. RODNEY, [b. Aug. 26, 1813, m. Susan Davis, and for some years owned the Willey mills in Hancock, from whence he moved to Peterborough.]
7. GARDINER, [b. July 30, 1816, supposed to have d. in infancy.]
8. BENJAMIN, [b. in 1818, m. Caroline Andrews of New Boston in 1841, and now lives on her father's place in that town. Is there held in high esteem by all, and is often elected to office by the town.]
9. REV. DANIEL, [b. in 1820; was ordained over the church in Bradford, in 1846; m. Mary P. Morrill of Gilford in 1848; was settled subsequently in Danbury, and was afterwards acting pastor in Greenfield, and in Troy. He now supplies in Burlington, Vt.]
10. LUCY, [m. Orren Nelson and went to Sutton, and afterwards to Stoddard, but is now living in Hancock.]
11. FANNY, [b. in 1827, m. John Bullard of Peterborough, and both are now dead.]

GORDON.

JOHN GORDON and his brother Daniel, when nearly grown up, being on their way to school one morning among the Highlands of the county of Inverness, Scotland, were seized by a band of troopers, and with others impressed into the British service. Anxious parents waited in vain for their return, and they never met again. This being at the opening of the French war, they were sent over to fight in this country. Daniel died on the passage. John served through the whole war, closing in 1763. In the service he became acquainted with some soldiers from Londonderry, and when discharged he came directly there. Thence he came to Antrim in 1769, but made no permanent location till 1771.

ving spent a year or more of this time in New Boston. He married Mary Boyce of Londonderry, and established his log house on the Deaconston place at the Branch, now Oliver Swett's, making the fifth family town. The first summer a bear killed his cow. His nearest neighbor was Maurice Lynch on the William Stacey farm; the next was James Ken on a place now in South Village, — four miles; and no roads anywhere. The usual frontier hardships and perils were met and overcome, when the Revolutionary war broke out and the men of Antrim all marched toward the scene of conflict except Mr. Gordon, it is supposed that he hesitated on account of having so recently fought for the king, since he had been under Gen. Wolfe at Quebec, and had done good service as a loyal subject. But he soon after enlisted in the American army and served most of the time till the close of the war. Was in most of the important battles and many skirmishes, and was never seriously hurt. After the war he remained on his farm at the Branch till 1786, when he moved to Windsor. A few years later, in order to get possession of a tract of land awarded him for service in the French war, he moved his family to Chelsea, Vt., and leaving his family there went to Canada to claim his land. While on this service he was taken sick, and died at Quebec. This was in 1798. His son John seems to have obtained the land in question. John Gordon was a tailor by trade. He seems to have owned land in New Boston, and to have lived there part of the time, probably working at his trade some part of each year there, for some time. He signed the call to Rev. Solomon Moor in that town, Aug. 25, 1777; and also, April, 1778, he signed a protest against the "Town's meddling with a dispute between Rev. Solomon Moor & his Dissatisfied hearers." Gordon's second wife was no doubt Esther Snow. Some of the family say *Margaret*, but she signed a deed as *Esther* Gordon, Dec. 1, 1738. It appears that the first wife had five children and the second three, as follows: —

MARGARET, [who was b. early in the year 1765. Was not quite seven years old at her mother's death, which event probably occurred in New Boston. Margaret was taken into the family of Gen. John McNiell of Hillsborough to live, where she made her home till her marriage to James Dodge, when she went to Goffstown. They settled on the west slope of the Uncanoonucks in that town, where she lived to good old age and d. Sept. 5, 1849, aged 84. She raised a large family, among them the late Daniel Dodge of Windsor, and John G. Dodge, now one of the wealthiest citizens of Goffstown.]

DANIEL A., [m. 1st, Sally Temple; 2d, Azubah Munroe of Carlyle, Mass. Had a son James who m. Belinda Tubbs, and settled in Goshen, where both d. I have no knowledge of other children. Daniel A. Gordon lived chiefly in Windsor, but somewhat in neighboring towns; and after many

changes and reverses, came back alone to Antrim to end his days. He lived but a few weeks after his arrival here, dying Nov. 17, 1850, aged 84. A modest stone marks his grave in the southeast corner of the Center yard.]

3. JOHN, JR., [went to Canada with his father, and resided there most of his days. He m. Jerusha Barnard; had children: John, Charles, Alexander B., Mary, Sarah, Daniel, Electa, Margaret, and Ann. A. B. Gordon, Esq., of Otsego, Canada, the third son, has kindly given much information concerning the family. John, the father, d. in 1844, aged 76.]
- *4. JAMES, [killed near Branch village at a chopping-bee, by the fall of a tree. He was a lad of considerable age. The precise place or time cannot now be ascertained.]
5. ALEXANDER, [nothing definite known. The marriage records of New Boston have the following, referring no doubt to this man: "Feb. 15, 1796, Alexander Gordon & Mary *Hosston* both of New Boston." The latter name was no doubt *Houston*. It may be added that a *Mary Gordon* m. Phinehas K. Dow of Goffstown, Nov. 16, 1796. Possibly there was this sister whose name we had not received, as the names of all John Gordon's children are given from memory of aged persons, with no records to lean upon. The marriage referred to occurred in New Boston.]
6. SAMUEL, [by second wife; m. 1st, ———; 2d, Mary Wells, and lived in Ogdensburg, N. Y.]
7. WILLIAM, [settled in Stanbridge, Canada. His son William was sheriff of Broome county.]
8. HANNAH, [b. Feb. 11, 1786; m. Ethan Allen, nephew and namesake of the Vermont general, in August, 1805. She d. in 1862. Her husband was from Washington, Vt.]

GOULD.

ELIJAH GOULD, son of Stephen Gould, was born in Boxford, Mass., in 1780. He came to Antrim in 1800, on to the Maj. Riley farm, now owned by E. F. Gould. In 1804 he married Hannah Bradford of Hillsborough, and moved into the McCoy house, some rods nearer the mountain than the present brick house, which he built in 1822, having a year or two before moved up the Jameson store for the wooden part. Mrs. Gould died April 24, 1814. He married for his second wife, Mrs. Hannah (Spalding) Chapman of Windsor, Sept. 18, 1823, and in 1840 bought the Smith tavern to which he moved the next year, and died there in 1863. His children are as follows, the first three being by his first wife: —

1. FRANKLIN, [b. Oct. 5, 1805, and d. unm. at the age of 70.]
2. DAVID B., [b. Sept. 3, 1807 ; m. Hannah C. Chandler, Oct. 12, 1837, and d. in Tilton, in 1874.]
3. NANCY, [b. March, 1810 ; m. Luke McClintock of Hillsborough, May 12, 1835, and d. in 1861.]
4. HANNAH L., [b. Nov. 27, 1825 ; m. Reuben Colburn of New Boston, and now lives in Hillsborough.]
5. ELIJAH F., [b. Oct. 17, 1827 ; m. Elisabeth Dunklee of Danvers, Mass., and lives on the Maj. Riley place, formerly owned by his father. His children are : —
Addie E., (b. Sept. 5, 1855.)
Henry F., (b. Sept. 16, 1857.)
Walter P., (b. June 19, 1859.)
Alice A., (b. March 8, 1861.)
Herbert A., (b. Sept. 5, 1867.)]
6. LEONARD P., [b. April 15, 1829 ; m. Sarah E. Cooledge of Hillsborough, and lives in New London.]
7. LUTHER A., [b. April 16, 1832 ; m. Josephine E. Tuttle of Hillsborough, and now lives in Woburn, Mass.]
8. EMILY L., [b. July 21, 1835 ; m. Dexter O. Lincoln of Hillsborough in 1861, who d. the next year, and she came to live with her mother in this town. The mother d. Sept. 15, 1878, aged 85.]

GOVE.

SAMUEL GOVE, son of Samuel and Abigail (Newman) Gove, and grandson of Abraham and Mary (Nudd) Gove of Kensington, was born in Henniker, July 24, 1813; married Harriet N. Newman of Washington, Dec. 15, 1842, who is a sister of Dea. Newman. Mr. Gove moved from Washington to Antrim in 1876, on to the Aiken or McKeen place in South Village. In 1878 he sold to George E. Whittum, and bought the E. L. Vose place at the Center. He has two sons, both residing in Antrim:—

1. JAMES M., [b. in Deering, Jan. 1, 1844 ; m. Abbie S. Wilson of this town, Oct. 11, 1877.]
2. GEORGE F., [b. in Deering, April 22, 1854 ; m. Delia B. Merrill, April 17, 1876.]

GRAHAM.

DR. WILLIAM GRAHAM came here about 1847 from Templeton, Mass. Nothing is known of his family, but they lived where Caleb Roach now lives. He was a "Thomsonian" doctor, made something

of a breeze here, was said to be "successful in fevers," but his stay here was short for some reason. He went to Ludlow, Vt., about 1851.

GREELEY.

ALFRED H. GREELEY, son of Seneca and Priscilla (Fields) Greeley, was born in Hudson in 1820; married Laura F. Woods of Hillsborough in 1847, and came here in 1852, into the east house on the William Stacey farm. After five years he moved to Nashua, but came back to Antrim in 1863, and bought the McKeen place (now Mr. Whittum's) in South Antrim, but soon sold to Isaac Barrett, and after several other changes bought, in 1868, the Dea. Josiah Duncan place, where he now resides. They have no children but one son, Morris Burnham Greeley, adopted in 1870.

GREEN.

LEWIS GREEN, a native of Massachusetts, was born Sept. 5, 1807, and carried to Stoddard when a child. He married Asenath Butterfield of Bennington, March 24, 1836, and had a large family, none of whom now living were born in Antrim. He came here in 1865, buying the Caleb Clark place, which he exchanged for the Jesse Combs place in 1875. His son, Reuben S. Green, was a member of the Sixteenth N. H. Regiment, and died in the service.

GREGG.

BENJAMIN GREGG, eighth son of John and Agnes (Rankin) Gregg, and grandson of Capt. James and Janet (Cargil) Gregg of Londonderry, came here in 1776 and began the Vose place at the Center. He was brother of Col. William Gregg, who commanded the advance guard in the battle of Bennington, and who built the old church on the hill, and died in 1815, aged eighty-five years. He moved his family, then consisting of wife and two children, on to said place in the spring of 1779, having in previous summers cleared his land and prepared his log house for occupation. His wife was Lettice Aiken, sister of Dea. James Aiken of Antrim. He was a mechanic of rare ingenuity; was said to be one who could plan well, and do for others, but had small force to do for himself, and hence was poor all his life. He was a man of unsullied reputation. In 1791 he sold to Samuel Caldwell and returned to Londonderry, where he died in 1816, aged sixty-eight. He had four children: —

1. JOHN, [b. in Londonderry; wheelwright of limited means; m. Mary Hobbs, and d. in Derry, Jan. 17, 1836, aged 65.]
2. DEA. JAMES, [b. in Londonderry. He was a wheelwright of much skill, and made the first horse-wagon in Londonderry in 1814. He was a long time elder of the Presbyterian Church in his native town; was a great hand to write poetry, some of which was creditable; was a man of more than ordinary ability, but, having small tact in accumulating the

things of this world, he was very poor in his old age. He m. 1st, his cousin Anna Gregg of Derry; 2d, Betsey Ann Hopkins of Windham, who became the mother of Prof. Jarvis Gregg, a most brilliant young man, who graduated at Dartmouth College in 1838; 3d, Mary Glazier of Warsaw, N. Y. Dea. Gregg d. Feb. 27, 1856, aged 82.]

8. LETTICE, [b. March 4, 1780, in Antrim; m. Thomas Caldwell; lived in Derry.]
4. JANE, ["Jinett" on town record, and "Jeany" on gravestone, b. here July 12, 1784, and d. March 8, 1787; buried on the hill.]

SAMUEL GREGG, cousin of Benjamin, came here about a year later, beginning the farm now in part Mrs. H. B. Newman's, in 1777 or earlier, as he was on the spot and had a house built in which they had a town meeting in 1778. He was a son of Samuel Gregg and Mary Moor, his wife. His grandfather, Capt. James Gregg, married Janet Cargil in Ireland, but was old enough before leaving Ayrshire, Scotland, where he was born, to learn business as tailor and linen-draper, at which he accumulated quite a fortune for the times, and was able to render valuable pecuniary assistance to the early settlers of Londonderry. He was one of the sixteen that originally settled that town, having embarked in 1718, and being one of the number that wintered under so many privations and sufferings at Cape Elizabeth, Me. At this time it is said of Mr. Gregg that he had "both the means and the disposition" to aid the suffering families in their search for a place to settle. Not long after the settlement he received a captain's commission, and commanded the first company of soldiers ever raised in Londonderry. Samuel Gregg of Antrim married Margaret Wallace, and moved his wife and six children here in the spring of 1778, having previously cleared and built. He was a man of courage, energy, and great labor. The family relate of him, that, coming home on a certain occasion just after sunset from Mr. George's (Jonas White place) with a jug of milk, he was attacked by a bear. Not being the man to run, he struck him a terrible blow on the head with the jug, breaking it in pieces, stunning the bear, and giving him a face for once perfectly white! As bruin did not understand this kind of warfare he left as soon as possible, and Mr. Gregg quietly walked home. Samuel Gregg was wealthy before the Revolution, but in the course of the war large amounts of continental paper came into his hands, by the depreciation of which he lost the bulk of his property. Years afterward this paper was redeemed as far as possible, but Mr. Gregg had *buried* his; and it was never known where or how much. These pecuniary reverses are said to have shortened his life. At one time he owned the Newman place, the Eben Bass place, all the places now known as the Center, and his premises extended north to the old common, which was a gift from him to the town. He sold to Lemuel Paige in 1793 and bought the place at the outlet of the pond, now known as the Rogers place.

There he started new; built the house and the mill; and from that day the beautiful sheet of water adjacent has been called "Gregg's Pond." He died in 1809, aged sixty-nine; and his wife followed him but a day or two later, dying at the age of sixty-six. They were both, as well as their cousin Benjamin Gregg and wife, among the original members of the Center Church. They had children:—

1. EBEN, [b. March 25, 1768; m. Annie Arnold of Benson, Vt., Dec. 29, 1799, where he lived till 1827, and d. in Malone, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1847. A son, Samuel A. Gregg, Esq., lives in Brushton, N. Y.]
2. ROBERT, [b. Nov. 6, 1769; m. Margaret, daughter of Robert and Jane (McAdams) McIlvaine, Dec. 25, 1798; began the David Hills farm above Clinton, in 1797, where he resided till his removal to Ontario, N. Y. Robert Gregg was for a time town clerk, and was at different times selectman for fifteen years, always having the confidence and respect of his townsmen. His removal to New York was an occasion of general regret in Antrim. He d. Jan. 11, 1847. His children were all born here:—
Salerina, (b. Nov. 16, 1799; went out to Webster, N. Y., as a teacher, and m. Asa D. Twitchell, a substantial farmer of that place, where she yet lives with a large and respectable family.)
Sarah, ("Sally" on records, b. Aug. 9, 1802; m. in 1832 George W. Lambert, tanner and currier; went to Newark, Wis., and d. there Sept. 20, 1856.)
Achsah, (b. Nov. 16, 1804; m. Rev. Philo Forbes, a Baptist clergyman, in 1835; d. in Sturgis, Mich., Sept. 10, 1851.)
Jennette, (b. Nov. 2, 1806; d. unm. in Quincy, Mich., Aug. 6, 1859.)
Alfred, (b. Nov. 3, 1808; d. in infancy.)
Sabra, (b. Sept. 25, 1811; d. aged 6.)
Zibiah, (b. Feb. 9, 1816; m. William S. Morris in 1837; he is a carriage-maker, and they reside in Beatrice, Neb.)]
3. DAVID, [b. Aug. 13, 1771; m. Mary McIlvaine in December, 1799, and soon after settled the Chester Conn place (on Stoddard road), where he lived till 1819, when he sold to Eber Curtis, and built on the old road west of his brother Robert's farm, and near by. These buildings have recently been taken down. He d. July 1, 1859, being 88 years of age. His wife survived to enter her 94th year, a venerable and devoted woman. They had children:—

Jane, (b. Nov. 26, 1801 ; became 2d wife of Jonathan Carr in 1846.)

Minda, (b. Oct. 25, 1803 ; m. Hervey Holt, Feb. 4, 1834 ; d. of apoplexy July 24, 1877 ; was a woman of remarkable vigor ; her life was devoted and without reproach, and she d. without sickness or struggle.)

John, (b. Sept. 18, 1805 ; m. Phebe Edwards of Elizabeth, N. J. ; settled in Newark, that State ; is a house-builder ; has four children : Anna, Charles V., Mary F., and Florence.)

Betsey, (b. Aug. 8, 1807 ; m. Lewis Fletcher of Alstead, July 7, 1832. He was a paper-maker by trade, and settled in Bennington ; built and occupied where the paper-mill now stands in that town, but the mill he erected was burned. He built in 1840. In later years he went West, and d. in Wisconsin Aug. 10, 1856. He left but one child, Frank A., b. in Bennington, Feb. 23, 1838 ; now a paper-maker in Watertown, N. Y., and with him his mother resides.)

Hannah, (b. July 14, 1809 ; became 2d wife of Daniel Story Sept. 10, 1847.)

Alfred, (b. Dec. 5, 1811 ; d. in infancy.)

Samuel, (b. May 27, 1814 ; d. aged 22.)

Mary, (d. Oct. 23, 1848, aged 28.)

Margaret, (b. Aug. 14, 1821 ; m. A. R. C. Pike in 1844.)]

4. SAMUEL, [but little known of him.]

5. MARGARET, [m. William McNiel, and went to Marietta, Ohio.]

6. MARY, [m. Dea. Josiah Duncan ; d. Jan. 19, 1809, aged 35.]

7. JENNIE, [called "Jinet" on town book, b. here Nov. 14, 1778.

The other children named above were b. in Londonderry. Jennie m. John Cole, and a few years subsequently they moved to Hill, where she d. in 1804.]

8. JOHN W., [b. Nov. 3, 1780 ; m. Abigail Arnold of Benson, Vt. ; settled in that town, and d. there in 1810, aged 30 years. His son, Eben Gregg, lives in Mount Victory, Ohio.]

9. CAPT. DANIEL, [b. Jan. 12, 1783 ; m. Phebe Maxfield of Claremont ; moved a house from the Hutchinson Flint farm (H. D. Chapin's) on to a spot between Mr. Greeley's and the Butman place, where he lived for several years. This house is said to have been moved again, on to the Mansfield place, so called, near the north end of the pond, from which place it was again moved, this time by James Hill, to the Center, and now in part constitutes the large and attractive

dwelling of Mrs. Joy. On the breaking-out of the war of 1812, Daniel Gregg enlisted for one year, and at the expiration of that term went into the regular service; was promoted to be captain and was an excellent soldier. After the war he lived several years near the old High-Range school-house, but moved to Cleveland, Ohio, about 1827, and died there. His children were all born here, and their names were Thomas, Lizzie, Mary, Caroline, and David. This is all known of them.]

10. ELISABETH, [b. July 30, 1785, usually called "Betsey;" m. 1st, Gilbert Smith, Feb. 11, 1806, and moved to Rockingham, Vt., thence to Nunda, N. Y., where he died. She m. 2d, — Ferris, and died in the last-named place.]
11. LETTICE, [b. May 10, 1788; lost her eye-sight by sickness at the age of 14, lived among her brothers and sisters in that condition more than half a century, faithfully and kindly cared for till the last, and d. Nov. 28, 1857.]

ALEXANDER GREGG, son of William and Elisabeth (Kyle) Gregg, was born in Londonderry, Feb. 9, 1755. This William was born in Londonderry, Ireland, 1714, and was son of David and Mary (Evans) Gregg, who came over and settled in the south part of Londonderry, now Windham, in 1722. David was son of John and was born in 1685, being a mere child of only four years as he passed through the terrible siege of his native city in 1689. Alexander Gregg had a brother who lost his life in the war against the French and Indians in 1755. Others of his numerous brothers and sisters settled in Acworth, Francestown, Londonderry, and Boston. Alexander was a soldier in the Revolution, and also enlisted subsequently as a privateer, and served through the war, chiefly in the northern seas, to the great detriment of British whalers and traders. He made several of these voyages before peace was declared, and escaped out of all risks unhurt. Soon after the close of the war, he married Sarah, daughter of James and Mary (Montgomery) Adams of Londonderry. He came here in 1785, beginning the second farm east of William M. Conn's, and, having made ready, was married Dec. 28, 1786. He died April 1, 1830. His wife died March 9, 1839, aged seventy-nine. They were both among the original members of the old church. Mr. Gregg was a strong, athletic, and fearless, but peaceable man. He had a neighbor, whose name we will not give, who was not able-bodied, and who, under stimulants, was full of noise and fight. On most occasions of merry-making, as drink was plenty, the latter would indulge too freely, would soon provoke a fight, would invariably get worsted, and then call for "Alec," who would walk in and rescue him. This state of things not being agreeable to the said "Alec," and faithful advice being disregarded time after time, he gave his tippling and pugnacious friend solemn assurance that under such circumstances he should never help him again, and

peal would be useless. But his friend had not grace to change his habitual course. On the next training-day, the weak brother excited by liquor got into a fight, in the midst of which he yelled "Alec! Alec!" with all his might. But the latter, true to his declaration, did not respond; and the poor fellow was unmercifully beaten, sneaked off home across the fields, and went into retirement for ten or twelve days. But he couldn't forgive "Alec" for leaving him to his fate. So after due time he sought his friend for redress. They were both members of the Presbyterian church, and the season of communion was drawing near. Hence, not apparently troubled with his own sin in drinking and fighting, he accosted his neighbor thus: "Alec, I have somewhat agin ye."—"Tut, tut, mon! what have ye agin me?" asked Alec.—"Ye let me be whipped, Alec!"—"But didn't I tell ye I would, if ye were at it agin? Did ye think I would lie to ye, mon? Ye should ha' behaved yoursel!"—"Alec," said he, "I cannot sit doon at the table of the Laird with ye!"—"What, mon?" exclaimed Alec in tones of astonishment.—"I say, Alec, I cannot sit doon at the table of the Laird with ye, unless ye make me redress!"—"Ye can't; well, then stand up, ye puppy, for I shall sit doon!" History does not inform us how this matter was adjusted, or whether there were any more fights, or whether the aforesaid complainant "stood up;" but it is certain it is that "Alec" did "sit doon," and continued to do so very persistently as long as he lived.

Mrs. Alexander Gregg was remarkable for her knowledge of the catechism, and her interest in it, having been trained in it like all the children of those times. In her last sickness, the only way she could be quieted was by repeating the catechism. Her children would purposely make a mistake, when she would smartly chide them and ask if they were heathen children; and then commencing, "What is the chief end of man?" she would go on with questions and answers till soothed to sleep by the sound of her own voice! In later years her daughter Mrs. Flint lived in Windsor, about two miles off by a lonely road over the mountain, and the old lady would walk over alone and cheer her way by repeating said catechism. Her explanation shows how it was done. "I would begin at my own door with the first question of the single catechism, and questions and answers, single and double, would take me from my own door to Sally's; and *I'd ne'er mind the way!*" The children of Alexander and Sarah (Adams) Gregg were as follows:—

WILLIAM, [b. Oct. 12, 1787, m. Sophia Weston Feb. 7, 1814; was known as "Capt. William;" was a pious and valuable citizen, was a devoted member of the church, and a long time leader in the church music; d. in the prime of life and universally lamented, June 11, 1829. Had children:—

Caroline E., (b. near close of 1814, m. Charles Flint and lived in Bedford.)

Sophia, (b. in 1817, d. few days before her father.)

Sarah A., (b. in 1820, m. Moses French of Nashua, d. in Milford in 1861.)

Frances M., (b. in 1823, m. Hiram Forsaith of Manchester, and d. in 1856.)

William A., (b. in 1825 ; m. 1st, Nancy J. Foster of Nashua ; 2d, Harriet Henline ; lives in Bradner, Wood Co., Ohio.)

Mary J., (m. Andrew W. Elliot.)

Sophia R., (d. in Nashua, 1841, aged 12.)]

2. MARY, [b. June 26, 1789, m. Stephen Danforth April 23, 1818, d. Oct. 6, 1852.]
3. JAMES A., [b. Jan. 1, 1791, m. Sarah W. Wallace of Antrim, Sept. 27, 1810, and settled on the James Wallace place. There his young wife d. with spotted fever in 1812. She did up her washing, finishing it at three p. m., and was perfectly well, but suddenly sickened and was laid out in death before the next morning. Their only child soon followed from the same fearful disease. After this, left alone, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Stickney ; taught school and taught writing to help himself along ; began practice in Brattleborough, Vt., then awhile at Heniker, this State, then went West as a teacher, but returned and settled in practice of medicine in Unity ; m. 2d, Priscilla Glidden of that place, Dec. 31, 1818 ; practiced there twenty years ; represented that town in the legislature several years ; removed to Hopkinton, where he remained till he was unable to continue riding, when he went to Manchester and associated himself with his son, Dr. J. A. D. Gregg. The latter graduated at Dartmouth College, class of 1841, subsequently at New York Medical College, and d. in early life while on a visit with his father at California. Was a young man of thorough education and much promise. The father returned in great sadness, and retired to Newport to spend his old age. He d. on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. F. S. Canfield, at Arlington, Vt., Oct. 26, 1866.]
4. ELISABETH M., [b. July 15, 1792, m. Thomas Carr Jan. 30, 1817, d. Jan. 23, 1844.]
5. THOMAS, [b. Jan. 18, 1795, m. Martha Parker Dec. 24, 1822. Settled in Unity and d. there Dec. 31, 1824.]
6. SARAH, [b. Feb. 7, 1797, m. John G. Flint Nov. 22, 1821.]
7. JANE, [b. Aug. 28, 1800, m. Jeremiah Hills Dec. 24, 1846.]

· GRIFFIN.

NATHANIEL GRIFFIN, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Ranals) Griffin, came here from Milford when a boy, and lived with Hon. John

Duncan. He married, first, Patty Hopkins, daughter of Boyd, and lived on the Tenney place. After a time he sold and went to Temple, but returned and bought the Daniel Nichols place (now George Turner's), but died in the west part of the town, Feb. 3, 1852, aged seventy-two years. His first wife died in 1827, and was the mother of all his children. He married, second, Annie Ross, April 14, 1840, who died in 1868. The children of Nathaniel and Patty (Hopkins) Griffin were : —

1. SOLOMON H., [b. in 1807 ; m. 1st, Elisabeth McCoy, May 8, 1838, and lived on the place now owned and occupied by Dustin Barrett. They had three children : —

Henry H., (m. Emily C. McCalley, and now lives in Templeton, Mass.)

Mary J., (now Mrs. John Muzzey of Somerville, Mass.)

Laura J., (now Mrs. Mark C. Felch of Somerville, Mass.)

For 2d wife, Mr. Griffin m. Nancy J. Conn, who d. Dec. 1, 1855, leaving one child : —

Nancy, (b. Oct. 13, 1855, m. Frank E. Kenion of Keene in 1876.)

Oct. 19, 1856, Mr. Griffin m. Alice Dinsmore. He d. Jan. 2, 1857.]

2. HIRAM, [b. Jan. 9, 1809 ; m. Lydia S. Tuttle, daughter of Hon. Jacob Tuttle, Oct. 27, 1835, and has but one child : —

Charles H., (b. Oct. 25, 1840, m. Hannah Champney Nov. 2, 1869. Their two children, Bertha aged five, and Anna aged three, d. of diphtheria, and were both buried in one casket, Jan. 6, 1877. On the morning of Centennial Day, June 27, 1877, another child was born to them, Carrie Lena by name. May she live to attend the centennial of 1977 !)

Mr. Griffin became a clerk in the store of Hon. Jacob Tuttle in 1827. With Hiram Bell he bought out said store in 1833. In three years Mr. Bell left, and Mr. Griffin carried on the business until 1849, when he sold to Fairfield and Shedd. He was town clerk many years, representative four years, and was delegate from Antrim to the constitutional convention of 1850.]

3. SARAH, [b. in 1811, and d. in 1825.]

4. BETSEY, [b. in 1813, m. Charles Perkins of Nashua, and d. leaving two sons : —

George H., (m. Ella Little and lives in this town.)

Charles.]

5. NANCY, [b. in 1815, m. E. S. Dickerman of Manchester.]

6. MARY, [b. in 1817, and was for many years insane. Was

a pious girl, handsome, attractive, and smart. She d. Dec. 17, 1879.]

7. ELENOR, [b. in 1819, m. Warren Kendrick, and is now living in West Lebanon.]

HACKETT.

MICHAEL C. HACKETT, son of John H. and Mary (Horr) Hackett, was born in Futhard, Ireland, in 1844; married Mary A. Murphy of Albany, N. Y., and came here from Bennington to the Henry Hill house in 1875, where he remained about three years. He was out through the war in the Fourteenth Mass. Battery, was three times wounded, and now carries a bullet in his body. He has children: John H., Mary A., Josie, Annie, Cathline, Alice, and Jennie. The first was born in 1867, the last in Antrim, Nov. 24, 1876.

HADLEY.

ABIJAH HADLEY, son of Eliphalet and Elizabeth (Davis) Hadley of Hudson, was born in 1762. He was out in the Revolutionary army, and came here to work for Dea. Aiken in 1781. He remained here six years, and after working awhile in Hancock he married Abigail Johnson of Hollis in 1793, and immediately settled on the Butman farm in this town. After about two years, he moved to Hudson; from thence, soon after, to Hancock, where he died in 1837. He was a prominent man in that town. His children are:—

1. ABIJAH, [b. in Antrim in 1794, m. Mary P. Whittemore of Hancock, March 31, 1818, and d. June 18, 1879, in that town, leaving children: Dewitt C. and Edward J.]
2. ABIGAIL, [b. in 1804, m. David Bonner and lived in Hancock, where she d. in 1853.]

JOHN S. HADLEY, son of Benjamin and Esther (Lawton) Hadley, was born in Hancock in 1810, and came here to work in 1833; married Nancy J. Derush, July 6, 1842, and has always lived in or near the South Village. He died Aug. 14, 1879. His children are:—

1. MARY E., [now living in Peterborough.]
2. SARAH R., [m. Frank A. Smith, and lives in Peterborough.]

JOHN HADLEY, son of John and Submit Hadley of Sterling, Mass., was born Aug. 22, 1796; married Ruthy S. Ames of Peterborough in 1820. He was a clothier by trade, came here from Peterborough in 1847, and carried on business awhile in South Antrim, where he died Aug. 8, 1850, leaving children:—

1. JOHN A., [b. Feb. 22, 1822, m. Hannah B. Taggart of Sharon, Nov. 3, 1845, and lives in that town.]

2. **TIMOTHY R.**, [d. in 1841 at the age of 17.]
3. **ALVAH A.**, [b. Dec. 5, 1824, m. Sarah J. Smith of Antrim, Nov. 9, 1849, and settled in Cambridge, Mass.]
4. **HARVEY C.**, [b. Aug. 3, 1826, m. Henrietta D. Richardson of Antrim, Jan. 26, 1851, and settled in Temple.]
5. **CYNTHIA M.**, [b. Aug. 10, 1828, m. Samuel Aiken of Fisherville, Aug. 9, 1853, and d. in Nashua, June 25, 1858.]
6. **HEPZIBETH A.**, [b. Oct. 28, 1830, m. Ephraim K. Slade of Alstead, Oct. 16, 1851, and went to Charlestown, Mass.]
7. **ABBY R.**, [b. March 30, 1834, m. Manly Colburn of Newbury, Vt., and lives in Fitchburg, Mass.]
8. **MARY E.**, [b. July 8, 1837, and d. aged 6 years.]
9. **ELIZA M.**, [b. April 3, 1844; has been for years an invalid, and lives unm. in Fitchburg, Mass.]
10. **GRANVILLE H.**, [b. March 29, 1847, and d. in infancy.]

HALL.

SAMUEL HALL, son of Ebenezer and Deborah Hall of Dracut, Mass., came here from Windham as early as 1790, and the following year married Mary McAdams (sister of Mrs. Robert McIlvaine) and settled on the Grosvenor Wilkins place. After some years he moved into the Robert McIlvaine house, and subsequently put up the house now Nahum Swett's, at the foot of the sand-hill. From this last place, he followed his children to Washington in 1824, and died there in 1829, aged sixty-two. Children:—

1. **BETSEY**, [b. Sept. 27, 1792, m. William Stuart April 18, 1811, went to Washington and d. there, August, 1828.]
2. **JOHN**, [b. Aug. 1, 1794, d. in infancy.]
3. **MARY**, [b. July 17, 1795, m. Joseph Snow of Washington, and d. in that town in 1875.]
4. **SALLY**, [b. Sept. 15, 1797, m. Samuel Clyde of Hillsborough in 1823. Mr. C. was killed by the fall of a tree July 14, 1826. She subsequently m. Ward Ware of Lempster, and is yet living in the town of Unity.]
5. **SAMUEL**, [b. Feb. 11, 1800, m. Mary Brooks of Deering, d. at Washington in 1828.]
6. **EBENEZER**, [b. April 7, 1802, m. Abigail D. Pitcher of Stoddard, lived chiefly in Washington, but moved to Unity in 1875.]
7. **DANIEL**, [b. March 23, 1804, d. unm. in Lowell in 1826.]
8. **SUSAN**, [b. Nov. 24, 1807, d. unm. aged 20.]
9. **JANE**, [b. Dec. 30, 1809, d. unm. in Washington in 1830.]

10. **SABRINA**, [b. May 12, 1812, m. Daniel McAdams, and lives in Washington.]

WILLIAM HALL, brother of Samuel, came here a little later; is supposed to have lived here and there till 1794, when he succeeded Daniel Downing on the place now Nathaniel Swett's, on west side of road at foot of the sand-hill. Sold this to William Wilkins in 1798, and not long after moved to Malden, Mass. Nothing more is known of him.

ENOCH HALL, another brother, married Mary Atwood of Cornish, and lived awhile in that town, his children being all born there. He lived in this town eighteen years, chiefly at the Branch, moving away (to Hillsborough) the last time in 1826. He died May 30, 1863, aged ninety-three. Children :—

1. **DAVID**, [b. Sept. 16, 1803, m. Elisabeth Field of Weymouth, Mass., where they still live.]
2. **JOHN**, [b. March 30, 1806, m. Martha S. Smith of Hillsborough, in which place he yet resides.]
3. **SUSAN**, [d. unm. July 13, 1859, aged 50.]

JAMES HALL, born Aug. 20, 1773, brother to Mrs. Jesse Wilson and son of Ephraim and Lydia (Russell) Hall, came here from Dracut, Mass., in 1790; was blacksmith by trade. Began the farm now James Wilson's. The house in which he lived was south of the present house, and near the site of the East Church. He soon sold and moved to Hillsborough, and thence to Alstead. He died Aug. 5, 1810. He married, first, Sally Stone of New Boston, June 25, 1795, who died May 17, 1804; married, second, Relief Small, who died June 26, 1828. Four of the children were born in this town :—

1. **JAMES**, [b. Nov. 15, 1796, m. in Alstead.]
2. **BETSEY**, [b. Aug. 26, 1799, d. unm. in Alstead, aged about 20.]
3. **WILLIAM**, [b. Dec. 22, 1800, went to Dracut, Mass., afterward unknown.]
4. **JOHN**, [b. July 31, 1802.]
5. **SALLY**, [b. March 13, 1804, m. and located in Pembroke.]
6. **HIRAM**, [by 2d wife, b. Oct. 5, 1806, d. unm.]
7. **CAROLINE**, [b. May 25, 1809, d. of spotted fever.]

EPHRAIM HALL, born Jan. 5, 1776, brother of James, whose father, Ephraim, died Feb. 6, 1793, aged seventy-five, came here soon after James, and after a short sojourn on the same place, sold to Dea. Barachias Holt, and went to Unadilla, N. Y. Was a shoemaker by trade. His wife was Mary Ann Nichols of Antrim. Three children were born here, and others subsequently.

1. NANCY, [b. June 19, 1802, d. young.]
2. BETSEY, [b. Aug. 22, 1804.]
3. REV. SOLON, [b. June 13, 1806, was a clergyman in the Methodist Church.]
4. REV. WILLIAM, [Congregational pastor, and afterwards a missionary to the Indians.]
5. EPHRAIM C., [d. when his studies for the ministry were nearly completed.]

STEPHEN HALL, another brother of James, came here about 1794, and located on the Jonathan Ladd place, being that part of James Wilson's farm west of the road, from which the old buildings are gone. His wife was Patty Wilson, sister of the first Jesse Wilson of Antrim. He moved to Unadilla, N. Y. Three children were born here, others there :—

1. RUSSELL, [b. Nov. 20, 1788, fine man, well situated at Unadilla.]
2. RUTH, [b. March 4, 1791.]
3. HANNAH, [b. Oct. 20, 1792, d. young.]
4. MERRILL, [b. March 10, 1795, d. young.]
5. LYDIA, [b. Dec. 24, 1797.]
6. EPHRAIM, [b. Sept. 7, 1799.]
7. PHINEHAS, [b. Oct. 31, 1801.]
8. LOUISA, [b. March, 1804.]
9. SAMANTHA, [b. July, 1807.]
10. JESSE, [b. April 18, 1810.]

RUFUS HALL, son of Timothy and Polly (Chapman) Hall, of the State of Maine, was born in Nobleborough, Me., in 1811; came here from Natick, Mass., in 1850; bought and refitted the house east of the school-house in No. 6. He was a painter by trade. His wife was Eunice R., daughter of David Marrow of Jefferson, Me., a colonel in the Revolutionary army, to whom he was married in 1830. Had children as follows :—

1. MARY J., [b. in Jefferson, Me., in 1832, m. Alfred Rogers of Natick, Mass., in 1856.]
2. WILLIAM R., [b. in Salem, Mass., in 1837, m. Sara Hackett of Bedford in 1859, and d. in 1861.]
3. LOUISA A., [b. in Damariscotta, Me., July 14, 1840; m. Dustin Barrett of this town, July 10, 1858.]
4. EMELINE C., [b. in Bath, Me., in 1844, m. Albert Haselton of Manchester in 1871.]
5. GEORGE, [b. in Holliston, Mass., in 1847, and d. in 1871.]

6. ORRIN B., [b. in Natick, Mass., in 1849, m. Frances Hardy of Manchester in 1869, and d. in 1877.]
7. CHARLES M., [b. in Antrim in 1851, m. Lucie Allen of Concord in 1871.]

MARTIN HALL, son of Martin and Nancy (Dunklee) Hall, married Susan Ober of Amherst; came here in 1845, and carried on manufacture of bedsteads on E. Z. Hastings stand in firm of Hall and Putnam; sold his half to Isaac B. Pratt, sometime in 1846; went to Milford, and thence to San Francisco, Cal.

HARDY.

DEA. NOAH HARDY went from Hollis to Nelson, and came here in his old age to live with his daughter, Mrs. Buckminster, and died Dec. 21, 1835, aged seventy-seven. His wife was Sarah Spofford, and she died May 9, 1850, aged eighty-five. He was in the army at Rhode Island, in 1777. A good man. But little is known of his history. He was a Revolutionary soldier, as were his father and three brothers. He seems to have been son of Phinehas and Abigail Hardy, who came to Hollis from Bradford Mass., in 1751. The children of Noah and Sarah (Spofford) Hardy were:—

1. NOAH, [lived in Nelson. His descendants are still in that town.]
2. BETSEY, [m. Ezra Prescott, who was long a register of deeds in Amherst.]
3. SALLY, [m. David Ames of Hancock, and went to Charlotte, N. Y.]
4. DAVID, [m. Sally Farwell of Hancock, and came from Westminster, Vt., to North Branch, in 1833, on to the John G. Flint place. In 1837 he moved to Hancock, thence to New York, and now lives in Homer, that State. His children were:—

Nancy.

Leonard, (now a high-school teacher.)

David, (who was a professor in a college in Kentucky. He d. in early manhood, and a volume of his poems was published after his death.)

Wealthy, (no information of her.)

Angeline, (b. here in 1834; m. in New York, and soon d.)]

5. HANNAH H., [m. Benjamin M. Buckminster in 1819; d. June 19, 1848.]
6. SILAS, [b. in Nelson, Nov. 20, 1799; m. Abigail Farley of Hollis in 1826; came to Antrim from Westminster, Vt., in

1835, on to the Dr. Whiton farm, where he remained until 1853, when he sold to Eben Bass, and moved to New Ipswich. He d. March 5, 1855, leaving two children:—

Sarah A., (b. June 25, 1827, in Westminster, Vt.; m. Dr. A. J. French, Nov. 11, 1852, and lives in Lawrence, Mass.)

Ann Eliza, (b. in Westminster, Vt., May 18, 1834; m. Robert F., son of Dea. Robert Steele of this town, in April, 1857, and they now reside in Geneseo, Ill.)]

7. *Lois*, [m. Henry Kelsey.]

JOHN HARDY, son of David Hardy, was born in Wilmington, Mass., June 23, 1791. His father was born September, 1746; moved from Massachusetts to Lyndeborough in 1790, and died June 8, 1821. John Hardy married Mary Morrill, Jan. 11, 1820. They lived some years in Francestown, from which town they came here on to the Munhall place in 1834. There he died Jan. 23, 1850. Was shoemaker by trade. Children were:—

1. **WILLIAM**, [b. Feb. 7, 1821; d. Nov. 28, 1870; enlisted in the Fourteenth N. H. Regiment, and served till close of the war; m. 1st, Mary Ann Senter of Hudson, May 12, 1846; 2d, Lucinda Spalding, Oct. 21, 1854.]
2. **MARY**, [b. June 30, 1824; m. Peter C. Gregg, Oct. 28, 1854; lives in Bradford.]
3. **GIDEON**, [b. June 21, 1827; m. Ursula Lovejoy of Nashua, July 3, 1854; resides in Nashua, and is foreman of a bobbin-factory in that city.]
4. **CHARLES**, [b. June 19, 1829; m. L. Jane Blood of Goshen, June 19, 1852; resides in Nashua; is foreman of a bobbin-factory, and a man of some prominence in that city.]

HARTWELL.

WILLARD HARTWELL, a cooper by trade, was born in 1781, and came here from Temple about 1799. He married Betsey Spofford of Temple in 1803, and lived on the Fletcher place now owned and occupied by George Brown. He moved to Keene, N. Y., in 1813, thence to Westport, N. Y., where he died in 1867. His wife died in the same place in the year 1875, aged ninety-two. Their children were:—

1. **ISAAC S.**, [b. in 1803, and d. unm. in 1852.]
2. **IMLA**, [b. in 1806; m. Avis Storrs, and lives in Westport, N. Y., having ten children.]
3. **BETSEY**, [b. in 1809; m. Alanson Denton, and d. at Lewis, N. Y., in 1876.]

4. NANCY, [b. in 1811 ; m. Richard Brown of Westport, N. Y., and has a large and respectable family.]
5. ARTEMAS S., [b. in 1813 ; m. Lucy Gibbs of Westport, N. Y., and d. in that place in 1874.]
6. MARY, [b. in 1817 ; m. Alanson Byam of Orwell, Vt., and d. there in 1851.]
7. LUCY M., [b. in 1819 ; m. J. C. Barnes of Westport, N. Y.]
8. WILLARD, [d. in 1825, aged 4.]
9. JESSE S., [b. in 1823, and lives in Westport, N. Y., unm.]
10. PHINEHAS N., [b. in 1825 ; m. Elmina Jackson of Panton, Vt.]
11. HELEN M., [b. in 1827 ; m. Stephen Gibbs, and lives at Fort Ann, N. Y.]

HASTINGS.

DEA. EDWARD Z. HASTINGS, son of Zadok P. and Hannah (Dutton) Hastings of Deering, was born in Westford, Mass., in 1831, and came to Antrim in early life to work in a shop at Clinton. He went into the door and blind business in company with Chapin Kendall, in the shop now owned by Abbott F. True, but sold out in about three years, and worked for J. R. Abbott till 1865, when he bought the Danforth place. In 1867 he sold that to John Gibson, and soon after bought of Enoch Paige the old factory stand in Clinton, built the two-story part of his shop in 1870, and put the upper story on his house in 1873. Mr. Hastings was appointed deacon in the Baptist Church in 1875. He married, first, Nancy Jackson of Tamworth, Nov. 5, 1853, who died of consumption the next year; second, Sarah J. Tuttle, Nov. 8, 1855, who died in 1860. He afterwards married, Aug. 21, 1860, Mary J. Tuttle, niece of Sarah J. Tuttle, his second wife. His children are as follows, the oldest being the child of his second wife: —

1. GEORGE E., [b. June 25, 1858.]
2. JULIA A., [b. Jan. 7, 1864.]
3. MINNIE A., [b. March 3, 1867.]

DEA. JOHN E. HASTINGS, brother of Dea. Edward Z., was born Aug. 5, 1836; came to Antrim to live with Dea. Boyd in 1851, where he remained three years, and has since worked in the shop at Clinton. For the last twelve years he has been foreman in the shop of J. R. Abbott and Company. He was appointed elder in the Presbyterian Church in 1870. In 1863 he married Mary E. Tarbell of Hancock (born Sept. 19, 1839), and their children are: —

1. GERTRUDE A., [b. June 25, 1867.]
2. MABEL S., [b. May 4, 1870.]
3. JOHN R., [b. April 4, 1872.]

4. HARRIET J., [b. June 1, 1875.]
5. FRANK P., [b. Feb. 1, 1877.]
6. LUTHER W., [b. May 5, 1879.]

HATCH.

WARREN D. HATCH, son of Sanford and Annie (Keith) Hatch, was born in Oakham, Mass., April 9, 1821; married Eunice L. Peabody of Dorset, Vt., Jan. 15, 1852, and came here from Jaffrey the same year. He lived near Willard Pond fourteen years; engaged in various manufactures in the shop there; then moved to South Village. Built his residence on Pleasant street in 1879. His children are:—

1. SARAH A., [b. Nov. 3, 1852, m. Charles E. Wilkins Aug. 18, 1872, and lives in Boston.]
2. SANFORD K., [b. March 1, 1856, d. April 9, 1857.]
3. CLARA E., [b. April 13, 1858, m. Hiram A. Curtis April 24, 1879.]
4. VIOLA G., [b. April 17, 1859.]
5. CORA A., [b. Oct. 3, 1860, m. Josiah P. Curtis, Jr., Jan. 15, 1879.]
6. WARREN D., JR., [b. Nov. 27, 1865.]
7. ELLEN M., [b. Nov. 26, 1868.]

Mr. Hatch is a man of many inventions, some of which have been patented and are as follows:—

1. A "self-acting car-coupler," patented in 1869; a good thing but not remunerative.
2. A machine for making slate-pencils, patented in 1867; afterward applied for working wood and proved a very valuable machine.
3. A "peach-stoner." Patent sold to D. H. Goodell.
4. "Sewing-machine caster," patented in 1871, and held in high estimation.
5. The "adjustable spring-bed," patented in 1875, and now manufactured for him, on small royalty, by Dea. E. Z. Hastings. This is considered by many the best spring-bed in existence.

HAWES.

NATHAN HAWES came here from Goffstown soon after the close of the Revolutionary war; was the first settler on the Butman farm, on which he built a house in 1788. He sold to John Butman in 1794, and moved back to Goffstown. In great old age he found a home with friends on Hackett Hill in Hooksett, where he died in 1853. Was out in the Revolutionary war; was sixteen years old at the battle of Bennington; lay down in a hollow while the Hessian bullets cut the grass down above him; then he sprung up and got behind a large tree, and there, in connection with Capt. Richards of Goffstown, he kept shooting away at the enemy till the battle was over.

HAYWARD.

JOSIAH HAYWARD was born in Braintree, Mass., in 1766. In 1772 his mother died, and he went the next year to live with his uncle Moses Burge of Westford. There he married, first, Rebecca Reed in 1786, and came here with two children in 1790. He lived in various places in town, and moved from here to the Benjamin Tuttle place in Hillsborough, but in 1804 changed that with Tobias Butler for the Eben Bass place, on which he was soon succeeded by Dr. Whiton. He moved to Alexandria in 1838, from thence to Bristol in 1842, where he died in 1845, aged seventy-nine. His wife and three children died within nine days, of spotted fever, in March, 1812. Married, second, Abigail Sawyer, Nov. 11, 1813. His children were all by first wife, and were:—

1. **SAMUEL B.**, [b. in 1787, m. Nabby Killam of Hancock, and had one child b. in Antrim. He went to Rutland, Vt., in 1805, and died in 1840.]
2. **SARAH**, [b. in 1789, and d. unm.]
3. **REBECCA**, [b. in Antrim in 1791, m. Silas Rhodes Nov. 26, 1815, lived some years on the Thomas Flint place, then moved to Alexandria, and d. there in 1857.]
4. **JOSIAH**, [b. in 1793, and went to Connecticut.]
5. **JONATHAN**, [b. in 1794. He enlisted in the war of 1812, and served in the army five years; was discharged, but was never heard from after.]
6. **THOMAS P.**, [b. in 1797, and d. aged 18.]
7. **BETSEY**, [d. in 1812.]
8. **CHARLES P.**, [b. April 6, 1801; m. 1st, Lucinda Rhodes of Antrim; 2d, Loisa Whittemore of Pembroke, and lives in that place.]
9. **WALTER**, [b. March 27, 1803; m. 1st, Ann Sales of Boston; 2d, Mrs. Peter Bullock of Alexandria.]
10. **JONAS R.**, [b. April 25, 1805; m. 1st, Maria Sleeper of Alexandria; 2d, Mrs. Mary (Webster) Bodwell of Pembroke, and d. in that town in 1873.]
11. **HANNAH**, [b. April 26, 1807, d. in 1812.]
12. **MARY**, [b. Aug. 17, 1809, d. in 1812.]

HAZELTON.

DR. DANIEL W. HAZELTON, son of Daniel and Mary (Walker) Hazelton, was born in Hebron in 1824. He studied with Dr. Gilman Kimball of Lowell, and took the degree of M. D. from the Vermont Medical College in 1848. He came to North Branch early in 1849, and in 1850 married Laurette Hammond of Hebron. He was highly esteemed in Antrim, but removed to Cavendish, Vt., in 1853, where he has sustained a large practice to the present time.

HEATH.

RICHARD HEATH came here from Hampstead in 1795 or before, and bought a tract of land, "eighty acres more or less," on the west side of the road from Clinton to Dea. Boyd's. He sold to James Boyd, Sen., in September, 1800, and moved from town; but I have not been able to discover where he went or to find any further traces of him. The house stood a few rods west of the present road.

HERRICK.

JOSIAH HERRICK, son of Josiah and Mary (Low) Herrick of Boxford, Mass., was born in 1762; married, first, Esther Tarbell of Hudson; came here in 1807, and bought, of the elder Samuel Dinsmore, the saw and grist mill, and homestead at the mill. He was a cooper by trade, and a large manufacturer of pails and barrels, for that day. He was also a Revolutionary soldier. His children all died in childhood. For his second wife, he married Fanny Howard, March 16, 1841. He died April 8, 1853.

JOSEPH HERRICK, brother of Josiah, was born in 1783; married Mary Cox of Beverly, and came here in 1821 into the old mill-house at Loveren's mill. He was in company with Josiah, and died in 1833; having children:—

1. **JOSEPH**, [b. in 1807; m. Julia Willoughby of Milford, and had a large family, one son being George L., who m. Lucy A. Tuttle, and resided in Clinton several years. His wife d. there leaving one child, Walter L., b. June 7, 1868. Joseph Herrick d. in 1847, aged 40, being killed by a cow, in Wilton.]
2. **WILLIAM C.**, [m. Sarah Russell, and lives in Nashua.]
3. **SARAH B.**, [b. in 1810; m. Ira A. Fuller, April 2, 1835; lived for some years in Stoddard, then moved to Bristol Station, Ill., and d. there in 1864.]
4. **NATHANIEL B.**, [b. in Beverly, April 22, 1813; m. Elvira Simonds, Oct. 6, 1835, and carried on the town farm for many years. In 1856 he moved on to the John Simonds place, on which he lived until the spring of 1877, when he bought the Draper place opposite the Center Church, where he d. Sept. 1 of that year, after a long and wearisome sickness, in the peace and assurance of a Christian hope. He was a man singularly good and pure. They had children:—
Timothy, (b. Oct. 19, 1836; m. Elisabeth Muldoon of Staatsburg, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1858, where he now resides.)
Almena, (d. in 1847, aged 9.)

- Clementine*, (b. July 18, 1840; m. H. D. Robb of Stoddard, Jan. 1, 1860, and lives in Staatsburg, N. Y., having two children: Edward H., b. here March 5, 1862, and Grace A., b. in Staatsburg, June 20, 1873.)
- Luella L.*, (b. in Windsor, Dec. 22, 1850; m. James D. Cutter, Oct. 11, 1868, and lives in Stoddard, having, besides other children, one child, Emma N., b. in this town June 23, 1873.)]
5. SAMUEL D., [b. in 1815; m. Mary E. Abbott, and was long a trader in Beverly, Mass., but now lives in Amherst.]
6. JOSIAH, [d. in April, 1871, unm., in Londonderry, aged 50.]
7. JOHN W., [b. here April 17, 1822; m. Angeline Curtis in April, 1847; lived in various places, mostly in Peterborough, but came back to Antrim in 1875. Has children:—*Laura E.*, (b. in 1848; m. Calvin Bullard, and lives in Peterborough.)
Frank C., (residence unknown)
Alphonso S., (d. in 1872, aged 18.)
Fannie F., (m. Charles A. Preston; lives in Peterborough.)
Emily, (d. in 1875, aged 16.)]
8. CHARLES, [m. Mary Dodge, and lives in Londonderry.]
9. HARRIET E., [b. Aug. 24, 1828; m. William H. Gilmore in 1848, and lives in Hillsborough.]

ELIJAH HERRICK came here in 1832 as the successor of Benjamin Rollins in the old grist and saw mill at South Village. But little is known of him. He lived here several years. Had four sons and some daughters.

HILDRETH.

WILLIAM A. HILDRETH, son of George and Lucy (Winslow) Hildreth (she was a descendant of the Plymouth Winslow), and grandson of George Hildreth of Westford, Mass., was born in Quincy, Mass.; married Helen J. Smith of Lunenburg, Mass., in 1869; moved here in 1871, and built the Hildreth mill the same year. His children are:—

1. WILLIAM A., [b. in Lunenburg, July 13, 1870.]
2. ROSA May, [b. in Antrim, April 28, 1873.]
3. ELVIRA R., [b. in Antrim, Nov. 29, 1874.]

HILLS.

DAVID HILLS, born in 1770, was son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Dow) Hills of Hudson. This Jeremiah was son of James Hills, and was

born in 1726 in Newburyport, where his father settled in 1716; was out in the French war and Revolutionary war, and was married in 1776. David came to Antrim in 1802 and bought the Nathan Cole place, now owned and occupied by Franklin Robinson, just west of the pound; married Mehitable Robinson, and lived there over half a century. In old age he lived with his oldest son at the Branch, and died there in 1861 aged ninety-one. Children:—

1. JEREMIAH, [b. Nov. 23, 1798; m. Jane Gregg Dec. 24, 1846; no children; d. at Branch, July 1, 1868.]

2. DAVID, [b. March 1, 1801; m. Asenath Cummings March 28, 1828, and succeeded Robert Gregg on the place now Chandler Butterfield's, but sold this and moved to Clinton in 1869, and d. Dec. 2, 1879. Has children:—

Cummings E., (b. May 25, 1835; m. Lizzie Rogers of Concord, Aug. 24, 1865; has two children: William C., b. Jan. 17, 1868, and Oscar E., b. Feb. 13, 1877; lives in Clinton.)

John M. W., (b. in 1843; m. Sarah Whitmore, Aug. 21, 1871; has one son, Morris D., b. Dec. 11, 1873; lives in Clinton.)]

3. JOHN R., [b. Aug. 20, 1803; m. Mary Worthley April 6, 1830; moved on to the Cummings place west of the pond, and lived there twenty-nine years, but d. in South Village in the summer of 1869; a social, cheerful, live man, with hosts of friends, and his sudden death was lamented by all. Had but two children:—

Elisabeth, (d. aged 17.)

Phebe, (b. in 1839; m. Ezra Pettingill Nov. 21, 1870; d. Oct. 26, 1874; was librarian of the library association till her death; a most faultless and amiable woman.)]

4. SARAH, [b. April 6, 1805; m. Rodney Sawyer Oct. 29, 1835; d. Feb. 11, 1853, without a moment's warning and in the prime of life.]

5. REUBEN, [b. July 4, 1807; m. 1st, Lydia Fletcher Nov. 4, 1834; built the house in Clinton occupied by his brother David; there his wife d. April 25, 1852. He m. 2d, Emily S. Worthen of Montpelier, Vt., and now lives in South Weare. Children:—

Abby Frances, (m. Whitney Dunlap; d. in 1861, in Keene.)

Samuel F., (d. in California, unm., in 1865.)

James Austin, (m. Ellen Blood of Manchester, and d. in that city in 1877.)

Helen M., (b. in Nashua; is school-teacher in Boston.)

Emma H., (adopted child; d. in 1870, aged 11.)]

6. SOPHIA, [b. Aug. 9, 1813 ; m. Smith Campbell June 5, 1848 ; they settled in Litchfield ; he d. March 25, 1864. Had children : Matthew, Alfred H., Clara S., and Arthur S. Alfred H. Campbell graduated at Dartmouth College, and is in preparation for the ministry.]
7. MEHITABLE, [b. Oct. 12, 1815 ; became 2d wife of Dimon Twiss June 10, 1845 ; d. in Mont Vernon, June, 1874.]
8. LOUISA, [b. July 22, 1821 ; m. John W. Tenney April 18, 1844 ; d. Nov. 2, 1870, aged 49 ; a most amiable and pious woman, — beautiful in sickness, and happy in death.]

WILLIAM HILL came here from Hudson, where there were many by the name of Hill, or Hills. In a petition to Gov. Wentworth about 1743, of the people in that place to be incorporated as a town, fully one-third of the names are Hill. James, grandfather of David, Sen., is among them, and probably the "Henry Hill, Jr.," of that paper was father of William who came to Antrim. This William came here in 1810, on to the Dea. Worthley farm ; came in the prime of life, bringing five sons, the oldest twenty-six, the youngest sixteen. Their mother was Sarah Smith. After a few years Mr. Hill moved to Newport, and thence in 1818 to Penfield, N. Y., where he died in 1830. His sons were as follows : —

1. TIMOTHY S., [b. May 5, 1784 ; m. Patty Gates of Antrim, Feb. 25, 1813 ; lived with his father a short time ; moved then to Penfield, N. Y. He d. in Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1837. Children : —
Timothy S., Jr., (b. Aug. 11, 1814 ; d. Sept. 5, 1853 ; was called "Smith Hills ;" m. 1st, Elisabeth Coldren in 1844 ; 2d, her sister, Cornelia Coldren, in 1847.)
Luther B., (b. Sept. 1, 1815 ; lives in Irving, Mich. ; m. his brother's widow, Cornelia, in 1854.)
Sarah J., (b. April 12, 1816, in Antrim, as the preceding, but the following were b. in Penfield, N. Y. ; m. H. Bovee of Utica, Mich., in 1834 ; now lives in Big Rapids, Mich.)
Mary A., (b. Nov. 20, 1818 ; m. Christopher C. Fisher July 29, 1839, now of Antrim, Minn.)
George W. P. G., (b. Aug. 12, 1820 ; d. aged 2.)
Martha A., (b. May 19, 1822 ; m. William Marvin of Green Bay, Wis.)
Charles G., (b. April 21, 1824 ; d. aged 18.)
Alta M., (b. March 29, 1826 ; m. Buel Bradley in 1853 ; lives in Wayland, Mich.)
Harriet Cordelia, (b. Nov. 15, 1828 ; d. Aug. 10, 1851 ; was

adopted by Charles Gates; m. E. W. R. Huntley March 15, 1849.)]

2. WILLIAM, [b. 1786; m. Anstiss Smith, his cousin; had but one child, Sarah, who m. a Van Deiburg, and whose sons live in Hillsdale, Mich. William Hill d. in that place in 1845.]
3. HENRY, [b. in 1789; m. Rebecca Kelso Dec. 9, 1824. Her father, Ananias Kelso, son of Daniel and Mary (McAllister) Kelso of New Boston, d. in this town May 27, 1872, aged 93. Mr. Hill the same year of his marriage settled as a blacksmith on the Jonas White place, where he worked at his trade till 1832, when he bought the Ballard house in South Village, which he occupied till his death in 1871. Thus he was nearly thirty-nine years in service as a blacksmith in that village, and plied the hammer in all more than half a century. Children:—

Mary E., (d. in 1837, aged 12.)

William H., (b. in 1833; m. Judith N. Kelsea; built the double house in South Village in 1864, and the one he now occupies in 1877; has been some years a member of the Silk Manufacturing Company; has children: Annie E., b. Sept. 1, 1860, and Grace M.)

John G., (d. in infancy.)

Luke W., (b. Sept. 20, 1837; now owns and occupies the Gilman Cleaves house in South Village; is one of our best men; is a blacksmith, honoring the trade of his father; m. 1st, Jennie Roach of Bennington, Dec. 22, 1863, who d. Feb. 16, 1872; m. 2d, Jan. 19, 1875, Hannah B. Duston of Heniker, a direct descendant of Hannah Duston the famous captive, who slew the savages and escaped.)

Clara R., (b. in 1841; m. George F. Corey, Nov. 29, 1860.)

Annie R., (d. in 1859, aged 16.)]

4. JAMES, [b. in 1792; m. Hannah Sprague of Bedford. He moved the Ambrose Story house from west of the pond to its present location, and lived in it several succeeding years; subsequently he moved to Bedford, but early in 1837 he went to his brother's in New Boston, where he d. of consumption April 16, 1837. He had Children: Gates, Sabra, Ursula, and Alden, as they were called. The latter m. Betsey A. Butler of Antrim, and soon d. leaving one son. The daughters both lived and d. in Bedford. Of Gates, or prob-

ably Charles G., I have but little information. He went to sea in early life, and the family had no definite tidings of him after that.]

5. JOHN, [b. in 1794; m. Mrs. Hannah (Twiss) Livingston July 17, 1836, and settled in New Boston, where he d. Sept. 10, 1873. He was a tanner by trade; was a man of taste and skill in music, and, as playing the violin, was long held as an essential part of the old choir in New Boston. The writer remembers him as being, always in a pleasant way, a skillful and most amusing tantalizer of the young folks, always having a shrewd, sharp hit at each one he met. He left no children.]

HOLMAN.

REV. MORRIS HOLMAN came here from Deering on to the John S. Parmenter place in the spring of 1875. Was son of Jeremiah and Sarah (McIntire) Holman of Charlton, Mass., and grandson of Thomas Holman of Union, Conn. Was born in Union, Conn., Feb. 11, 1811, graduated at Amherst College in 1837, and at Andover Seminary in 1840. Was ordained at York, Me., Jan. 15, 1845, where he remained fifteen years; was then pastor at Kennebunkport, Me., five years; and soon after became stated supply of the Congregational Church, Deering, this State, where he continued in service nearly twelve years. Has been known as a clear writer and a man of sound scholarship. He married Mary A. Lunt of York, Me., Feb. 18, 1845, and has children:—

1. ALFRED MORRIS, [b. Nov. 18, 1845, m. Lilla Haskell of Lowell, Mass., and lives in Lowell; was a seaman and traveled the world over in his boyhood.]
2. WILLIAM A., [b. Nov. 27, 1849; was graduated with first honors at Dartmouth College, in 1872; is now a lawyer in Pittsburg, Penn.]
3. SAMUEL W., [b. June 5, 1855; is a lawyer, of firm Pierce and Holman, Hillsborough Bridge.]
4. SADIE M., [b. Oct. 24, 1857.]

HOLMES.

WILLIAM HOLMES, a wheelwright by trade, came here in 1785 and settled on the place known as the James Baldwin place. About 1793 he moved to Peterborough. Nothing further can be learned of him.

WILLIAM HOLMES was son of John and Mary (McCauley) Holmes of Dunbarton. His mother was born in Ireland and came over when a little girl. It was a vigorous Scotch family. William came here from Dunbarton in 1786, and began the farm now in the possession of his grandson, Ira Holmes. He married Margaret Moore of Bedford. Built

few rods north of the present buildings. Was a large land-owner and an upright man; but died in the prime of his years in 1798, aged thirty-eight. His widow afterwards married William Combs. William Holmes's children were :—

- 1. JOHN, [b. 1789; went to Canada in early life, thence to Buffalo, N. Y., where he d. in 1835. In 1815 his brother Thomas went out to visit him and walked every step of the way! John m. Hannah Douglass of Toronto, Canada; was a carpenter; left three children: William, Robert, and John.]
- 2. ROBERT M., [never m.; was b. in 1792; was out through the war of 1812, was wounded and pensioned, but on return gradually failed in health and d. in 1818.]
- 3. THOMAS S., [b. March 14, 1793; m. Sarah Dinsmore, March 2, 1820; inherited the homestead of his father; built the present house in 1812; was a carpenter by trade, and a hard-working, diligent, and honest man. He built the Levi Curtis house (on the mountain) in 1815, that being the first building ever framed in Antrim by "square rule." The neighbors laughed at the innovation and said he could never get the frame together. But it went up like a charm, and that was the end of the old way in this vicinity. Previously, the timbers had to be laid together, marked and fitted separately, and then numbered and "scribed" before they were taken apart. Mr. Holmes was quite a reader, and in his old age could quote Pope's "Essay on Man," and other old writers, with ease and accuracy. His widow yet survives in active and smart old age. After fifty-six years of life together, he dropped away April 8, 1876. They had children :—
 - Ira*, (b. March 6, 1821; was ten years in California; was familiar with all our Western country; m. Mary W. Williams of Clear Lake, Io., May 30, 1864; inherits the paternal homestead; has greatly improved the buildings and farm; is among our most substantial men. Has two children: Minnie V., b. Aug. 4, 1866, and Mabel F., b. Aug. 14, 1879.)
 - John*, (b. Feb. 20, 1823, d. Oct. 17, 1841.)
 - Samuel D.*, (b. Dec. 24, 1824, d. Oct. 3, 1828.)
 - Mary E.*, (b. Feb. 4, 1828, m. Hiram Fifield of Andover, April 20, 1867.)
 - Vienna*, (b. June 23, 1830, d. of consumption in 1869.)
 - Eliza*, (b. Jan. 27, 1833, d. aged 16.)

Hiram L., (b. March 25, 1835; m. Mary Boquith of Elgin, Ill., in 1870; now lives in Chicago.)]

4. MARY, [b. 1794; never m.; lived in Boston; a woman of piety and good works; brought to Antrim for burial Jan. 24, 1880.]

ROBERT HOLMES, brother of the last-named William, was born in Dunbarton, March 5, 1766. He came here at the same time with his brother, and began the place known as the poor-farm. Here he resided a number of years, and then he moved back to Dunbarton. He married Susannah Chandler of Hopkinton. Was often in town office in Dunbarton. Was colonel of the Ninth N. H. Regiment in 1811, and subsequently, and is spoken of as a "good officer." He died Feb. 28, 1850. It is worthy of note that Anna Holmes, sister of William and Col. Robert, is now living in Webster, smart and well at the age of ninety-nine years. She married Perley P. Ray, a native of Amherst, Oct. 11, 1807; and after a married life of forty years she has now been a widow more than thirty years! The children of Col. Robert were as follows:—

1. MARY, [m. Dea. Thomas Giles of Gloucester, Mass.]
2. BETSEY, [d. young.]
3. CHARLES, [m. Louisa Pope, lived and d. in Dunbarton.]
4. CHARLOTTE, [d. unm. at New Bedford, Mass., August, 1853.]
5. JOHN, [d. young.]
6. ELIZABETH, [m. Jonathan Wheeler; now lives a widow in Boston; her daughter m. Charles Hutchins, manager of the "Missionary Herald."]
7. ROBERT C., [m. Julia Bosworth of Springfield, Mass.; now lives in Tiskilwa, Ill.]

AUGUSTINE HOLMES came here from Stoddard, and lived in the James Eaton house in South Village about a dozen years. Was tithing-man in 1829. Subsequently lived in East Sullivan. Was a shoemaker. Remembered as an eccentric and fun-loving man. One dark evening a company of neighbors were in, and Holmes, talking of his sobriety and prudence, said, among other things, that he disapproved of frightening children, and *his* boy was never afraid in the night. To prove this, he called the boy, who had fallen asleep on the trundle-bed at one side of the room, and ordered him to go up to the store and get a pint of rum. The little fellow got half up, rubbing his eyes, and blurted out, "Why, father, have you drunk the rest of that two quarts I got for you last night?" The boy was excused. He was, however, pretty thoroughly waked up by the shouts of laughter which followed. Holmes used to enjoy telling this story, though the joke lay rather heavy on himself.

HOLT.

ENOCH HOLT, and his brothers Elijah and Barachias, sons of Jeremiah and Hannah Holt, were born in Andover, Mass., and came here

from Wilton, in 1794. Enoch lived in several places in town; for several years in a house (now gone) near the school-house at the foot of Perry's Hill. He died in 1805, and nothing is known of his family.

ELIJAH HOLT, who was born July 31, 1768, cleared and built near the river, southwest of the East burial-ground, but sold in a few years and went to Columbus, N. Y., in 1802. These buildings have long been gone, and there never was any road to them. Mr. Holt married Anna Dickey in Antrim, March, 1794, and died Sept. 2, 1850, aged eighty-two, in Columbus, N. Y. Their children were:—

1. JAMES D., [m. 1st, Temperance Denison; 2d, Gertrude M. Gritman, and settled in Columbus, N. Y.]
2. JEREMIAH, [b. June 9, 1797; m. 1st, Eliza Allen of Oswego, N. Y.; 2d, Anna Williams of Columbus, N. Y.; 3d, Jane Williamson of Chenango, N. Y., where he settled, and d. Sept. 22, 1858. He is spoken of as a "plain, industrious, upright, Christian man."]
3. DAVID D., [m. Griselda Miller and settled in Chenango, N. Y. He d. in Painesville, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1876.]
4. DANIEL N., [m. Prudence Tinker; soon ran away and was never heard from.]
5. MARY A., [b. after her parents moved to New York; m. Anthony Olney, and lives in Columbus, N. Y.]
6. HANNAH, [d. unm. June 23, 1843.]
7. BETSEY, [d. in infancy.]
8. JOHN, [m. Ann M. Foster, and lives in Berlin, Wis.]
9. ADAM, [m. Frances M. Sheldon, and lives in Clinton, N. Y.]

DEA. BARACHIAS HOLT built near Elijah's, by the river, but afterwards bought part of the farm now James Wilson's and lived in a house now gone, a few rods south of Wilson's. He was appointed deacon in the Presbyterian Church, in 1800, and his piety was of the kind never questioned by anybody. His wife died Oct. 4, 1821, aged sixty-five. In 1845, Dea. Holt asked the town for a small donation to help him along, which request was most cheerfully granted. He died in 1846, aged eighty-nine. His children were:—

1. ELIZABETH, [m. Israel E. Conant of this town, Aug. 31, 1815.]
2. AMOS, [b. in 1789; m. 1st, Rhoda Messer, and kept tavern on the old place. He moved to Hillsborough in 1828. His first wife d. March 3, 1839, and he m. her sister, Lucretia Messer, March 12, 1840. He d. in Hillsborough, Jan. 11, 1846, aged 57.]
3. DOLLY.

4. ZEBEDIAH S., [b. May 11, 1797 ; moved to Maine about 1820.]
5. PHOEBE, [b. April 17, 1800 ; she was long a singer and leader in the Center choir, and noted for her beauty.]

DANIEL HOLT, son of Daniel and Dorcas (Abbott) Holt, was born in Wilton, Feb. 13, 1796; married Hannah Green of Brookline in 1822, and came to Antrim the next year. He bought the Dea. Alexander place (now "Holt's Hill"), afterwards occupied by Samuel McAdams, then by Isaac Barrett, and lived there forty-five years. Mr. Holt was a great worker, made many improvements on the farm, and built the massive stone walls that attract the notice of the passer-by. His house was burned, Sept. 2, 1833, but the people turned out nobly to help him, and in just four weeks from the day of the fire he moved into the present house. In 1868 he moved to Hillsborough Bridge, where he died Aug. 31, 1876. His children are : —

1. SARAH W., [b. May 19, 1824 ; m. Luther M. Parker Nov. 2, 1843, who went into the army from Keene, and d. in service. Their eldest son was killed at the battle of Gettysburg.]
2. SAMUEL A., [b. April 27, 1827, and d. at the age of 7.]
3. DORCAS A., [b. March 29, 1829.]
4. ELISABETH, [b. March 11, 1830, m. Thomas S. Preston of Hillsborough. After his death she m. Orrell Abbott, and lives at Hillsborough Bridge.]
5. SAMUEL A., [b. Jan. 28, 1836, m. Mary M. Whitney Aug. 15, 1861, and lives on the homestead, "Holt's Hill." Their children are : —
Emma E., (b. May 29, 1862.)
Cora E., (b. Sept. 12, 1863.)
Frank A., (b. Jan. 13, 1865.)]
6. ABBOTT D., [b. July 10, 1839 ; went into the army at the age of twenty-three, passed bravely and safely through some of the hardest battles of the war, and then d. of fever, Oct. 4, 1862.]

HERVEY HOLT, brother of Daniel, was born in Wilton, April 30, 1803; married Minda Gregg of Antrim, Feb. 4, 1834, and came here that year. He bought of Dea. Parmenter about four acres of land, right in the pasture and woods, and built the house and mill now the property of his son. He was a man of hard work and great endurance, sustaining numberless bruises and broken bones. He was peaceable and respected, and died July 20, 1873, leaving children: —

1. MARY G., [b. Nov. 9, 1834, and lives unm. on the homestead.]

She has, for many years, been a faithful and efficient helper in every kind of sickness.]

2. CAROLINE, [b. Sept. 3, 1836, m. William Butterfield in 1863; d. April 6, 1869, having had but one child, who d. before her.]
3. CHARLES F., [familiarily called "Free," was b. July 27, 1841. He was a fearless and determined soldier in the army; was terribly wounded and left for dead on the field, in the second battle of Bull Run, his upper jaw being shot away. He was twice wounded before this. After his return he m. Emeline Smith in 1863, and lives on the old homestead, having greatly enlarged and improved the mill. Is deputy-sheriff of Hillsborough county. His children are: —
Charles L., (b. Feb. 2, 1866.)
Nellie J., (b. Jan. 3, 1869.)
William A., (b. Nov. 6, 1870.)
Carrie M., (b. Oct. 21, 1873.)
Arthur, (b. Nov. 1, 1875.)
Alfred, (b. April 12, 1880.)]
4. MARGARET J., [b. May 14, 1843; m. Charles H. Story in 1862, who died in the army. Mrs. Story afterwards m. Lorenzo Grace, and now lives in Lowell.]
5. SARAH JOSEPHINE, [b. May 30, 1847, and d. at the age of 14.]

FRANK E. HOLT, son of Horace E. and Maria (Stewart) Holt, was born in Greenfield in 1856; married Jennie S. Hall of Hancock; came here in 1876, and lives in the old Woodbury house at South Antrim. They have one child: —

1. GRACE EVA, [b. in Hancock in 1876.]

HOLTON.

HENRY HOLTON came to Antrim from Boston in 1862, and lived in the house next east of William Duncan's a few years, when he moved to his present residence at Holton's Crossing in West Deering. He was born in Windsor Aug. 10, 1825, but was brought up by James White on the spot which afterwards came into his own hands, and is now his home. He married Lucinda Ferry, Aug. 15, 1847. Went to Boston in 1842; was a mason by trade, and accumulated property by building and selling houses on the "Back Bay;" was in this last business about ten years; is now one of the most extensive farmers in the State. Children: —

1. GEORGE HENRY, [b. May 24, 1848; d. May 20, 1849.]
2. EDWIN CLARK, [b. in Boston, July 6, 1852; was for a time editor of the "Hillsborough Messenger;" is now on the "Boston Globe."]

HOPKINS.

JAMES HOPKINS, Esq., was son of John Hopkins and Isabella Reed, and grandson of John Hopkins and Elisabeth Dinsmore, and was born in Windham, Aug. 14, 1761. He came here from that town in 1783. It seems from the old records that four brothers came over from Scotland together. One of them, whose name I cannot obtain, settled in the eastern part of Maine, among those of Scotch origin who had located there, and left a numerous race. Those who came to Londonderry were John, James, and Robert. John, the oldest, married Elisabeth Dinsmore as indicated above. James married Mary —, settled in Londonderry, and there had children: John, born July 18, 1747; James, Jr., born May 31, 1749; and Robert, born Nov. 1, 1750. He may have had other children, but this is all we find record of. Robert, the youngest of the emigrants, married Elenor Wilson; settled in Londonderry (part now Windham), but afterwards moved to Francestown, being among the early inhabitants of that town. He cleared and settled the well-known "Gibson place" there. It was in his barn that Rev. Mr. McGregor of Londonderry preached, and many early children of Antrim were carried for baptism. Robert, or "Dea. Robert," as he was known, was a devout man, and long held the office of deacon. One old record speaks of his wife as "Martha," and it is possible he had a second wife. The children born before his removal to Francestown were Elenor, born March 5, 1733, Elisabeth, Sarah, James, Robert, and Boyd. As the last was born in 1755, it is concluded that he moved to Francestown among the first settlers there. This is all that can be learned at present writing about these brothers. Capt. Joseph Dickey, who died in Londonderry in 1878 aged ninety-five, gave me many items from personal memory in regard to these men, and in regard to others of the old stock, having remarkable recollection and reaching back as far as 1789 in some cases. John, who married Isabella Reed, is undoubtedly the one he used to speak of as called "Woods John," because he lived in the woods; while another John, probably son of James and Mary, was called "Baptist John," because of his belief. The latter he remembered as a "very knowing man and always ready to impart information, and very pompous in manner." These two "Johns" lived and died in Londonderry. The first brothers and their sons internamed their children so much that one gets fearfully tangled in the Roberts and Johns and Jameses. The first John, and Elisabeth Dinsmore, left on record the birth of only one child; but it is certain they had others, one of whom, James, was father of William, Ebenezer, and David, who settled in Francestown.

James Hopkins, always called "Esquire Hopkins," on coming here in 1783 at once commenced the Whiton farm, now occupied by Eben Bass, but soon exchanged for the place by the river, now Arthur Miller's, where he lived till his death, Jan. 2, 1843. Before coming here, though quite young, Mr. Hopkins was out in the Revolutionary army. In this town he was a prominent man for more than half a century. Was a large land-holder; was frequently in town office, and held in general respect. He married, first, Katherine Aiken in 1788. Mr. Whiton says

she was a woman of more than ordinary benevolence and excellence of character." In papers left behind, Mrs. Whiton says she was "a lovely woman, and might well be considered one of the salt of the earth." She died Sept. 6, 1820. He married, second, Mrs. Jennett, or Jennie, Cleaves, May 4, 1823, she being his cousin. The children were:—

JAMES, JR., [known as "Dea. James," b. March 7, 1789; m. Sally Caldwell April 13, 1815; lived with his father; was chosen elder in the Presbyterian Church in 1835; but d. in 1838 in wonderful triumph and peace. He was in the prime of his years with his young family about him; but he gave up all, and with faithful admonitions to every one, in the very expressions of dying joy, his lips stopped, and he was gone. He had six children, two of whom died young, and the others were as follows:—

Luther A., (went South for his health in 1838; was assistant quartermaster in regular army in the Seminole war and had many narrow escapes. After the war he settled in Florida, and d. at Key West in 1848, aged 30. He picked out the spot, and had his grave cut in the solid limestone, as a surety against the washing of the waves in the occasional inroads of the sea at that place.)

Fanny J., (m. John F. Marshall, Sept. 5, 1839; d. in Nashua in 1846. Her only child, James Hopkins Marshall, served with distinction in the late war, and now lives in Webster, Mass.)

Kate L., (m. Parker H. Pearson, and went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he d. in 1869.)

Mary E., (went to visit her sister in Milwaukee, in 1857, and there m. Michael H. Dousman in 1861. She has one child, James Hopkins, and is prominent in benevolent and missionary enterprises in that section.)]

2. **JANE**, [b. Sept. 6, 1790; m. Jacob Miller Dec. 16, 1813; d. July 30, 1815. He d. seven years later in Arkansas. Jacob was brother of Gen. James Miller, who, having been surrendered by Gen. Hull at Detroit, and being released on parole, was present here at the wedding of his brother.]

3. **ISABEL**, [b. July 28, 1792; m. George Duncan Dec. 20, 1814; d. June 26, 1864.]

4. **JOHN**, [b. Oct. 30, 1794; m. Abby Pratt of Antrim; moved to Jamestown, N. Y. He and his wife d. only a few days apart in 1873. One son, Henry Reed, is a physician in

Buffalo. John Hopkins built an addition to the Corey house for a store, and was in trade there from 1817 to 1820; then was in trade awhile in Roxbury, Mass.; was noted as a teacher, and went to New York for that purpose.]

5. WILLIAM CLARK, [b. July 1, 1799; d. Sept. 3, 1800.]

6. CLARK, [b. Jan. 14, 1801; was a man of large size and great physical power. At the annual "Cork Musters" he used to break up the gamblers and drive them by scores off the field. He would rush in among them, knock them down, smash their furniture, break their bones, till they scattered like wild birds, in sheer terror at the presence of one man. Clark Hopkins had a reputation far and wide as a school-teacher,—able, scholarly, and fearless, and a terror to evil-doers. If there was a school anywhere that nobody else could keep they sent for him. Was by natural endowment one of the ablest men ever raised in Antrim; was some years deputy-sheriff. His careful memory has been of great service in the preparation of this book. In his old age Mr. Hopkins gave his heart to Christ; after an adventurous, changeful, and oft afflicted life, he was moved to seek the Savior by the memory of the prayers of his mother, who had been dead fifty-four years. In relating his experience he said that for many weeks "her loving face confronted him at every turn." And may not our best answers to prayer come after we are gone? Clark Hopkins m. Lucy P. Lawrence of Tyngsborough, Mass., March 26, 1845; bought the McFarland place (N. W. C. Jameson's), and lived there many years. His wife d. Oct. 23, 1852, aged 39. Their children were:—

Amorett, (b. Jan. 26, 1846; m. George B. Williams of Williams-ville, Vt., Nov. 3, 1869, and has children, John and Luella.)

Luella, (b. Feb. 27, 1848; d. April, 1860.)

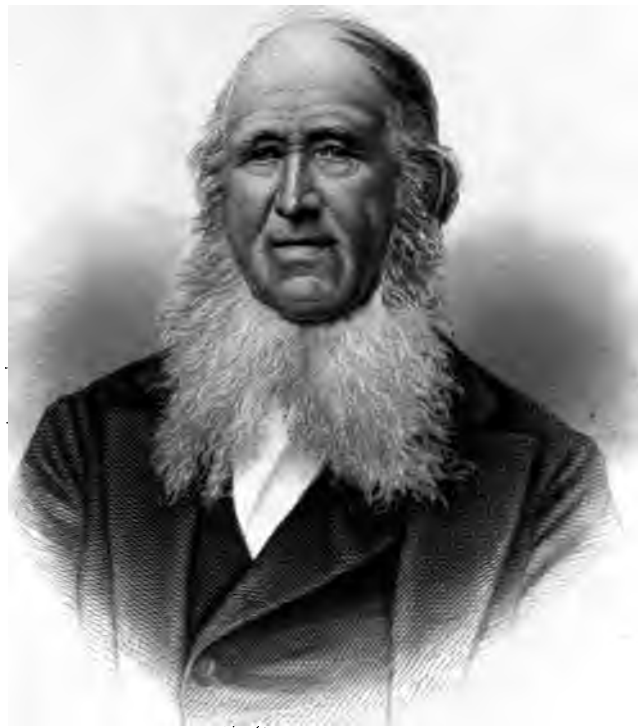
James C., (b. Oct. 10, 1852.)]

7. BETSEY ANN, [b. Feb. 29, 1804; m. Amasa Kimball; lived in Lowell, Mass.; had one son, John Kimball, now a prominent railroad man in the West.]
8. MILTON W., [b. Dec. 20, 1807; m. Rachel Newhall of Boston; lived some years in Boston, then went to St. Louis, thence to Upper Alton, Ill., and d. there, but we have no dates.]

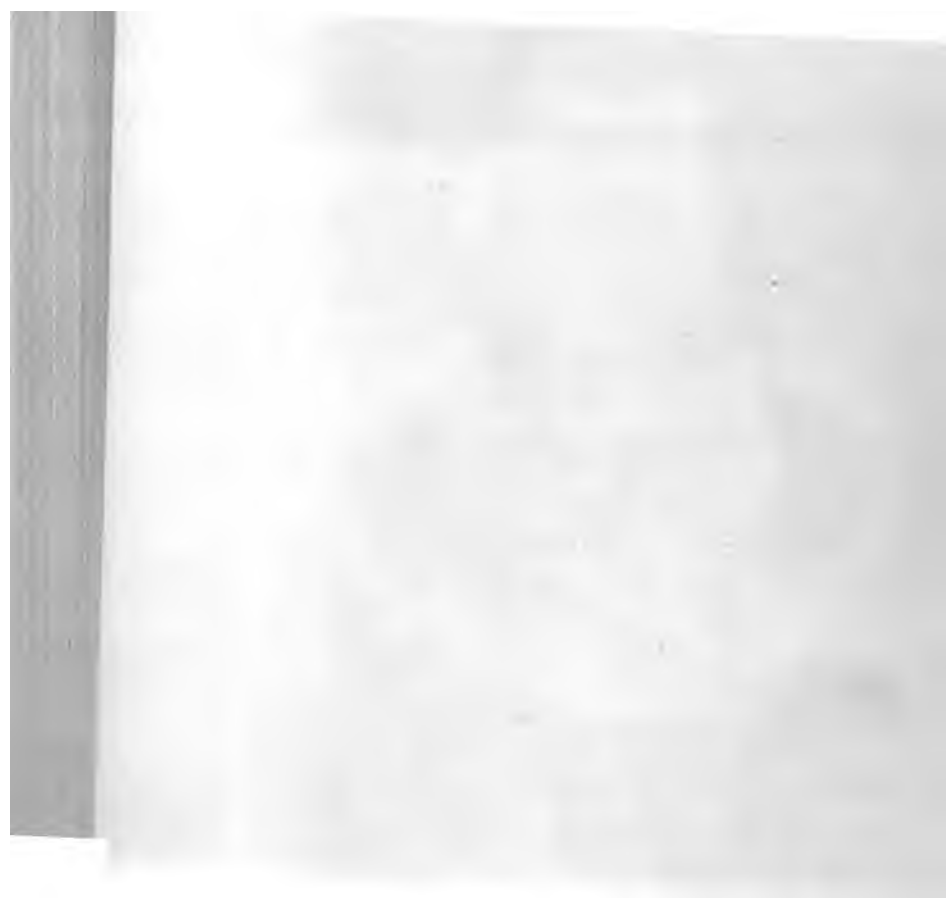
Perhaps it should be added of the parents of James Hopkins, Esq., that his father, John Hopkins, was a jolly, easy, good-natured, happy man,



that his father, John Hopkins, was a jolly, easy, good-natured, happy man,



Clark Hopkins



a shoemaker by trade as well as a farmer. His grandson says of him that he would sit at work on his shoemaker's bench and sing Scotch songs from morning till night, without a word of repetition. He had a great memory, and took the world easy. On the contrary, his wife, Isabella Reed, was a woman tremendously nervous and active. She had strong convictions and great energy, no patience with idleness, was fearless and ready for anything; could do two days' work in one and not feel injured by it. She came to this town to spend her old age, was greatly venerated and loved, and died here with her son, June 7, 1823, aged eighty-three, and was buried on the hill. Her daughter, Mary Ann, sister of James Hopkins, Esq., married Nathaniel Morrison of Peterborough, and was mother of John H. Morrison, D. D., of Milton, Mass., and Prof. Nathaniel H. Morrison, LL. D., of Baltimore, Md., and also Prof. Horace Morrison, president of the University of Maryland. John Hopkins, named above as marrying Isabella Reed, was born in Londonderry, March 10, 1731, and was son of John and Elisabeth (Dinsmore) Hopkins. (See Dinsmore family.) Isabella Reed was daughter of Matthew Reed and Mary Ann Holmes. John and Isabella Hopkins had another daughter, Betsey Ann, twin-sister of Mrs. Mary Ann Morrison, who married James Gregg of Antrim, afterwards Dea. James of Londonderry, and was mother of Prof. Jarvis Gregg, one of the most precocious and remarkable young speakers and scholars ever produced in New Hampshire. He married a daughter of Ezekiel Webster, but died very suddenly but a week or two after marriage.

BOYD HOPKINS, a relative of "Esq. James," and son of Dea. Robert and Elenor (Wilson) Hopkins, was born in Windham, Aug. 17, 1755; married Jane Burns of New Boston; came here in 1794 and bought the John McIlvaine place. The buildings, now gone, stood a few rods west of the school-house in No. 6. Boyd Hopkins remained on said place nearly forty years, till his death, which occurred Sept. 26, 1833. Children, of whom half the number were born in Francestown, were as follows :—

1. PATTY, [*Martha* on town record, b. Dec. 27, 1783, m. Nathaniel Griffin, d. 1827.]
2. SOLOMON, [b. Sept. 8, 1785; m. Dec. 26, 1811, Sarah, sister of Zenas Temple. His father gave him the east half of his farm, on which he built what is known as the James Baldwin house in 1811, but afterwards moved to Alstead, and d. there in 1852.]
3. ELISABETH, [b. Aug. 25, 1787; m. William Wilkins Feb. 3, 1856.]
4. JANE, [b. Aug. 12, 1789, d. unm. 1820.]
5. HANNAH, [b. May 28, 1791; m. Charles Cavender of Greenfield, July 6, 1822; lived awhile in Keyes house in Antrim, and d. there, Sept. 29, 1834.]
6. POLLY, [b. May 4, 1793, d. in childhood.]

7. SALLY, [b. in Antrim, May 14, 1795 ; m. Joshua Foster of Hancock, Oct. 8, 1816, and d. in that town in 1823.]
8. ELENOR W., [b. April 19, 1797 ; m. William Cavender, and moved to Fairfield, Mich., and d. there in 1839.]
9. NANCY, [b. May 11, 1799, d. aged 20.]
10. ROBERT B., [b. June 16, 1803 ; m. Dec. 23, 1834, Caroline Rugg of Rindge. She was daughter of William and Sarah (Buswell) Rugg, and was b. May 30, 1808. Mr. Hopkins occupied the homestead of his father till 1858, when he sold and moved to the Branch where he now lives. Has but two children : —
Caroline E., (b. Sept. 10, 1835 ; m. Harvey A. Chamberlain in 1866, and moved to Thetford, Vt.)
Harvey B., (b. Nov. 10, 1836 ; m. Alice B. Putnam of Thetford, Vt., Feb. 16, 1876.)]
11. POLLY, [b. Dec. 11, 1805 ; m. John Peabody of Antrim, Dec. 31, 1829.]
12. FANNY, [b. Feb. 12, 1809 ; m. Jan. 29, 1833, Benjamin Tuttle of Hillsborough, and d. in that town in 1840.]

DAVID HOPKINS, a relative of James, Esq., and of Boyd, and brother of William and Ebenezer of Francestown, came here from Francestown in 1794, and lived in a small house opposite the Christie tavern, till the spring of 1800, when he went to Plainfield, Vt. His wife was Polly Fellows. He went into the army in the war of 1812, and died in the hospital at French Mills, Canada, in 1814, aged forty-seven. His wife died Feb. 15, 1853, aged eighty-six. They had two sons in the army of 1812, and eleven grandsons in the Union army in the late war. Left children : —

1. DAVID, JR., [b. in Francestown, Sept. 25, 1792 ; m. Barbary Low ; was out in the war of 1812 ; settled in Freedom, N. Y., and d. 1839. Children all dead.]
2. LOIS, [b. 1794 ; m. Joseph Gunney ; settled in St. Johnsbury, Vt.]
3. MARY, [twin-sister of Lois ; m. John Hopkins of Francestown ; d. in Vineland, N. J., in 1875.]
4. BETSEY, [b. in Antrim, Oct. 17, 1796 ; d. of spotted fever in 1812.]
5. ABNER F., [b. in Antrim, May 14, 1798 ; was a soldier throughout the war of 1812 ; m. 1st, Almeda Rand ; 2d, Mrs. Sarah Clay ; d. in Charlestown, Mass., in 1867.]
6. LATTI, [b. in Plainfield, Vt., in 1800 ; m. 1st, Simeon

- Fletcher of Greenfield ; 2d, Benjamin Bailey of Greenfield ; d. at Waukon, Io., in 1867.]
7. LAWSON, [m. Eliza Smith of Boston ; d. in that city, February, 1834, aged 32.]
 8. LUCY, [d. in infancy.]
 9. JAMES, [b. June 18, 1806, in Montpelier, Vt. ; m. Harriet Watson of Northwood ; celebrated their golden wedding March 25, 1877 ; he was twenty-six years a machinist in employ of Dover and Lowell companies, was twenty-one years a sheriff in Lowell ; has lived in Lowell since 1832. Through all his long life has been honored with numerous and important trusts.]
 10. JOHN, [twin-brother of James ; m. 1st, Lydia A. Spear of Freedom, N. Y. ; 2d, Parthenia Humphrey of Charlestown, Mass. ; 3d, Lucy Bryant of same place. He d. in that city in 1874.]
 11. PHILANDER, [b. 1808 ; m. 1st, Mariam R. Gipson of Hampden, Me. ; 2d, Caroline E. Rand of Chichester, and d. in Chichester in 1875.]
 12. ELIHU H., [b. 1811 ; m. Susan Watkins of Portsmouth ; was killed by railroad accident in Sonoma, Ohio, in 1858.]
 13. ELIZA, [b. in Francestown in 1813 ; m. Phinehas Davis ; lives in Charlestown, Mass.]

HOUGHTON.

CHARLES HOUGHTON, son of Euclid and Elisabeth (Pettingill) Houghton, was born in Attleborough, Mass., in 1790 ; married Fanny Farrington, and came here in 1816. They lived in a house (gone for many years) east of the corner below the Dea. Shattuck place. This house was several years the parsonage of the East Church ; was built in 1812, and taken down by J. W. Christie. Mr. Houghton was a little, nervous, fidgety man, a carpenter by trade, and lived awhile in the Ambrose Story house. He was a devoted and good man. In 1833 he moved to Alexandria, and from thence to Boston, where he died in 1861. His children were : —

1. EUCLID B., [b. in Boston in 1816, m. Catherine B. Blaney in 1839, and d. in a hospital at St Louis in 1862, whither he had gone to take care of sick and wounded soldiers.]
2. CALISTA A., [b. in Antrim Dec. 18, 1818, m. Nathan Tilden, and is now living in Worcester, Mass.]
3. NANCY F., [b. in Antrim Dec. 31, 1821, and d. unm. in Gardiner, Me., in 1846.]

4. DANIEL F., [b. in Antrim July 27, 1824, m. Caroline E. Drew, and resides in Worcester, Mass.]
5. FANNY E., [b. in Antrim Jan. 7, 1827, m. Reuben C. Mayo in 1846, and now resides in Boston.]
6. MARY E., [b. in Antrim May 19, 1830, m. E. Welton Roach in 1851, and lives in Boston.]
7. ABBY W., [b. in Alexandria in 1834, m. J. Franklin Tobey, and d. in Boston in 1876.]

HOUSTON.

WILLIAM HOUSTON was born in Bedford in 1755, and came here from that place in 1790. He was a mason by trade, and for many of his later years a maker of basket-bottom chairs; lived at first on the Isaac Patterson farm, and afterwards settled the place now M. B. Tuttle's, and died in 1830, aged seventy-five. His first wife was Betsey Miller of Hillsborough, who was the mother of all his children. His second wife was Isabel Campbell. The children were:—

1. JOHN, [b. in 1782; m. Rachel Lowe, June 9, 1809, and went to Nashua, where he d. in 1858.]
2. THOMAS, [d. at the age of 19. "Tom," as he was called, was a mason by trade. When finishing the top of the chimney of the three-story house at the Branch, he slipped from the staging and fell to the ground. It was a terrible fall, but he was not seriously hurt. It might, however, have hastened his early death.]
3. KATHERINE, [m. Silas Marshall, and lived and d. in Hillsborough.]
4. POLLY, [m. David Bell, Jan. 24, 1809.]
5. BETSEY, [m. John Tennent of Antrim, and d. April 18, 1833, aged 31.]

HOWARD.

PITMAN HOWARD, a Revolutionary pensioner, came here about 1800, and lived awhile in a house southwest of Samuel Dinsmore's, but afterwards went to live in the Ring house on the east side of the road from Chester Conn's to Nathaniel Herrick's (taken down in 1837). The name of his first wife and the mother of his children, who were all born before he came here, I cannot learn. She died suddenly while out in the pasture, and he married for a second wife Fanny Stevens of Mont Vernon, and brought her here on an ox-sled. He died Aug. 29, 1830, aged eighty-three. The children were:—

1. WILLIAM, [b. March 5, 1795; m. Betsey F. Fay of Walpole, Sept. 14, 1819; d. in Keene at the age of 79. Had six

children, one of whom, Rebecca Frances, is the wife of Dr. Gardiner C. Hill of Keene.]

FANNY, [m. Josiah Herrick of Antrim, March 16, 1841; d. May 13, 1871, aged 83.]

REBECCA, [d. unm. in Stoddard.]

BETSEY, [d. unm.]

SAMUEL, [went West, and nothing more can be learned of him.]

HUBBARD.

JONAS HUBBARD came here from Hollis, it is thought in 1794, and following year built a small house a little north of the road from the th end of the pond to the Steele place. This house has been gone re, than half a century, the cellar and apple-trees now alone marking spot. Here he lived till 1801, when he moved back to Hollis; but he ably soon after moved again, as no trace of him can subsequently be covered in that town. An old record there reads: "Betty, born July 1771, daughter of Jonas Hubbard and Betty, his wife."

DR. GEORGE H. HUBBARD came here from Washington in 1848 take Dr. Burnham's place; married Sarah Jones. He lived in the Farland house, but remained only two years, when he moved to East ashington; thence to Manchester, from which place on the breaking- of the war he went as a surgeon into the army. After the war he had rge of a hospital in New York, and died there in 1876. He was on superintending school committee both years of his residence here.

HUDSON.

JOHN G. HUDSON, son of Robert and Betsey (Tyrrell) Hudson of ene, was born July 7, 1832; married Kate Bishop of Ellenville, N. Y., t. 25, 1861, and settled in Stoddard. He came to Antrim on to the lok Dodge place in 1874. His children, all born in Stoddard, are: —

JOHN E., [b. Aug. 7, 1862.]

JAMES R., [b. Aug. 20, 1863.]

WILLIAM H., [b. Feb. 22, 1865.]

OSCAR U., [b. Oct. 22, 1866.]

IDA F., [b. June 6, 1868.]

HUNT.

DAVID F. HUNT, son of David and Lucinda (Matthews) Hunt, was n in Hancock in 1836; married Hattie W. Burbank of Worcester, ss., in 1864, and came here first in 1868, and again, after two years' ence, in 1873. Their children are: —

NETTIE A., [b. in Worcester in 1865.]

FLORENCE C., [b. in North Chelmsford, Mass., in 1871.]

HUNTLEY.

ERASTUS W. R. HUNTLEY, son of Rufus and Betsey (Morrison) Huntley, and grandson of Gen. Elisha Huntley, was born in 1825, in Marlow, and came here in 1849. He was a cabinet-maker; married, first, Cordelia Hills Gates, March 15, 1849, who died Aug. 10, 1851. In 1852 he married, second, Emeline Wilson of Temple. He died Dec. 15, 1856. His children are as follows, the eldest being the child of his first wife:—

1. HELEN CORDELIA, [called "Ella," b. Feb. 28, 1850; m. George Folsom, and lives in Antrim, Minn.]
2. EDWINA E., [d. in 1867, aged 14.]
3. NETTIE A., [d. July 19, 1872, aged 18.]
4. L. JENNIE, [b. May 4, 1856.]

HURLIN.

REV. WILLIAM HURLIN, son of William and Elisabeth (Evens) Hurlin, and grandson of Martin and Sarah (Marchand) Hurlin, was born in London, England, July 31, 1814, and married Harriet Brown of London, Dec. 25, 1836. He preached his first sermon in April, 1835; served gratuitously as a lay preacher in and around London for five years; and in 1840 received an appointment as missionary of the "London City Mission," where he served nine years. In 1849, with broken health, he resigned, and started with his family for America. In January, 1850, he was ordained pastor of the Free-will Baptist Church in North Danville, Vt. Subsequently he served the churches of that order in Alton, Acton, Me., and Amesbury, Mass. In 1855 Mr. Hurlin transferred his ecclesiastical relation to the Baptist denomination; then, successively, he became pastor of the Baptist churches in Acton, East Sumner, Damariscotta Mills, and China, all in Maine. In 1866 he received a call to the Baptist Church in South Antrim, and was its pastor for seven years. He settled in 1873 in Plaistow; then in Goshen, and then returned without charge to Antrim. His family were originally French Huguenots, and the estate of his fathers was confiscated for heresy. Since his resignation at Goshen, Mr. Hurlin has been secretary of the New Hampshire Baptist Convention. Also for many years he has been an extensive and honored writer for the periodicals of his denomination. Children:—

1. HARRIET, [b. Sept. 25, 1837; m. Ira Palmer of East Sumner, Me., June 13, 1863.]
2. ELISABETH, [b. June 10, 1840; m. Lucius M. Robinson, April 14, 1864. He d. in the army in August of that year.]
3. ROBERT, [b. Feb. 10, 1842; d. in infancy.]
4. WILLIAM, [b. May 7, 1843; d. Oct. 8, 1861.]
5. EDWARD, [b. June 12, 1845; d. in infancy.]
6. SARAH, [b. Oct. 12, 1846; m. Orlando J. Lincoln, Sept. 27, 1872; residence, Santa Cruz, Cal.]

7. JOHN M., [b. March 19, 1848 ; m. Mary J. Brown, Nov. 19, 1874 ; resides in Boston.]
8. SOPHIA E., [b. Sept. 27, 1850 ; m. Samuel R. Robinson, Dec. 24, 1870.]
9. MARTHA A., [b. Jan. 27, 1853 ; d. Sept. 30, 1861.]
10. HENRY A., [b. Nov. 6, 1856 ; is clerk of Goodell Co.]
11. CHARLES S., [b. Aug. 6, 1858 ; d. Oct. 9, 1861.]
12. CLARA M., [b. July 22, 1859.]

HUTCHINSON.

JAMES HUTCHINSON was son of George and Elisabeth (Bickford) Hutchinson, and grandson of Ambrose Hutchinson. Ambrose was born in Salem, Mass., in 1684, was son of Joseph, and grandson of Richard who was born in England in 1602, and who was descended from Barnard Hutchinson, which last was known to be living in 1282. James came here in the spring of 1774 to live, and there is little room to doubt that he had worked somewhat clearing his land the preceding season. He settled on the place at the foot of the hill next west of Daniel Swett's, and his farm was afterwards occupied for many years by Reuben Boutwell, Sen. He married, in 1771, Sarah Averill of Amherst (now Mont Vernon) and lived awhile in that part of Amherst now Milford. He was one of those who started at once for the scene of conflict on the breaking-out of war, April 19, 1775, and he did not return ; for he enlisted at once in the company under Capt. Josiah Crosby, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17 following. The next day, venturing to go to a house on Charlestown Neck in range of the British men-of-war, he was struck in the neck by a fragment of cannon-ball, and, though the wound was not very severe, it was of such a nature that they could not stop its bleeding. He was helped back to the American lines and everything possible done for him ; but he died the next morning from loss of blood. His age was twenty-six. His going there at that time was a piece of daring characteristic of the New Hampshire men. It is said, that, when the British were marching up in front, Gen. Stark stepped forward of his regiment thirty-five paces and deliberately drove a stake into the ground ; and then turning to his men and raising his hand he said : " There, don't a man of you fire till the redcoats get up to that stake ! If he does, I'll knock him down ! " Gen. Washington used to speak of these things as bits of New Hampshire courage ! James Hutchinson's widow, born 1751, married Ebenezer Chandler in 1779, and died in Wilton in 1803. The first husband left one child, James Hutchinson, Jr., who was born 1772 ; married, first, Ruth Styles, 1797 ; second, Anna Spalding, in 1824 : settled in Wilton ; was a very genial, interesting, and good man ; and died in that town in 1856, leaving a large and honorable family.

REV. AARON HUTCHINSON was born in Hebron, Conn., in 1724 ; was graduated at Yale, 1747 ; married Margaret Carter of his native town ; was a long time pastor in Grafton, Mass. ; came here in 1786 and

preached a part of two years. He was a man of remarkable memory. His friends claimed that he could write out the whole Bible again from memory, if it were lost, and even the New Testament in Greek as well as English. Often he went into the pulpit, read his chapter, gave the hymns, delivered his sermon, and finished up the whole service without opening a book or referring to a paper of any kind ! He was a stout defender of the faith of the fathers, and, though an old man, was very pleasing to the people of Antrim. He died in the fiftieth year of his ministry. His son, Rev. Aaron Hutchinson, Jr., was the first candidate for the ministry ever in Antrim. He came here in 1778, and preached several Sabbaths; but, for some reason, went into the practice of the law, locating at Lebanon. Was a lawyer of good standing, and died July 27, 1843, aged upwards of eighty years. He married Eunice Bailey of Lebanon, October, 1784. His two sons, Henry B. and James B., were graduates of Dartmouth College (1804 and 1806), and both adopted the profession of law.

GEORGE G. HUTCHINSON was son of John and Polly (Gates) Hutchinson. John was born March 21, 1784, and died Jan. 19, 1825. His first wife was Phebe Hovey, who left a son Daniel, who was a merchant in Lowell, Mass., and died there. George G., oldest of Polly Gates's children, was born in Washington, Feb. 9, 1816; his father died leaving five small children. The widow returned at once to her father's in Antrim, but moved with her father and her children on to the Dea. Sawyer place in 1833. George G. came here in 1825 to live with Stevens Paige. He remained four years, then lived with William S. Foster eight years; married Mary C. Duncan, May 12, 1853, and moved into the Dea. Sawyer house, which had been moved down whole over the rocks from the top of Meeting-house Hill. His barn was burned with all his hay, Aug. 17, 1866, and the house was barely saved by the desperate efforts of his neighbors, under lead of Eben Bass. Mr. Hutchinson has worked his way most worthily through many hardships and losses, and has made many laborious improvements in his rocky but excellent farm. Has children : —

1. WILLIAM, [b. April 1, 1854.]
2. JOHN D., [b. April 25, 1856; now of Middlebury College, Vt., class of 1882.]
3. CHARLES I., [b. March 14, 1858.]
4. GEORGE H., [b. Nov. 1, 1859.]
5. LYNDA E., [b. Oct. 1, 1861.]
6. LINCOLN H., [b. June 27, 1863.]
7. IRA P., [b. April 8, 1865.]
8. ALDEN C., [b. Nov. 1, 1867.]

JOHN HUTCHINSON, the second child of John and Polly (Gates) Hutchinson, was born Sept. 1, 1817. He married Ann M. Boutelle; lived in several places in town, chiefly in Clinton; has been in Chetopah, Kan., several years. Was out in the war in the Seventh N. H. Regiment. Children, besides two that died in childhood : —

1. **GEORGE EDWARD**, [b. June 4, 1845 ; was out through the war, chiefly in the N. H. Seventh ; m. Emma C. Ashe of Lowell. Is wood-dealer in that city.]
2. **MARTHA JANE**, [b. Aug. 8, 1847 ; d. Sept. 24, 1867.]
3. **JOHN M.**, [b. Feb. 27, 1851. Has been in the regular U. S. army seven years in the Indian country.]
4. **FRANK H.**, [b. Sept. 26, 1856 ; m. Helen Ashe, sister of above ; lives in Lowell ; assistant of his brother in the wood business.]

The third child of John and Polly (Gates) Hutchinson was Phebe J., who married Stephen Sylvester of New Ipswich, and died in that town Sept. 8, 1864, leaving two children, William H. and Mary E.

The fourth child was Charles Gates Hutchinson, who was born Feb. 22, 1821 ; married Susan Hoyt of Lowell. They went to Nevada, and after a time to Los Angeles, Cal., arriving in the latter place about 1856. His wife died July 25, 1859. No children. He is an extensive farmer and fruit-grower, having 250,000 oranges as one item of his last crop.

The fifth child of John and Polly (Gates) Hutchinson was William, who was born Nov. 27, 1822, married Adeline Sherman of New Castle, Me., and was a broker in Boston. On account of failing health, he moved to Antrim into the David Hills house, Clinton, where after about a year he died, his death occurring July 24, 1854.

HYDE.

EZRA HYDE, son of Ezra, and grandson of Ezra, came here from Winchendon, Mass., in 1840, and engaged in the manufacture of woolen cloth, under the firm name of Hyde and Breed. They carried on business in the Breed mill. He enlarged the Dunlap mills, now Kelsea's, for the same purpose in 1846 ; also built Union Hall for a woolen mill, but failed, and in 1849 moved to Lawrence, Mass. While here he built the Edward Adams house, and lived in it some years ; the back part of it had been previously used for a tailor's shop. Mr. Hyde had no children here. After a short sojourn in Lawrence he moved back to Winchendon, his native town, where, in the lumber business, and in the manufacture of various wooden wares, he was engaged till his recent retirement from business. Was a stirring, enterprising man, and his business here was prosperous until the "hard times" of that day compelled him to stop. His mother was Betsey Perley. His father was an old mate of Dr. Whiton in Winchendon, often came here, and thus the son was led to this town. The grandfather of Ezra of Antrim came from Newton, Mass. His wife was a Whiting. They came on the day of their marriage on horseback into the woods of Winchendon, and built them a log cabin. Subsequently he went into the Revolutionary army, and she would take her baby, lay it down between the rows, and dig fifteen bushels of potatoes per day, and put them in the cellar alone ! Ezra Hyde, father of Ezra of Antrim, published a history of Winchendon many

years ago, being a man of quite a literary turn. Ezra of Antrim was born Aug. 17, 1807; married, first, Adeline Everett of New Ipswich, who died here and was buried in Bennington; married, second, Mrs. Nancy J. (Whitney) Young of Gardner, Mass. Had three children, born in Winchendon:—

1. EZRA WARREN, [b. June 18, 1854.]
2. MARY J., [m. William D. Beman of Winchendon.]
3. EMMA E.

JAMES RAYMOND HYDE, son of Ezra and Polly (Raymond) Hyde, was a half-brother of Ezra of Antrim, and came here in 1843 to work for him in the manufacture of woolen goods. He was born in Winchendon, Mass., Feb. 23, 1816. He married Emma Mellish, daughter of Stephen and Roxcelana (Eaton) Mellish of Walpole, July 5, 1843. He lived here in the Widow Breed house, and also on the Kelsea place in South Village. He left Antrim in 1849, going to Lawrence, Mass. Resided some years in Hartford, Conn.; now lives in Hyde Park, Mass. Had two children, both born in Antrim. These two were the eighth generation from Jonathan Hyde, who was born in England in 1626, and settled in Newton, Mass., in 1647. James R. Hyde's children were:—

1. WILLIAM E., [b. July 29, 1844; d. here Sept. 9, 1844.]
2. GEORGE MELLISH, [b. Feb. 19, 1846; m. Sara V. Mitchell of Watertown, N. Y.; was till recently a book-publisher in Hartford, Conn.; now resides in Hyde Park, Mass.; is preparing a history of the Hyde family in America.]

JACKSON.

CHARLES E. JACKSON, son of Charles A. and Elisabeth (Dean) Jackson of Tamworth, was born in 1827, married Pamela J. Kittredge of Mont Vernon, and came here to manufacture doors in 1853. He occupied the shop now A. F. True's, and went into company with Stephen C. Kendall. He died in 1862, leaving children:—

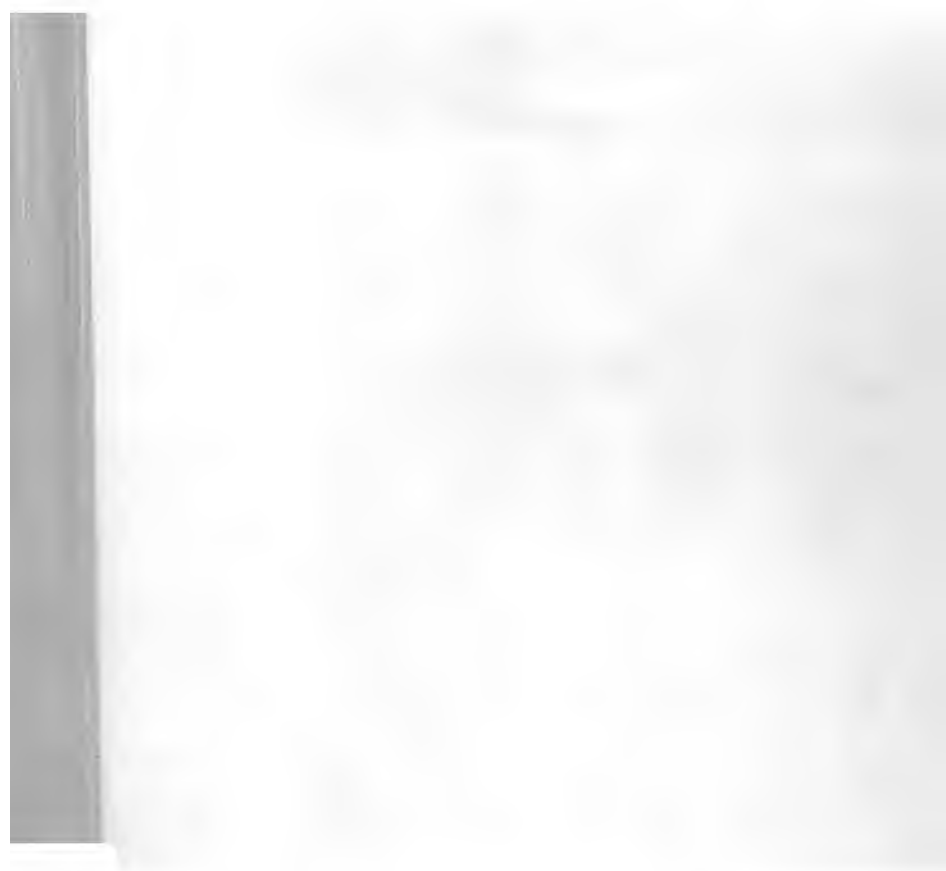
1. MARY F., [b. Jan. 19, 1856.]
2. NELLIE M., [b. May 15, 1858.]
3. CHARLES H., [b. May 8, 1860.]

JAMESON.

HUGH JAMESON, and his brother Thomas, came over and settled in Londonderry, though some years later than the pioneers of that town. They were sons of William Jameson, a vigorous Scotchman of Belfast, Antrim county, Ireland. At one time he is said to have been in business in Londonderry, Ireland. It has been a tradition among their descendants that they fled to this country to avoid impressment into the British service; but such traditions are too common for all to be true, and may be



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taken with some allowance. Hugh was a widower and brought five children with him. He had married Christine Whitehead of the Isle of Man, who died leaving seven children, two sons and five daughters. One of the boys died early in the passage, and the other soon after died from grief at his loss; and their two little bodies were buried in the sea. The five daughters were: Jane, of whom we know nothing; Molly, who married, first, William Todd, and second, Dea. Robert Moore of Goffstown; Rosina, of whom we can learn nothing; Esther, who married Jonas Hastings of Dunbarton; Martha, who married a Mr. Hersey of New London. Hugh married, in this country, Jane Barr, and by this second marriage had children: Peggy, of whom I find no information; Alexander, grandfather of Judge John A. Jameson of Chicago; Elisabeth, who married John Taggart of Goffstown; Daniel, grandfather of Rev. E. O. Jameson of East Medway, Mass.; Hugh, afterwards of Canandaigua, N. Y.; and Thomas, who graduated at Dartmouth College in 1797, a lawyer in Goffstown, died in 1813 at the early age of forty-two. The descendants of Hugh are smart people wherever we find them.

THOMAS JAMESON, brother of Hugh, was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1710, and died in Dunbarton, Aug. 23, 1764. He married Margaret Dickey. She was born in 1718, and died June 21, 1806, and was daughter of John and Phebe (McIntyre) Dickey of Londonderry. These two brothers moved from Londonderry to Dunbarton soon after their marriage, and were among the most efficient of the early settlers of that town. They were wide-awake people, and thorough-going Presbyterians. The three sons who came to Antrim, and their wives, were all members of the old church on the hill. The descendants of Hugh and Thomas are now very numerous, spread over the whole country, in the highest ranks of society and learning, and are, almost without exception, virtuous and intelligent people. Thomas Jameson and Margaret Dickey had seven children. The first was Mary, who died in childhood; the second was Alexander of Antrim, noticed below; the third was John, who was born in Dunbarton, March 8, 1755, and died Feb. 14, 1806. He married, first, Sally Mills, the first white child born in Dunbarton; second, Mrs. Elisabeth (Ely) Fulton. He lived in Dunbarton, and among his children were Rev. Thomas Jameson, a graduate of Dartmouth in class of 1818, and John Jameson, who was a graduate of the same college in 1821. The fourth child of Thomas and Margaret was Margaret, who married John McMillen of Fryeburg, Me., and was the mother of Mrs. Francis Brown of Antrim. The fifth child was Hugh of Antrim, noticed below. The sixth was Isabel, who was born Aug. 15, 1755; married James McCauley of Dunbarton, and died Dec. 20, 1843. She left many descendants, prominent among them Prof. William McCauley of Roanoke College, Virginia. The seventh and youngest child was Capt. Thomas Jameson of Antrim, noticed below. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and had a pension. He entered the service very young, was acquainted with all its hardships, and was once reduced to the extremity of eating horseflesh to support life. Capt. Thomas was a very apt man at work, being tailor, blacksmith, and farmer. On one occasion he went over to

Society Land (Bennington) to cut a pair of pants for a man. He went on a raft up the river; coming back, the water being very high, he lost his shears through a crack in the raft. At once he marked a tree near the spot, and then the next summer went to the place and found his shears! It is said that when the land was new they cut two tons of hay to the acre without manure. Mr. Jameson had to go *six miles* to grind his scythe. This explains somewhat the willingness of Randall Alexander to borrow a grindstone, as related elsewhere, and the willingness of the neighbors to use that "borrowed" stone!

ALEXANDER JAMESON, second child of Thomas and Margaret (Dickey) Jameson, was born in Londonderry, in 1743. He came to Antrim first in 1775, and the following year located on what is now known as the Temple place. He was prominent among the early settlers, and he and his wife were among the original members of the church (1788). Having erected his log house and got enough cleared for a beginning, he brought his young wife here for a home. She was Jenny Moore, daughter of Dea. William Moore of Bedford. Here they lived till 1798, when he went to Cherry Valley, N. Y., to which place many emigrated from Antrim in the early part of this century. He died in that place, Sept. 1, 1807, aged sixty-four. His wife died in Hamburg, N. Y., July 22, 1830, aged eighty-nine. She was called a very smart woman; used to raise flax, spin her linen thread, and then walk to New Boston, sixteen miles, and sell it, and back home the same day! Their children were all born here, and were as follows:—

1. THOMAS, [b. May 13, 1778; settled in Hamburg, N. Y.; cooper by trade; was justice of the peace; moved to Boston, Erie Co., N. Y., and d. there March 27, 1859. His wife was Rebecca Taggart of Antrim.]
2. MARY, [b. Nov. 22, 1779; reputation of being very handsome.]
3. WILLIAM, [b. March 20, 1781; lived in Rochester, N. Y. Was an officer in the war of 1812; d. at Gates, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1836. His wife was Hannah Reed of Bloomfield, N. Y.]
4. MARGARET, [b. May 1, 1782; m. Israel Ferris, 1800. Lived at Cherry Valley. She d. July 25, 1853, at Madison, Ind. Her husband went West on speculation and was murdered for his money.]
5. NANCY, [b. July 7, 1784, m. Elisha Clark, and lived at Hamburg, N. Y.; d. Dec. 22, 1868.]
6. HUGH, [b. Oct. 1, 1786; m. 1st, Aug. 6, 1809, Susanna Moore; 2d, Mrs. Mahala (Hall) Clark. Had ten children; lived in Brant and Hamburg, N. Y., and d. in the former place, Aug. 19, 1870.]

HUGH JAMESON, fifth child of Thomas and Margaret, settled in 1777 on land now Elijah F. Gould's. His house stood on the turnpike a few rods north of the present school-house, though some things lead us to think that his first home was nearer the mountain. He had a house burned, but we are unable to find out the date of the fire. He died Aug. 1795, aged thirty-seven. He was a soldier in the Revolution, drew a pension, and finally died from the effect of disease contracted in the war. His widow, Margaret Steele before marriage, followed her son to New Hudson, N. Y., many years after her husband's death, and died June 1848, aged ninety-five. Their children were all born in Antrim, and were as follows:—

THOMAS, [b. in Antrim Aug. 28, 1781; went to New Hudson, N. Y., and d. in Howard, Ill., unm., Jan. 7, 1864.]

HUGH, [b. Nov. 5, 1793; familiarly called "White Hugh;" married Harriet Pierce, sister of Pres. Pierce, and was a long time in Boston custom-house; had been a shoemaker by trade, and about 1818 carried on quite a business in that line in the old McFarland house, South Village. Hugh d. in Boston, April 23, 1854. His wife d. at the age of thirty-seven. Two children survive, Charlotte Josett, who married Joseph C. Bond of Boston, and Jane F., who married Henry P. Henshaw and now resides in Independence, Io.]

PEGGY, [d. 1788, aged 2.]

JAMES, [b. June 4, 1790; married Martha Dinsmore, 1813, who died Jan. 10, 1815, at the age of 24; 2d, Indiana E. Kendall, Dec. 4, 1817; had a store a few years at Hillsborough Upper Village. Moved to New Hudson, N. Y., in 1824, and died March 16, 1837, in that place.]

BETSEY, [b. Nov. 4, 1788; married James Dinsmore of Society Land, Dec. 6, 1814, and went to New Hudson, N. Y., with the family in an ox-wagon covered with leather and containing all their furniture and effects. She was a woman of great memory, smart and good, and left a worthy family. She died June 10, 1877, in Hastings, Minn. Two sons, Solyman and J. H. G. Dinsmore, are extensive manufacturers of agricultural implements in the West. The family have taken some pride in that ox-wagon journey of three hundred miles. It was more romantic than ten thousand miles by rail. It was both conveyance and inheritance, since they took with them all they had. The covering of tanned leather was for the manufacture of boots and shoes on arrival. Tools and all the et ceteras of the expected little home were

stowed away in that ox-wagon. And so the young couple started out in life! Such brave, strong hearts are sure to win success.]

CAPT. THOMAS JAMESON, youngest child of Thomas and Margaret (Dickey) Jameson, came here in 1783 and cleared on the banks of the Contoocook, and built on the spot now the home of George E. Butterfield. He was known in all the region as "Capt. Jameson," and his name is only that on the town records, for the most part. He obtained his title by having command of a local company of militia. He was a first-rate officer, and the company insisted that he should retain command some three years after his time of service expired. He agreed to do this on condition that the company should pay the bills, as the captain was supposed to "treat" the company in those days! He was a pronounced Democrat, and once gave his brother-in-law, who was opposed to him in politics, a thrashing for saying that he hoped the time would come when men would have to work for a sheep's head and pluck a day, and sleep under the cart-body at night. He was an energetic, capable, and useful citizen. He married, first, Mary Steele, who was the mother of all his children; second, Mrs. Mary (Baldwin) Kendall, June 28, 1832. She married, first, James Stickney; second, Joshua Kendall; third, Thomas Jameson, and outlived him! The first wife was a remarkably robust and strong woman, — of the olden kind, — brave, smart, and quick. When they were clearing land she split a hollow log and took one half of it for a cradle; laid her baby down in it in the field, and reaped daily more grain than any man on the lot! They paid for the land with the rye they raised on it. It is said that her half-brother once offended her in politics, when she seized him by the collar and slammed him against the cellar-door over and over till he begged for release. Women had some rights then! He didn't talk politics with Mrs. Jameson any more. She died June 5, 1881, aged seventy-one. Capt. Jameson died June 12, 1837, aged seventy-eight. Children: —

1. JOHN, [b. July 6, 1785; went to Salem, Mass., when a young man; m. Mary Pierce of that place in 1811. He d. June 15, 1849. She d. Sept. 4, 1868. They had children: —

Mary, (Mrs. William A. Symonds of Salem, Mass.)

Ann, (Mrs. Lucius B. Martyn, Salem, Mass.)

Harriet, (Mrs. Thomas Beddoe, Charlestown, Mass.)

John, (m. Rachel Stedman; d. in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 4, 1849.

Prof. Henry W. Jameson of St. Louis is his son. Another son is Edward S. Jameson, a prominent newspaper man of the same city. Another son was John S. Jameson, who died in Andersonville prison; a rare and noble young man, whose life was published by his regiment. Though young, he was distinguished as an artist and musi-

cian ; and his face may be seen in the " Arts and Artists of Connecticut.")

Caroline, (Mrs. John W. Stedman of Norwich, Conn. Mr. S. has been bank commissioner, postmaster, etc. Is insurance commissioner of the State of Connecticut.)

Ellen, (Mrs. James D. McMurphy of Salem, Mass.)

Laura, (unm.)

Delina, (unm., Norwich, Conn.)]

2. MARGARET, [b. Wednesday, May 16, 1787 ; m. Zenas Temple Dec. 23, 1813 ; d. Aug. 4, 1870.]

3. THOMAS, [b. Tuesday, March 17, 1789 ; m. Nancy Cochran, Sept. 27, 1814 ; lived in the Hugh Jameson house on the turnpike ; in 1816 built a store on the opposite side of the road from the house, and was there in trade till 1819, when, not meeting with satisfactory success here, he moved to Medford, Mass. ; afterwards he moved to Lowell, and d. there Oct. 10, 1852. Children : —

Thomas C., (b. June 2, 1815 ; d. in Cincinnati, some years ago, which is all known of him.)

John C., (lost at sea in the autumn of 1842, aged 23 ; only two on the vessel saved.)

Maria F., (b. in 1830 ; d. young.)

Isaac, (unm. ; was a young man greatly devoted to study ; was very early a school-teacher ; began to study for the ministry, but lost his health, and going to Florida to regain the same in the year 1842, he sunk away on the passage, and was buried at sea, aged 20.)

Andrew, (b. Oct. 19, 1818, in this town ; m. 1st, Lucinda Hobbs of Malone, N. Y. ; 2d, Mrs. Jennie (Palmer) Richards of Taunton, Mass. ; is now a respectable and worthy citizen of Littleton, Mass.)

Nancy, (b. in 1816 ; d. in Lowell, Mass., in 1846.)

Clarissa A., (b. in 1825 ; m. Vespasian Danforth of Lowell, Mass. ; d. in 1858.)

Caroline, (b. in 1834 ; d. in infancy.)

Carrie M., (b. in 1838 ; became 2d wife of V. Danforth ; d. in Amherst, in 1864.)]

4. JAMES, [b. Friday, March 25, 1791 ; m. Dorcas W. Cleaves, June 18, 1812 ; d. March 27, 1825, and left children : —

Harriet, (b. Feb. 26, 1813 ; m. Michael Mongan, and lives in Philadelphia, Penn.)

Isabel, (b. Aug. 6, 1815 ; m. Charles F. Hirsch, and lives in Keene.)

Nathan W. C., (b. on Dustin Barrett, or Cleaves place, July 19, 1818 ; went to Boston at the age of sixteen, with only \$1.50 in his pocket, and all the world before him ; went into a store as clerk, and after a few years had a store of his own in that city, remaining there till 1851, when he moved back to Antrim. He bought the McFarland house in South Village, and repaired and adorned that ancient building, built barns, etc., making a beautiful residence. These all were destroyed by fire Aug. 9, 1861, in the evening. The present capacious buildings were at once erected on the site of the old ones, being nearly completed before the close of that year. Mr. Jameson, since returning to Antrim, has been deputy-assessor of United States revenue, postmaster, representative, Sabbath-school superintendent, auctioneer, and farmer, leading a life of constant and great activity. He m. 1st, Mary A. Mixer of Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 6, 1839, who d. in about eight weeks ; 2d, Caroline E. Mixer, sister of the above, Aug. 10, 1841, who d. July 11, 1856, aged 34 ; 3d, Mary J. Dodge of Bennington, May 14, 1857. His children are nine in number, thus : First, Mary Caroline, b. Jan. 11, 1845 ; d. in infancy. Second, Nathan C., who was b. May 4, 1849. He m. Idabel, daughter of John D. and Mary (Burnham) Butler of Bennington, March 15, 1871. Resides in the Mark B. Woodbury house ; has children : John Butler, b. Aug. 2, 1873 ; Robert Willis, b. July 23, 1875 ; and James Walker, b. May 28, 1878. N. C. Jameson was representative in 1875 and 1876, and delegate to the constitutional convention of 1876. Third, Charles R., who was b. April 20, 1856 ; now in trade at Hillsborough Bridge. Fourth, Anna Belle, who was b. June 10, 1858, and d. June 4, 1877, being a fine scholar, an excellent organist and pianist, a sweet singer, and a most humble and devoted Christian. Adding to this, that she was beautiful in features, most attractive in manners, and the same to all, it is not strange that she was spoken of as "too fair for this world." Her death was a glorious triumph of grace. She d. exactly six years from the day she united with the church, and lacked six days of being nineteen years old. Her face finds a welcome place in this book. Fifth, Caroline E., b. Aug.



Beulah Anderson

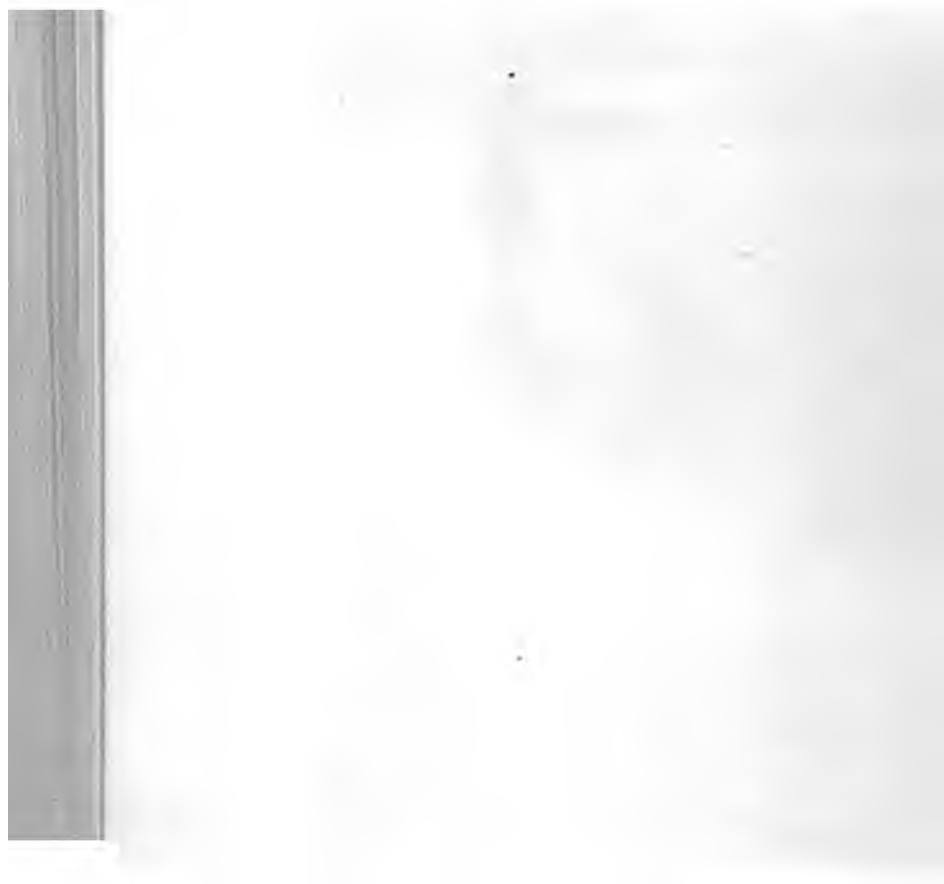
Isabel, (b. Aug. 6, 1815; m. Charles F. Hirsch, and lives in Keene.)

Isabel was born on the 6th of August, 1815, at Keene, N. H., the daughter of Mr. James H. Keene, and Mrs. Mary Keene. She was educated at the Keene Academy, and at the Keene Female Seminary. She was married to Charles F. Hirsch, on the 10th of August, 1839, in the year of her twenty-fourth year. They have three children, viz: Charles F. Hirsch, born Aug. 10, 1841; Mary Hirsch, born Aug. 10, 1843; and Isabel Hirsch, born Aug. 10, 1845. The children were all educated at the Keene Academy, and at the Keene Female Seminary. Isabel is now residing at Keene, N. H., and is engaged in teaching. She is a member of the Keene Female Seminary, and of the Keene Academy. She is also a member of the Keene Female Society, and of the Keene Female Association. She is a very accomplished woman, and is highly respected by her friends and acquaintances. She is a very kind and generous person, and is always ready to help those in need. She is a very devoted mother, and is always ready to sacrifice for her children. She is a very faithful wife, and is always ready to support her husband. She is a very active member of her church, and is always ready to help in any good cause. She is a very kind and generous person, and is always ready to help those in need. She is a very devoted mother, and is always ready to sacrifice for her children. She is a very faithful wife, and is always ready to support her husband. She is a very active member of her church, and is always ready to help in any good cause.

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Anne Belle Jamieson.



23, 1860, and m. Herbert H. Whittle, Jan. 1, 1879; sixth, Ada Grace, a loved and beautiful child who d. Oct. 8, 1871, aged 8 years; seventh, Walter D., b. July 10, 1865; eighth, Jennie May, b. Sept. 1, 1868; and ninth, Gertrude D., b. Aug. 1, 1872.)

Fane S., (b. Jan. 6, 1824, m. Charles Rice Oct. 11, 1848, and lives in New York City.)]

ANDREW, [b. Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1793; m. Louisa Phippen of Salem, Mass. He was hotel-keeper at Hillsborough Bridge in 1826, and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he d. March 20, 1839. No children.]

ANN, [b. Thursday, Oct. 30, 1794, m. Robert H. Cleaves Sept. 24, 1818, and d. Oct. 8, 1868.]

HUGH, [b. Thursday, Aug. 18, 1796, m. Sophia Cummings of Tyngsborough, Mass., May 30, 1822, and d. in Boston Feb. 26, 1861. Gen. Horatio Jenkins, of Yale College and Cambridge Law School, now of Jacksonville, Fla., m. a daughter of this Hugh. This Hugh was in trade in Nashua many years.]

MARY, [b. Monday, Aug. 16, 1798; m. 1st, John Hosley, Aug. 14, 1817; 2d, Dr. Thomas Preston of Hillsborough, and d. Aug. 20, 1831, aged 33. Her son, John Jameson Hosley, was last known as a tanner doing business in Green, N. Y.]

ALEXANDER, [b. Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1800; lived and d. on the old homestead. He m. 1st, Lucinda Averill of Mont Vernon, Nov. 16, 1829, who d. Nov. 6, 1843, aged 34. He m. 2d, Nancy J. Bell, daughter of Hugh and Nancy (Wilson) Bell of Bennington, April 3, 1845. He d. Tuesday, July 26, 1864. Soon after this the old homestead was sold, having been occupied by the family eighty-two years. The widow and children moved to South Village. Alexander Jameson was one of the most worthy and upright men ever resident here; unassuming and universally respected. His children were:—

Mary R., (b. Sept. 9, 1831; m. D. F. French of Washington, Jan. 24, 1855, but lived only four weeks after marriage.)

Anne W., (b. Aug. 31, 1837, m. Harris E. Cutler Aug. 12, 1855, and lives in Chicago.)

Emily S., (d. May 3, 1869, aged 27.)

Edwin D., (b. Dec. 27, 1846 ; is engineer from Decatur, Ill., to St. Louis ; resides at the former place.)

Frederick W., (b. April 19, 1850 ; is music-teacher in New York City. Is solo tenor in one of the most fashionable churches in that city.)

Mary A., (b. Dec. 28, 1854.)]

JOHNSON.

VOLNEY HILL JOHNSON, son of Jesse and Betsey (Fay) Johnson, was born in Hancock, Feb. 1, 1806. He came to Antrim in 1834 to work for Thomas Poor at South Village, and soon after bought of Elijah Herrick the old mill in the village next below the bridge on the Bennington road. The same year he built the house now the Widow Eaton's, under the hill. The next year (1835) he tore down the old mill, and at once built a new saw, grist, and shingle mill. This he kept running till 1841. These mills were burned in 1842. Mr. Johnson married, first, Ede Gould of Greenfield, Feb. 9, 1830, who died Sept. 29, 1853; married, second, Nancy M. Richardson of Washington, Dec. 20, 1854. He moved from Antrim to Washington in 1845, whence he returned after fifteen years. Has been living recent years with his son in Washington, D. C. Of his large family of ten children, all except the oldest and four youngest were born in Antrim.

1. **JESSE ORVILLE**, [b. in Greenfield July 18, 1833, m. Emma A. Austin Nov. 6, 1864, and lives in Washington, D. C.]
2. **FRANCIS R.**, [b. July 26, 1836 ; unm., and lives in Washington, D. C.]
3. **ALFRED OTIS**, [b. June 14, 1837 ; was in Arkansas when the war broke out, was pressed into the rebel army, and killed in battle.]
4. **JULIA S.**, [b. April 26, 1840 ; m. George A. Guild of Nashua April 22, 1864, and now lives in that city.]
5. **AULDIN S.**, [b. June 16, 1842 ; m. Clara E. Gray of Reading, Mass., Nov. 3, 1869, and now lives in that city.]
6. **IRA STRAW**, [b. June 28, 1844 ; was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.]
7. **CHARLES SHERMAN**, [b. in Washington, Dec. 28, 1846, and d. March 1, 1864.]
8. **JAMES HOWE**, [b. in Washington, Jan. 17, 1850, and d. in infancy.]
9. **WALDO M.**, [d. in infancy.]
10. **GEORGE VOLNEY**, [b. in Washington, Sept. 11, 1856 ; d. in Antrim, March 8, 1862.]

CURTIS JOHNSON, brother of Volney, came here from Hancock, and fitted up for a dwelling the house now Mr. Balch's at South Village, in 1836. He married Jane Matthews, and after two or three years removed to Jaffrey.

CALEB JOHNSON succeeded John Ball, who moved from town in 1835. He lived in the Ball house until his death in 1845. The buildings are now all gone. Nothing further known of him or his family.

A SAMUEL JOHNSON entered his protest against the settlement of Mr. Whiton, on the town book, Sept. 4, 1808. He lived a short time somewhere on the mountain in the west part of the town; but his property was not such as to justify a great deal of worry about his tax for Mr. Whiton's support.

JOHN JOHNSON, son of John and Betsey (Mead) Johnson of Society Land, now Bennington, was born in November, 1829. In June, 1836, he was taken by James M. Wilson from the poor-farm of Hillsborough, and was brought up by him. He turned out to be a smart and good young man. Was a carpenter and house-builder; built the meeting-house in Windsor. Accumulating some property, he went into manufacturing in Clinton, in company with Samuel A. Fletcher. In this he was unfortunate, and failed; and he soon sickened and died. Married Martha J., daughter of Dea. Samuel Fletcher, Dec. 21, 1852. He died Jan. 29, 1857. His daughter Nellie was born March 26, 1855, married John Hill, and lives in Bunker Hill, Ill. The widow married, second, Henry Wise, in 1864, and died in 1867.

JOHN JOHNSON, son of Alfred and Lucy (Lawrence) Johnson, was born in Meriden, Conn., in 1833; married Ann L. Carr, and moved here in 1875. He is a tool and die maker, and has one child:—

1. ELMER OREN, [b. Feb. 22, 1870, in Meriden, Conn.]

JONES.

JOEL JONES came here from Hillsborough in 1807, and put up the Langdon Swett house at the Branch. He was a blacksmith, and built the first shop on the Sawyer stand. In 1809 he sold out to Daniel Coolidge, and moved back to Hillsborough. His wife was an Abbott, daughter of "King Abbott," so called. As his stay here was so short, no special efforts have been made to enlarge this notice of him.

JOSLIN.

TAYLOR JOSLIN, son of Nathaniel and Katherine (Joslin) Joslin probably of Stow, Mass., and afterwards of Henniker, was out in the Revolutionary army several years; was wounded in battle, causing him to be lame for life. He enlisted at one time for Deering, but was paid by John Duncan, July 15, 1786, as shown by old state records. He was once taken prisoner by the Indians and compelled to "run the gauntlet" be-

tween two lines of savages, one line being of men and the other of women, each striking a blow with the fist and hitting him if they could. He always declared that the squaws hit him the hardest and most ! Why not ? Mr. Joslin spoke often of his hardships in the army. Soon after peace was concluded he came back to Antrim (ten years earlier than Mr. Whiton's date), working here and there at the shoemaker's trade. He worked some years for Lemuel Paige at the Center. Oct. 20, 1796, he married Sally Heath of Pelham ; built a small house in the corner of the field about four rods north of George Parmenter's barn, where he lived and worked at his trade and on his small farm till 1802, when he moved to Orange ; thence to Hill in 1809, where he died in 1817. His widow died in Randolph, Vt., in 1832. They had six children ; the youngest, a son, died in infancy, but the five daughters are all now living and in prosperous circumstances.

1. REBECCA, [b. in 1797 ; m. 1st, William Stevens ; 2d, — Jackson ; 3d, another William Stevens ; survived them all and now lives in Franklin, having had no children.]
2. KATHERINE, [m. Simeon Fuller, and lived in Brookfield, Vt.]
3. ABIGAIL, [m. John Wells of Franklin, and lives a widow in that place.]
4. SABRINA GREGG, [m. John Bean, and is now living in Wisconsin.]
5. ROXANNA, [m. Joseph French, and lives in Randolph, Vt.]

JOY.

MRS. MARY B. JOY (Gould of Newfane, Vt., before marriage), widow of Daniel Joy of Putney, Vt., came here in 1875, and in the spring of 1876 bought the Ambrose Story place. She and her daughter, Mrs. Perry, built the present house mostly new in the spring of 1876, and tastefully furnished the same for the purpose of keeping summer boarders. Daniel Joy was son of Jedediah and Patience Joy. He died Jan. 20, 1866, aged seventy-three. Only two children grew to maturity : —

1. SARA E. D., [b. Nov. 27, 1838 ; m. Newton Perry, April 18, 1858.]
2. TYLER H., [killed in the second battle of Fredericksburg ; had been skirmishing all day, and just at night received the wound from which he soon d. His death was Dec. 13, 1862, aged 20.]

KEESER.

SAMUEL P. KEESER came here from Bennington, and lived in one of Thomas Poor's houses. He was a lame man, a shoemaker by trade, and after living here about a dozen years he moved back to Ben-

nington in 1865, and died there Nov. 9, 1869, aged forty-five; was buried in Antrim. His wife was Mary Burt, and their children were all born here:—

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. MARY J. | 3. JUDSON. |
| 2. CHARLES. | |

KELSEA.

HAROLD KELSEA, son of William and Phoebe (Ladd) Kelsea, was born in Landaff in 1807, and married Harriet Noyes of Landaff. At the age of twenty-one he was licensed as a Methodist preacher. He invented a trebling machine for silk threads, which was held to be of great value and which he set in operation at North Branch in 1856, buying the mill of Henry Dunklee, but moved from the Branch to South Antrim in 1857, exchanging mills with Mark Woodbury, who then owned the upper mill in South Village. This mill, the machinery of which he has enlarged and increased from time to time, putting in steam-works in 1871, is now run by a company. They manufacture raw silk into all the various kinds of thread, making more than one hundred different shades, and nothing superior to theirs is made in the world. Mr. Kelsea built his house in 1863. His children are:—

1. ABEL M., [b. in Lisbon July 16, 1829, and now lives in Waterbury, Conn.]
2. PHOEBE A., [b. in Lisbon, May 2, 1831; m. Ephraim Simonds, Dec. 24, 1857, and lived awhile in South Village.]
3. JUDITH M., [b. May 1, 1833; is now Mrs. William Hill.]
4. JOSEPH N., [b. June 12, 1837; was in the drug business for some years in Tilton; m. Maria L. Noyes of Montreal, Canada, formerly of Lowell, Jan. 9, 1877, and resides at the South Village, occupying a large and handsome house built by him in 1877.]
5. CHARLES W., [b. in Littleton, Sept. 29, 1844, and is now of the Silk Company at South Antrim; was several years selectman of the town.]

KENDALL.

CAPT. NATHAN KENDALL was born in Litchfield in 1726, and died in Amherst in 1791. He married Rebecca Converse of Merrimack in 1753. She died in Antrim in 1818, aged eighty-eight. They had children: Nathan, Joshua, Rebecca, Jesse, Timothy, Thaddeus, and John C. These all lived to good old age, the first death among them being that of Joshua, who died in 1823, aged sixty-five. They were all born in Amherst.

TIMOTHY KENDALL, son of Capt. Nathan and Rebecca, born Aug. 1, 1770, came here on to the place vacated by Nathan Austin, now called the Gibson place, near the turnpike. He married Mrs. Esther (Pierce)

Walker in 1793. She was a sister of Gov. Benjamin Pierce, and died in Antrim, Nov. 15, 1826, aged sixty-four. They settled in Amherst, whence they moved here. Lived on above-named place till 1812, then in several other places in town; but died in Bennington, April 14, 1827. Children are: —

1. INDIANA EMERSON, [b. Dec. 21, 1795, in Amherst; m. James Jameson, Dec. 4, 1817; d. in Lowell, Dec. 14, 1847; her six children are all dead.]
2. TIMOTHY CONVERSE, [b. June 1, 1797; went to Boston in early life, and d. there in December, 1860; m. 1st, Sarah Fenner of Providence; 2d, Sarah Eveleth of Stow, Mass.; 3d, Mrs. Mary Bartlett of Boston. His children, all by the first wife, were: George, Thomas, Josiah, Esther Pierce, and Sarah. He was in the hide and leather business; was often councilman and alderman of Boston, and many years on board of directors of public institutions.]
3. CONVERSE, [d. in infancy.]
4. REBECCA S., [b. in September, 1801, and d. Sept. 9, 1868; she m. John Banks Warren, a cousin of Gen. Banks, and left but one child, George K. Warren, Esq., a noted photographer and artist of Boston.]
5. ELISABETH PIERCE, [b. in June, 1803; d. January, 1837; m. Gen. Israel Hunt of Nashua, in 1832.]

STEPHEN C. KENDALL, son of Josiah and Mary (Lovett) Kendall, was born in 1825. He came here in 1849 from Mont Vernon, and was engaged in the manufacture of doors in the shop now A. F. True's, in company with his brother John, and afterwards with Charles E. Jackson. He built the part of the shop now standing. He married Alfreda Jackson of Tamworth; built the house now Lewis Bass's; left Antrim in 1859, and now lives in Fitchburg, Mass.

JOHN L. KENDALL, brother of Stephen C., married Christiana Lovejoy in 1851, and lived in the Cummings house. He entered the army and was lost overboard on the Potomac. The children are all dead.

ADONIRAM J. KENDALL, another brother, lived here awhile, and moved to Nashua in 1851. His parents came here and lived in the Simon Story house some years, which house was built for them. Adoniram had an arm sawed off in that shop above the elbow, and he did not know it was off till he saw it on the floor, it was done so quick! He married Amanda Abbott, and had one child: —

1. FRANK E., [b. here in 1851.]

KEYES.

VERANUS KEYES came here from Nashua in the spring of 1857 to take charge of the town farm, which he managed for two or three years. He then bought the William Wilkins farm at the foot of the sand-hill, which he occupied some years. He then bought the place next east of school-house No. 6, where he lived till the house was burned, when he went to Ashland. He is now living in Weston, Mass. Veranus was the fourth child of Abner and Susannah (Barton) Keyes, and was born in Hancock, Sept. 22, 1813. Abner Keyes was the fourth generation of exactly the same name. Veranus married Mary G. Lewis of Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 6, 1831. His father had a large family; and it is said every one in the whole race able to bear arms was in the Union army in the late war. Veranus had three children : —

1. FRANKLIN L., [b. in Lee, Mass., Aug. 31, 1833; m. Eliza Hay of Nashua, Oct. 30, 1854. She d. April 9, 1860. Their two children d. before the mother. He was in a good position at Concord on the breaking-out of the war, but was one of the first in the State to enlist. Was in the company of sharp-shooters attached to the Second N. H. Regiment. Was one of eight men picked out of his division by Gen. Joe Hooker for the signal corps. Was afterwards messenger between Washington and Gen. McClellan on the field. Subsequently, Signal-Officer Keyes was on duty in the Peninsula, was always at headquarters, and was entrusted with many perilous and important undertakings. On the last day of the seven days' fight before Richmond, McClellan ordered a council of war; and Keyes and other officers were sent to the several commanders for reports of their condition. Keyes had accomplished his errand, and was on his return, when a shell burst near his horse's feet, knocking over both horse and rider and stunning both. He was found senseless partly under the horse, was carried to Harrison Landing, and there lay in a field of wheat two days in the rain. There friends found him, and did what they could for him. Thence, in a terrible condition of wounds and bruises, he was taken to a hospital in Philadelphia. There he remained six months, in great suffering. Everything possible was done for him; but his case was given up as hopeless. It was then decided to send him North, and by easy stages he arrived at Antrim in the summer of 1863. Here, though very slowly, his condition improved, and in the course of a year he was taken to Concord. There he was m. Aug. 1,

1866, to Miss Almena P. Quimby, sister of Prof. Quimby of Dartmouth College. This most estimable lady had been engaged to him before the war; and in his weak, wounded, suffering condition she refused to be set free. But soon after marriage he had a shock of a paralytic nature, on account of which he was confined to the bed nine years, always in a sitting posture night and day. He is now living in Newcastle, a helpless cripple, but a worthy and much-respected man. Letters written by him on the bed show considerable mental character, and a patient spirit in sufferings. He gave all but life to his country. Few lives can be found of such distress and affliction as his. He has shown a nobleness and courage worthy of note. His noble wife ministers to him with heroic devotion. Though deprived of many blessings, yet they are so happy in life that the complainer visiting them goes away and murmurs no more. It is proper to say, in short, that the facts here narrated are a continual honor to "Signal-Officer Keyes."]

2. SUSAN E., [b. Aug. 26, 1835, m. Andrew J. Varnum, and now lives in Ashland.]
3. FLORA M., [b. in Nashua Sept. 21, 1846. Is m. and lives in North Adams, Mass. Her husband's name is Arthur Porter.]

KIDDER.

EBENEZER KIDDER, son of David and Esther (Corey) Kidder of Chelmsford, Mass., and a descendant of James Kidder who arrived in New England before the year 1650, came to Antrim from Chelmsford in 1785, having been married to Esther Wilson in 1784. He bought of Frank Stuart, who had begun the present Kidder place. Stuart had cleared about two acres, and had a log house on the site where the Kidder family have since lived. Mr. Kidder died in 1816, leaving children:—

1. REUBEN, [b. May 2, 1788; m. Sally Bickford of Hillsborough in 1817; moved to Goshen and d. there in 1862.]
2. JOHN, [b. April 8, 1793; m. Sarah Chandler of Hillsborough; lived with his father, and d. in 1828. One child survives him:—
Warren R., (who lives in Hillsborough, was b. June 30, 1822, and m. Hannah J. Hoyt of Gilford.)]
3. LYDIA, [b. Dec. 4, 1795; m. Jonas Wilson Dec. 31, 1818, and lived some time in this town, then went below, thence to Hillsborough, where she still survives.]
4. BENJAMIN, [b. Oct. 19, 1801; m. Sarah A. Wilson of Chelms-

ford June 3, 1829, and occupies the old farm. He built his present house in 1866. His children are : —

Lucy A., (d. in 1841, at the age of 10.)

Benjamin F., (b. April 3, 1834 ; lives with his father.)]

PATTY, [d. in 1828 at the age of 24.]

AMOS, [b. Jan. 16, 1807 ; m. Lucinda Barton of Croydon, where he learned the clothier's trade. Thence he moved to Newport, where he still resides.]

SALOME, [d. in 1828, aged 19.]

KIMBALL.

EBENEZER KIMBALL, son of Ebenezer and Ruth (Waldron) Kimball, came here about 1787 ; married Polly Aiken, the first American child born in Antrim ; where the George Duncan, or Carter House now stands, he had a long, low house, with the gable end standing square up the road. In the back part he opened a store in 1788, or a little earlier, where he traded five or six years, then sold to Andrew Seaton. It was at Ebenezer Kimball's that town meetings were held for several years, when Hancock was classed with Antrim, to choose a representative. Mr. Kimball moved to Hill in 1797, and was for a long time a merchant in that place. He was representative, justice of the peace, and postmaster, and died in 1835 aged seventy-two. His children that lived to adult age were : —

RUTH W., [b. in Antrim in 1793 ; m. George W. Crockett, a prominent merchant of Boston, and state senator, who d. in 1859, aged 79. She still lives in Boston.]

TIRZAH, [b. in 1800 ; m. A. W. Burnham, D. D., of Rindge, in 1822, who was pastor there forty-seven years, and she his faithful helper. Samuel Burnham, once editor of the "Congregationalist," was her son. She now resides in Keene.]

DR. GILMAN, [b. in 1804 ; m. 1st, Mary Dewar of Edinburg, Scotland ; 2d, Isabel De Fries of Nantucket, Mass. He has been for many years a very distinguished physician and surgeon in Lowell. After fitting for college, failing health prevented his pursuing the course, and after a time he determined to enter at once on the study of medicine. This he accomplished chiefly at Dartmouth College, and he took his medical degree in 1827. He then studied three years abroad, leaving Paris to return to America on the very day of the famous Revolution, July, 1830. He located in Lowell, Dec. 2, 1831, where he has continued in extensive practice till the present time. He was chosen professor of surgery in the Vermont Medical College in 1840 ; was surgeon and

superintendent of Lowell Hospital twenty-seven years; and is justly famed for surgical skill and success both in this country and England.]

4. MARY, [b. July 5, 1807; m. Dr. John S. Sanborn, and settled in Elyton, Ala. Dr. Sanborn soon d. and she m. a planter by name of Carroll, who d. after a few years. She then came back and was matron of Mt. Holyoke Seminary fourteen years, and is now living in Mattapoisett, Mass.]
5. CAROLINE, [b. Aug. 1, 1809; m. George E. Sherman, a merchant of Hill, who afterwards settled in Newton County, Miss.; some years ago he d., and she came North, and now resides with her sister at Mattapoisett.]

REV. WILLARD KIMBALL came here from Brandon, Vt., early in 1856, and soon after became pastor of the Baptist Church. He remained here six years in all; lived most of the time in the Charles D. Sawyer house in Clinton. Went back to Brandon. Went about 1870 to Newton, Mass., in midsummer on a visit, was taken with dysentery, and suddenly died. His wife was Amanda True. They had two children, George and Mary. The former was last known in Boston. The latter was noted as a teacher, and was very successful as such, having place in the higher female institutions. She married Job Clement, Esq., of Brandon, Vt.

DR. J. R. KIMBALL, son of Jonathan and Pamelia (Holt) Kimball, and grandson of Edward and Elisabeth (McAllister) Kimball, was born in Pembroke in 1844; went to Maine in 1854, and studied at Hebron Academy in that State. He studied medicine with Dr. Phillips of Pembroke, attended lectures awhile in Portland, Me., and graduated at Bowdoin Medical College in 1869. He came to Antrim the same year as successor of Dr. William M. Parsons; married Clara A. Phillips, daughter of Dr. Phillips of Pembroke, in 1872. After getting well established in practice, and in the confidence and regard of the community, to the general surprise and regret he removed to Suncook in 1873, where he now resides and has an extensive practice.

DEA. JOSEPH KIMBALL, son of Dea. Daniel and Abiah (Holt) Kimball of Ipswich, Mass., was born in Hancock, June 21, 1801, and died in September, 1864. Was long a deacon in the Hancock church. The family was of English descent. The father, Dea. Daniel, was one of the first settlers of Hancock, and when making his clearings he worked alone by day, and slept nights in a hollow log. Dea. Joseph Kimball married Lucy Boyd of Antrim, Oct. 20, 1831. The widow and daughters moved to South Antrim in 1867. The children were:—

1. JAMES B., [d. in childhood.]
2. JOSEPH M., [d. in 1862, aged 28.]
3. MARY F.
4. L. HELEN.

ELIJAH KIMBALL, son of Benjamin and Susanna (Gerry) Kimball, and grandson of Benjamin and Mehitable (Parker) Kimball, was born in Hillsborough, Oct. 25, 1814. The father was born in Hillsborough in 1780, but the grandfather moved there from Topsfield, Mass., and was among the early settlers. Elijah Kimball married Caroline Stratton of Bradford, April 21, 1842. She was a daughter of Lemuel and Philippa (Jackman) Stratton, who were near relatives of Daniel Webster. He came to Antrim on to the Dr. Burnham place in 1873. His children, all born in Hillsborough, were:—

1. **HENRY P.**, [b. Nov. 15, 1843; carpenter by trade; resides on Dr. Burnham place, having greatly enlarged and improved the buildings; m. Susan E. Towne of Peabody, Mass., April 8, 1869.]
2. **JOHN C.**, [b. Jan. 3, 1848; has been a successful teacher in the West; m. Mary Newman, and settled in Hamel, Ill., where she d. March 9, 1877.]
3. **ELIZA A.**, [b. March 26, 1851.]

KNIGHTS.

JONATHAN KNIGHTS came here from Middleton, Mass., with six children, in 1795, and bought the Dea. Worthley place (Mr. French's) of William Boyd. He died west of the pond, in 1814, aged ninety-four. His wife's name was Mary Perkins, and their children were:—

1. **JONATHAN**, [lived here and there in town; m. Mehitable Andrews of Boxford, Mass.; went to Boxford, and d. there in 1845, aged 92, leaving a large and respectable family.]
2. **NEHEMIAH**, [m. 1st, Mrs. White; 2d, Phebe, the widow of Lemuel Paige, Feb. 12, 1809, from whom he separated, and in 1816 went with the Robbs to New York, and d. there about 1830, aged 70, having no children. He was a very eccentric man, and gave his iron bar for digging his grave.]
3. **PHEBE**, [was killed by the fall of a tree in 1799, as she was picking up wood where her brothers were chopping, near the house, aged about 25 years.]
4. **RUTH**, [m. Solomon Balch of New Boston; went to Johnson, Vt., and d. there in 1832, aged 56.]
5. **ROBERT**, [m. Priscilla Hutchinson of Middleton, Mass., and was killed by the fall of a tree as they were clearing land, in 1800. He was fearfully lacerated, his ax being driven through his shoulder. His widow m. Thomas Andrews of Hudson, Nov. 8, 1804, and d. there in 1818. Robert left three children, born here:—

Polly, (b. June 20, 1796; m. Dea. James Hartshorn, and

lives in Nashua, aged 82. Her husband has recently d. aged 92.)

Lydia, (b. April 28, 1798, and d. in infancy.)

Jonathan, (b. Dec. 4, 1799; m. 1st, Lucy A. Putnam; 2d, Ann M. Patten of Bedford; 3d, Mary A. Dodge of Amherst; 4th, Mrs. Mary J. Davis of Amherst, where he now resides.)]

6. BENJAMIN, [b. in 1785; m. Lucy Barden; lived here and there in town, and d. in Peterborough in 1849. They had one son who d. in infancy, and seven daughters as follows: —

Phæbe V., (b. June 19, 1807; m. Josiah S. Morrison of Peterborough, in 1831, and lives in Alstead. He has been engaged in building machinery, and has held several important public offices.)

Lydia, (b. March 26, 1809, m. Luther Darling of Dublin, March 24, 1831, and d. at Fitchburg, Mass., in 1874.)

Lucinda, (b. March 13, 1811, m. Walter W. Blake Oct. 11, 1838, and d. in Hollis in 1874.)

Esther, (b. March 7, 1813, m. Samuel W. Billings Dec. 24, 1835, and d. in Hancock in 1876.)

Mary, (b. Oct. 18, 1815; m. Nathaniel Morrison of Peterborough; lived in Lowell for many years, and now resides in Greenfield.)

Mehitable, (b. March 28, 1818, m. James Mitchell of Manchester, and d. in 1846.)

Achsa, (b. Aug. 12, 1820; m. Thomas Colby of San Francisco, Cal.)]

LADD.

JONATHAN LADD was the first settler on the farm now Capt. James Wilson's. His house stood on the ridge west of the present house, near the southeast corner of the field. He seems to have commenced there about 1785. He lived there nearly ten years. It is not known whence he came. He moved to a small town in Vermont, then called Tunbridge, about twenty miles from the Connecticut River, and opposite Orford. I have not been able to learn anything of his descendants.

LAWRENCE.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE, son of Jonathan and Esther (Shedd) Lawrence, was born in Groton, Mass., in 1762; married Sarah F. Farwell of that place, and came here from Washington in 1812. He kept a hotel several years on the Gould place. He was a very respectable man, and had meetings at his house two Sundays in the year, at which Mr. Whiton preached. In 1818 he moved back to Washington, where he died in

1830, aged sixty-eight. His wife died in 1850, aged eighty-two. Their children were :—

1. SARAH, [b. in Groton, Mass., in 1787, m. Sylvester Hubbard of Washington, and d. in Hillsborough in 1824.]
2. EDMUND, [b. in Groton, Mass., in 1793; m. Harriet M., daughter of Dea. Brainard of Washington, and d. at West Dennis, Mass., in 1854.]
3. MARY, [b. in Washington in 1795; m. Dea. Samuel Burbank of that place; moved to Hillsborough, where she d. in 1876.]
4. WILLIAM F., [b. in 1803; m. Mary L. Churchill of Nashua; kept a hotel in Washington, and was afterwards for several years a stage-driver; was highly esteemed. He finally moved to Nashua, and there d. in 1856.]

HENRY S. LAWRENCE, son of Sherman B. and Theresa (Clark) Lawrence, and grandson of Silas B. and Azubah (Curtis) Lawrence, was born in Meriden, Conn., Jan. 30, 1837. The family was from Troy, N. Y. He married Abbie F. Carr June 26, 1867; came here in 1875; occupies the Oren Carr homestead; is a mason by trade.

EDWIN LAWRENCE lived a short time in South Village, and died here Dec. 20, 1862, aged forty-six. Nothing more known of him.

LAWS.

AUGUSTUS LAWS, son of Joseph Laws and Abigail Pike, was born in Brookline in 1820; married, first, Mary E. Burke, and came here to work at making hoes and shovels in 1846. He married, second, Nancy C. Robbins in 1847, and after a residence of about nine years went to Peterborough, where she died in 1871. He now lives in Marlow; had no children born here.

LITTLE.

The first family of Littles of which we have any knowledge in America descended from George Little who came from London to Newbury, Mass., in 1640. This family is large and very respectable. Some of them remain on the spot originally settled, and others are settled near by; among them Dea. Joseph Little of Newbury, and William Little, Esq., town clerk of the above place. Alfred Little, Esq., the distinguished singer and player on the melodeon, now residing in Webster, is of this stock. Also Rev. Geo. A. Little, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Plymouth, Ind.; Rev. Arthur Little, D. D., of Chicago; Rev. Joseph B. Little, Rev. Henry S. Little, Rev. George O. Little, and Rev. Charles H. Little, pastors in the West. Many others of this family are found in professional and cultivated ranks. The Littles of Antrim and Peterborough, as indicated by personal appearance and tradition and favorite names, are probably related to the foregoing family. They are of Scotch descent, it ap-

pears; and the ancestor, Thomas Little, with his wife Jean and several children, came over from the north of Ireland, county of Antrim, in 1737, and settled in Shirley, Mass. His son, Thomas, Jr., was ten years old on arrival in this country. It seems to have been in his twenty-seventh year that he married Susanna Wallace, herself born in the north of Ireland in 1734. The old records speak of them as being married in Peterborough, and living there a short time several years previous to their permanent settlement in that town. They had eight children : Dr. William, born in Peterborough, Oct. 20, 1753; Esther, born in Lunenburg, Mass., in 1755; Elisabeth, born in Shirley, Mass., in 1756, in which town the family continued to reside till 1764; Susannah, born in 1759; Joseph, born in 1760; Thomas, born May 11, 1763, married Relief White, and died in 1847; John, born in Peterborough in 1764, married Lucinda Longley, and died Sept. 19, 1850; and Rev. Walter, born in 1766, and noticed below. The father of these eight children died in Shirley, Mass., while on a visit there, June 6, 1808, aged eighty-one. His widow, daughter of William and Elisabeth (Clayland) Wallace, died in Peterborough March 6, 1822, aged eighty-eight.

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE, oldest child of Thomas and Susanna, was born in Peterborough, Oct. 20, 1753, during a temporary sojourn of the parents in that place. He studied medicine with Dr. John Young, the first physician of Peterborough, and established himself as a physician in Hillsborough in 1782. He married Betsey Fletcher of Westford, Mass. She soon died, and it is believed she left but one child, Betsey F., born Sept. 27, 1775, who married Samson Keyes, went to Wilton, Me., and died there Aug. 26, 1810. Her husband was a native of Westford, Mass., born Nov. 22, 1777; died April 24, 1861. Hon. Alvah Keyes, of Claremont, is her son. Dr. Little married, second, Ruth, daughter of Dea. Joseph Symonds of Hillsborough, May 12, 1787, and had children : Dea. William, named below; Martha D., who married James Campbell, May 19, 1836, and died Dec. 29, 1852, aged sixty-three; Ruth S., who died in Antrim, Nov. 28, 1838, aged thirty-nine; Lucy R., who married Bartlett Wallace and died July 11, 1855, aged fifty-five; and Hiram, who died young. Dr. Little had a large practice, was a social, wide-awake man, of hearty friendships and much influence, but in the midst of his usefulness he came to a sudden death, being drowned Nov. 7, 1807, aged fifty-four. He had been that day to an auction on the Whittemore place near by in Antrim; the evening came on early, and very dark and cold; he started alone to walk back to the Bridge, and seems to have walked over the bank into the river at the bend close by the road. Great search was made for him, the whole town turning out for that purpose. But he could not be found; people considered his disappearance a great mystery, and his body lay in the river all winter. When the ice broke up in the spring, it floated down, and was first discovered in the north edge of the stream just above the new factory at the Bridge. On the following day, which was the Sabbath, no minister could be found in this section. Dea. John Duncan went over and offered prayer at the funeral, and the body, fresh as life, was carried to its rest in the grave.

DEA. WILLIAM LITTLE was born in Hillsborough March 10, 1788; married, first, Abigail Wells of Goffstown in 1814; second, Mrs. Lydia S. Dow. Came to Antrim in 1815, and built the tannery at the Branch, in which he did business more than forty years; was a leading man in town; was chosen elder in the Presbyterian Church in 1831; died Dec. 18, 1869. His second wife is yet living. The first wife died Feb. 1, 1846, aged sixty-eight; and she was the mother of his children named below:—

1. **HIRAM**, [b. Aug. 8, 1815 ; d. in early life ; buried on Bible Hill, Hillsborough.]
2. **WILLIAM P.**, [known as "Plummer Little," b. May 24, 1817 ; m. Mary J. Burns, Nov. 12, 1844 ; opened a public house at the Branch in 1841, which he continued to keep till death. The building, originally the Dea. James Nesmith house on the northeastward slope of Meeting-House Hill, had been moved and put up by Jacob Tuttle about 1838. Plummer Little d. very suddenly, Sept. 1, 1869, aged 52. His children were three :—
George P., (b. Oct. 4, 1845 ; m. Media M. McIlvaine, March 30, 1870 ; is trader at the Branch)
Nettie M., (b. April 24, 1847 ; m. Frank Dunlap, Oct. 14, 1869.)
Ella E., (b. June 14, 1858 ; m. George H. Perkins, April 1, 1875.)]
3. **JOHN**, [b. May 24, 1819, m. Clarinda Brackett, and lives in Cambridgeport, Mass.]
4. **JANE W.**, [b. Dec. 15, 1821, m. John McIlvaine April 23, 1846, and d. April 28, 1849.]
5. **WILLIS**, [b. Feb. 9, 1824 ; d. Jan. 12, 1861, aged 36.]
6. **FREDERICK S.**, [b. July 20, 1825 ; m. Julia Keyes of Goshen ; has been noted as teacher of vocal music ; now lives in Newport ; spent several years as school-teacher in New Jersey. Has been one of the town officers of Newport several years.]
7. **ISAAC W.**, [b. March 14, 1829, d. aged 9.]
8. **ABBY**, [b. March 24, 1831 ; m. Randolph Gilman of Unity, Jan. 12, 1871.]
9. **SYLVESTER**, [b. May 28, 1833 ; m. March 26, 1860, Mary E. Vose, daughter of Dr. Samuel Vose, formerly of Antrim ; was a very efficient and successful teacher of sacred music for many years, and was a long time leader of the Center choir ; is the traveling agent of the Goodell Company. He greatly modernized and improved the house built by his father in 1824 at the Branch ; built and removed to South Village in 1879. Has children :—

Helen L., (b. Jan. 27, 1864.)

Harry H., (b. Oct. 27, 1867.)

Ruth Evangeline, (b. July 3, 1872.)]

10. BETSEY K., [b. April 4, 1836 ; m. J. M. Brigham of Cambridgeport. Mass., and d. there Oct. 8, 1874. Was a sweet singer in the house of the Lord.]

REV. WALTER LITTLE, youngest child of Thomas and Susanna (Wallace) Little, and brother of Dr. William of Hillsborough, was born in Peterborough in 1766 ; was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1796 ; was the first minister of Antrim, being settled here in 1800. He was a tall, slim, dark-complexioned, fine-looking man, a smart preacher, and the church greatly prospered under his care. But his manners were disliked ; he was considered proud and authoritative and unsympathetic, and the people got so generally against him that he resigned at the end of four years. This was his first parish and his last. Soon after his dismissal he went into the State of New York ; preached here and there, but, failing of a satisfactory settlement, he fell into a wandering habit, roamed over the country, was considered partially insane, and on one of these tramps he died in the State of Maryland, sometime in 1815, far from acquaintances and friends. He was never married. Before leaving New Hampshire he had his name changed to Fullerton, but nobody ever knew a reason why. Probably it should be added that his talents commanded respect, notwithstanding all opposition and dislike. Decidedly, he was an able man. After Mr. Little was dismissed, he had his farewell meeting at Dea. Aiken's house. It was a week-day evening. The meeting was crowded and solemn. Mr. Little was making his closing prayer when Isaac Baldwin, a boy of eight years (afterwards Dea. Baldwin), climbed up on the high chair-back, and tipped over, chair and all, falling with such force against the minister's back as to throw him forward against the pantry-door, which opened at touch, and he fell flat on his face on the pantry-floor ! It is not reported whether he said his "amen" in that position or not. But there was great consternation in other parts of the house, and the meeting closed rather curiously for a farewell occasion. Mr. Little demanded that the boy be whipped on the spot ; but, as it was entirely unintentional, the mother declined, whereupon he took the future deacon into another room and whipped him himself !

LIVINGSTON.

ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON, son of Robert and Mary (Leslie) Livingston, and grandson of Robert and Zebiah (Sargent) Livingston, who were among the first settlers of New Boston, was born in New Boston. Sept. 12, 1797 ; married, first, Adeline Duncan, daughter of Dea. Josiah Duncan of Antrim, May 24, 1827. He came here in the year 1825 ; lived some years in the McFarland house (Jameson's), and built the house now John Butterfield's in 1834. He left town in 1850. His wife died in 1866, and he married, second, Mrs. Lucinda Mills, and is now living in Goffstown. His children, all by the first wife, and born here, were : —

1. LUTHER, [b. April 27, 1828; his name was changed to Frederick L., because there were so many of the same name; m. Libbie Ward of Norwich, Conn.; now lives in Philadelphia.]
2. JOSIAH D., [broke through the ice on the brook near the Butterfield place, and was drowned, March 10, 1836. He was a beautiful boy, six years of age.]
3. HIRAM L., [b. June 16, 1832; is a mute; m. Mary Pressey of Canaan, and lives in North Salem.]
4. MARY G., [d. in infancy.]
5. JOSIAH EDWIN, [b. March 18, 1836; m. 1st, Nancy, daughter of Hon. Abel Haley of Wolfeborough; 2d, Maria A. Ingraham of Springfield, Mass., and lives in North Salem. He is the inventor of a "nutmeg-grater" of great convenience and value, also inventor of a "mitring machine" which promises much.]
6. ADDIE M., [b. Oct. 17, 1839; m. Benton W. Cutting of Thetford, Vt., and lives in Manchester.]
7. SARAH E., [b. March 23, 1844; her name was changed to Libbie E.; m. Matthew B. White, and lives in Manchester.]
8. ROBERT DUNCAN, [b. May 24, 1847; is a mute; now living unm. in Boston.]

LOVEJOY.

REV. WILLIAM W. LOVEJOY, son of William and Dorothy (Johnson) Lovejoy, was born Aug. 27, 1810. He studied for the ministry at New Hampton, and was ordained at Littleton in the summer of 1840. After preaching in several places, he came here from Bennington about 1850 as pastor of the Baptist Church. It is said of him that he was "a faithful, earnest preacher, and one of the kindest and most loving of men, happy, and lived near to God." He married, first, Hannah T. Lovejoy, who died in Antrim, May 6, 1855; second, Eliza J. White of this town, July 31, 1855. He died at Pottersville while pastor of the Baptist Church in that place, April 4, 1862, aged fifty-two. Children: —

1. RUTHVEN M., [b. Jan. 13, 1832; d. May 14, same year.]
2. EMILY J., [b. Aug. 14, 1834, m. Eben P. Knight of Marlow, Jan. 1, 1856, and d. Sept. 29, 1859.]
3. ANTOINETTE E., [b. in Marlow, Aug. 30, 1856.]
4. ALFARATA J., [b. in Dublin, Oct. 17, 1859.]
5. FLORA I., [b. Sept. 9, 1861, in Dublin.]

LOVEREN.

JOSIAH LOVEREN, son of John and Clarissa (Richardson) Loveren, and grandson of Ebenezer and Eunice (Hadlock) Loveren, was born in Deering, Dec. 4, 1817. The family came from Kensington, and were

among the very first settlers of Deering. He married, first, Asenath Gregg of Deering, who died in 1855, aged forty; second, Nancy J. Peabody of Antrim, Dec. 18, 1856; moved here in 1864, and bought the Peabody mills, which he has very much enlarged, and filled with improved machinery. This is now a large establishment of its kind, and is extensively known as "Loveren's Mills." Has children:—

1. SAMUEL S., [b. in Deering, May 19, 1846.]
2. JAMES G., [b. in Deering, May 3, 1850.]
3. FRANK P., [b. in Deering, Nov. 28, 1851; m. Sarah J. Ogden, May 1, 1878; settled at once in Deering, but d. of fever Oct. 18, 1878. Was an excellent and amiable young man, having many friends, and his early death saddened the whole community.]
4. JOHN E., [b. Feb. 2, 1858.]
5. GEORGE M., [b. Aug. 14, 1866.]

LOVEWELL.

LYMAN T. LOVEWELL, son of Isaac and Eliza (Moulton) Lovewell of Gardner, Mass., grandson of Joseph and Sally (Wilkinson) Lovewell of Weston, and great-grandson of Joseph Lovewell (who was taken prisoner in the French and Indian war, but with three others escaped in so nearly a starving condition that they divided a snake between them for food), was born in Gardner, Mass., Oct. 17, 1842; married Sarah L. Stowell in 1867, and came here from Gardner in 1875, buying one-half of the Caleb Clark place, where he resides, having since purchased the other part of the farm. Mr. Lovewell was out in the Fourth Mass. Heavy Artillery, and remained till the close of the war. Has no children.

LOWE.

DANIEL LOWE came from Greenfield to Antrim, about 1817. He bought of Samuel Caldwell the Dea. Worthley place (cleared by William Boyd). He married Hannah Kidder of Lyndeborough, and lived on the Dea. Worthley place many years, being there as late as 1848. He afterwards sold to David Starrett and moved to North Branch, where he built the Sylvester Preston house, and there died Dec. 14, 1857, aged seventy. A young girl, Mary Woodward, was brought up by them. She came here from Lyndeborough in 1819, and married Prof. Leonard Marshall of Boston, Sept. 17, 1835. Mr. Lowe left but one child:—

1. LOISA JANE, [m. Isaac C. Tuttle, Nov. 11, 1846.]

LYNCH.

MAURICE LYNCH was born in Ireland in 1738. He was educated for a Catholic priest; came to Newfoundland, renounced the papacy, and married Catherine Sheehan. Became a land-surveyor. After a residence of about two years in Newfoundland, he came to New England and settled in New Boston. From that town he came here in 1772, and began

e James Wallace farm, now William Stacey's. Was the first town
ark of Antrim. Was a man of wit and many jokes, some of which have
rvived one hundred years in the town where he died. He sold his farm
d went back to New Boston, probably in the fall of 1777, where he died
n. 7, 1779, aged forty. His wife died March 3, 1803, aged sixty. Only
ree children are known of : —

JOHN, [b. in Newfoundland in 1766 ; came with his father to
New Boston ; m. Alice McMillen of that town in 1789, and
had a family of eight children. The descendants of Mau-
rice Lynch by his son John are very numerous, and some of
them remain in New Boston.]

Child of unknown name, [d. here it is believed in the autumn
of 1772, being three or four years old. All the father could
do was to cover up the little body in a trough, carry it in his
arms three or four miles through the woods, and bury it
alone as near as possible to the spot which would be the
future Center of the town. Now neither name nor grave is
known. But God has not forgotten the little face laid so
sadly away.

“ These ashes, too, this little dust, —
Our Father's care shall keep.”]

MARY ANN, [grew up in New Boston ; m. a sea-captain from
Boston, Mass., about 1793, and nothing more can be learned
concerning her. An old bear and nine cubs once drove
Mary Ann home ; and her mother, greatly frightened and
somewhat mixed from excitement, ran over to Dea. Christie's
and shouted : “ Deacon, Deacon, catch your dog and call
your gun ; for nine she-bears and one old cub chased my
Mary Ann clear from Lyndeborough woods to my own
door !”]

MANAHAN.

DR. VALENTINE MANAHAN was son of John and Zurintha
'elch) Manahan of Deering. He was a student of New London and
armouth, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in 1850. He
me here the same year, got well started in practice, but suddenly left
e next year and went to Springfield. In 1851 he married Abby E. Por-
r of Sutton, and is now living in Enfield, engaged in large practice.

MANSFIELD.

JAMES A. MANSFIELD lived here for a time in the Jonas Hub-
rd house northwest of the pond, in connection with Bezaleel Wheeler,
oving away about 1824. Little is known of him, but it is believed that
went to Boston and died there.

MARSH.

EBENEZER MARSH came here from Hudson, about 1798, and located on the mountain west of the Capt. Worthley place, beyond the pond. After about ten years he moved back to that town, where he died. The name "Marsh" occurs now and then in the old papers and records of that vicinity, but of this one nothing further has been learned.

MARSHALL.

SAMUEL MARSHALL came here from Hudson and succeeded Nathan Cross on the Asa Robinson or Steel place. The house stood near the end of the lane on the opposite side of the road from the present house. On the "Cold Friday," Jan. 19, 1810, the wind took the roof off his house, and the whole family barely escaped perishing with the cold. He had five children born here. Four were by his first wife, Hannah, daughter of Jacob Paige of Litchfield; and one by his second wife, Abigail Robb, whom he married March 18, 1817.

1. SAMUEL, [b. March 8, 1809.]
2. ELIZA, [b. Feb. 7, 1811.]
3. ENOCH, [b. Jan. 1, 1813.]
4. JOHN, [b. Oct. 24, 1814.]
5. HANNAH, [b. Nov. 30, 1817.]

MATTHEWS.

ROBERT MATTHEWS and his wife (Gibson) came to Hancock among the first settlers of the town. He came from Londonderry, bringing his son James, then a very small boy. The latter married Abigail Kieth of Sullivan, in 1810. She was a native of Uxbridge, Mass. In 1815 James Matthews moved to Antrim, and lived in this town fifteen years, when he moved back to Hancock. All the children except the two first were born in Antrim. He died Nov. 13, 1852, aged seventy-one; and his wife died Dec. 30, 1872, aged eighty-three. He lived in the southwest part of Antrim, near Hancock line, and was chiefly identified with the latter town. The farm was chiefly in Antrim, but the town line ran through the room in which the children were born. Children were:—

1. ELVIRA, [b. March 29, 1811; m. Franklin Robinson of Greenfield, in 1838; d. in California, Dec. 2, 1878.]
2. ABIGAIL, [b. Feb. 15, 1813; m. Lewis W. Alcock of Hancock, Aug. 31, 1837, and is now living in that town.]
3. HANNAH, [b. April 15, 1815; m. A. R. W. Burt of Bennington, Oct. 28, 1845; d. April 2, 1876.]
4. MELVIN, [b. Feb. 19, 1817; m. 1st, Sarah Richardson of Ashby, Mass.; 2d, Hannah Watson of Charlestown, Mass.; d. March 28, 1861.]

ARVILLA, [b. Dec. 26, 1819; m. David Seward of Sullivan, Oct. 1, 1840. She was mother of Rev. F. L. Seward of Lowell (Harvard College, 1868).]

ADELINE, [b. Jan. 2, 1821; d. Oct. 20, 1847.]

NORMANDA, [b. Aug. 6, 1822; d. Jan. 25, 1844.]

EMILY, [b. Sept. 15, 1824; m. Gardner Town of Sullivan, Jan. 4, 1870.]

DAVID, [b. May 20, 1826; unm.; lives in Hancock.]

ELMINA, [b. July 7, 1828, d. in infancy.]

McADAMS.

SAMUEL McADAMS and his brother William, cousins of Mrs. Rob-McIlvaine, came here in 1795 from Hudson, where they had lived but short time, as they were from Londonderry, in which town they signed Association Test in April, 1776, and they also signed a petition there late as 1778, and may have lived there some years after that. A Samuel Adams was one of many protesting against the formation of a new parish in Londonderry, Feb. 9, 1740. These brothers were Scotchmen. They located on the "tops of the mountains" in Autrim. Samuel Adams succeeded Dea. Alexander on what is now the S. A. Holt farm Holt Hill, while his brother William located on Patten Hill, not far from Samuel Patten's. But little is known concerning these two brothers. They moved together to Tunbridge, Vt., in 1808.

McALLISTER.

The McAllisters came from Argyleshire in Scotland. The name is very common in many parishes of that country to the present day. In Scotch colony in the north of Ireland, there were also many McAllisters; and from the last-named locality there were three families that came to New Hampshire, though from names and association in the early years we conclude they were near of kin. These have been traced back through the sojourn in Ireland to Scotland, but it is impossible at present to give ancestral names prior to the emigration from the latter country. The later branch of McAllisters is represented by Judge W. K. McAllister of Chicago, Ill., who was son of William, who was son of Hamilton, who came from Edinburg, Scotland, and bought his farm in Salem, Mass., April 26, 1776. This farm remained in the family more than a hundred years, and from it went out many to New York and the West. The ancestor of the Londonderry family was Angus (sometimes called Anias) McAllister, who married Margaret Boyle, and came to this country with eight children in the year 1718, and settled in Lancaster, Mass. The old people say he was near of kin to Richard who settled in Bedford, and John who settled in New Boston. In 1731 Angus moved to Londonderry, and settled the farm now in possession of his descendant, Jonathan McAllister, Esq. He had been a soldier in the wars of the Revolution, — had an ear shot off in an engagement of Pennyburn Mill, — and

was exempted from taxes on account of his military services. At his death, his body was carried six miles for burial on a bier on the top of men's shoulders, as was always the custom in that day. On the way they met Thomas Wilson, an old companion in arms, who took off his hat and shouted: "Auld Ireland forever! Weel, Angus, they're na taking the lug [ear] aff you head at Pennyburn Mill the day, mon!" William, son of Angus, married Jennette Cameron, and died in 1755, aged fifty-five. His descendants removed to Jaffrey, and thence William, Jr., one of his sons, went to Berlin, Vt., and his descendants are numerous in that State. David, second son of Angus, married Elenor Wilson; died in Londonderry in 1750, aged forty-six, and left children: Alexander, John, Archibald, George, Margaret, and Jennette. Of these six children of David, we have only room to say, that Alexander married Abigail White of Goffstown, and his descendants remain in that town. John married Mrs. Rebekah (Henderson) White of Bedford in 1770, and died in 1780, aged thirty-six. His widow died in 1839, aged ninety-six. She was the girl that went with Hon. John Orr after the cows, in the early history of Bedford. He was about fifteen, and she some younger. They came across a bear, and she picked up stones for Johnny to throw at him. Bruin stood it awhile, and then went for them. He treed Johnny, and Beccie ran; and while bruin looked after the more offensive party, she escaped and got help! Isaac McAllister, son of John and Rebekah, was born Jan. 19, 1776; married Sarah Harriman of Londonderry in 1814, and was father of Jonathan McAllister, who now occupies the original homestead settled by Angus in 1731, and is one of the leading citizens of Londonderry. He married Caroline Choate of Derry, Nov. 11, 1852, and has a son, George I., who graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1877. It may be added that John, the other son of Angus, returned to Ireland, and that his five daughters were: Mary Ann, who married David Morrison; ———, who married John Taggart of Coleraine, Mass.; ———, who married Thomas Knox of Pembroke; ———, who married James White of Pembroke; and ———, who married John White of Pembroke. The descendants of Angus are very many, and stand well in the world. It seems probable that Randall McAllister of Peterborough, a Revolutionary soldier terribly wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, was of the same stock. The latter died in 1819, aged seventy-five. Dr. Thomas S. McAllister of Amesbury, Mass., was son of Benjamin, and grandson of Isaac and Sarah named above.

RICHARD McALLISTER, ancestor of one branch of the Antrim McAllisters, and of that which was earliest here, married Ann Miller in Ireland, about 1735; came over in the winter of 1738-39, and found his way at once to Londonderry, as we conclude from the fact that he was a citizen in full standing there in 1741. But soon after there was quite a migration from Londonderry to the promising settlement of Narragansett No. 5 (now Bedford), and Richard McAllister seems to have been among the number. He settled on a farm now a few rods west of Bedford village, and four miles from the present city of Manchester. He went to Bedford probably in the spring of 1743, and was one of the leading land-

holders at the organization of the town in 1750. His name appears among the petitioners of Bedford, then called "Souhegan East," to the governor and assembly for protection against the Indians, June 12, 1744. His wife died March 12, 1776, in the sixty-seventh year of her age. The children of Richard and Ann (Miller) McAllister were nine in number, thus: First, "Archy," who was born in Ireland. He settled in Wiscasset, Me., and lived to great age. George C. McAllister, Esq., of Milltown, New Brunswick, is his great-grandson. The second child of Richard and Ann McAllister was John, who was born on the ocean Jan. 18, 1739. The fact that he is recorded as born in "Chelsie, Mass.," arises from their making the registry of birth at the first place where they stopped on arrival in this country. The tradition in all branches of the family as to the birth on the water is so strong as to leave no reasonable doubt of its truth. John McAllister enlisted as a soldier in the French war, April 17, 1758, and served six months. He also enlisted a second time in the spring of 1760. He was also out for a time in the Revolutionary army. Was a stirring, wide-awake man. He was a blacksmith by trade; came here about 1776, and located on the north side of Meeting-house Hill, building his log cabin on the west side of the road near where a branch turns eastward towards the old McIlvaine place. He was the only blacksmith in town for many years. His shop on the hill stood in the corner of the roads opposite his house. He did not, however, remain long on the hill, but cleared and settled what is now the Pelsey farm. His humble dwelling stood nearly opposite the Sally Sawyer house, and the old shop he worked in stood on the same side of the road a little east of his dwelling. He raised a large family, who all left town in early life. In his old age he followed his children. In the year 1814, and at the age of seventy-five, he moved to Rochester, Vt., and died there in 1828. His wife was Anna Steel, who lived some twenty years longer, and died very aged in the same town. His children, of whom we know but little, were as follows, most of them being born here: —

1. JOHN W., [b. in 1784; m. Vina Jones of Hillsborough, and d. in Rochester, Vt., aged 64. His death was early in the year 1849. His wife, while walking out, dropped dead in the road, in September, 1858, aged 72. His children were: —

William, (b. in Antrim, m. Orlena Brown, and d. in Champaign, Ill., in 1863. His first wife d. Nov. 3, 1839. His house was burned in 1827, and three of his children perished in the flames. His eldest son, Stillman McAllister, when on a deer-hunt with his father-in-law in New York, was shot dead by the latter. His age was 44. They put on deer-skin coats so as to deceive the animals, and separated in the forest. The shooting was at long range with the rifle, and was done on the supposition that a deer was aimed at.)

Julia Ann, (b. in Antrim. . She m. a shoemaker by name of Kidder, of Hancock, Vt., and is now living in Leicester, Vt.)

Vianna, (b. in Antrim; m. Alvah Russ of Stockbridge, Vt.; he d. there; she lives in Manchester, with Dr. Alvah A. Russ, her son, as is thought.)

Paulina, (m. Manning Finney, and they live in Stockbridge, Vt.)

Pamelia, (m. Horace Brink, and d. in Rochester, Vt.)

Orrilla, (m. Ithiel Austin. They live in Pulaski, N. Y.)

Hiram, (b. in Hancock, Vt., m. Olive Brown, and d. in Elgin, Ill., July 7, 1870.)

Sophronia, (m. Samuel Parsons of Manchester.)

Adeline, (d. in Whiting, Vt., unm.)

Sylvester, (b. in Hancock, Vt., in 1820; m. Mary Munger of Whiting, Vt.; has lived in Elgin, Ill., since 1861, and is a man of high standing.)

Milo, (m. Abbe Goodrich, and lives in Whiting, Vt.)

Lovica, (d. in Rochester, Vt., unm.)

Philena, (m. George Piper. They live in Manchester.)]

2. DANIEL, [nothing known.]

3. JESSE, [m. Deborah Paige April 20, 1815; can't trace further.]

4. ISAAC, [reported to me as "a Methodist exhorter and an old man;" was last known in Pulaski, N. Y. He m. a Miss Benson of Benson, Vt. Nothing known of his family.]

5. DAVID, [m. Susan Nason of Rochester, Vt., moved to Pennsylvania in 1836, and nothing more is known of him.]

6. WILLIAM, [b. in Antrim, m. Diadamia Washburne, and d. at age of sixty-four in Rochester, Vt. What is on a preceding page about *Stillman McAllister*, killed on a deer-hunt, another authority would put here, making him son of *this* William, which was probably the case.]

7. BETSEY, [nothing known.]

8. ANNA, [m. Dudley Reed, April 1, 1813. A large family were born to them here, but am unable to find one of them.]

9. FANNIE, [b. in Rochester, Vt. She is known to have m. a Mr. Austin of Rochester, Vt., who was killed in moving a building in that place, when a young man. She afterwards m. a Smith, and d. recently in that place.]

10. NANCY, [nothing known.]

The third child of Richard McAllister and Ann Miller was William, who was born in Londonderry, July 14, 1741. He married Jerusha Spof-

ford of Rowley, Mass.; remained in Bedford; was out in the French war; and died Feb. 11, 1787. He had children: Sally (b. Dec. 25, 1766), Ann, William, John, Martha, Polly, James, Benjamin, and Apphia. The descendants are very numerous. John, the fourth child, remained in Bedford; married Jane, daughter of Capt. James and Margaret (Waugh) Aiken, and died July 25, 1853, aged seventy-seven. Their son, William McAllister, Esq., now owns and occupies the homestead. Commodore Belknap, of the U. S. navy, is said to be a great-grandson of William and Jerusha McAllister.

The fourth child of Richard and Ann was Mary, who was born in Bedford, Aug. 10, 1743. Have no further positive knowledge concerning her.

The fifth child was Ann, who was born in Bedford, Nov. 6, 1745, and died in her native town, Oct. 31, 1760.

The sixth child of Richard and Ann (Miller) McAllister was Susannah, born Aug. 20, 1747. A Susannah McAllister married Hugh Moore in Bedford, March 21, 1792. They settled in Amherst and lived to good old age. Circumstances indicate that the first Susannah died in infancy, and that the wife of Moore was a second daughter to whom the same name was given, and who was born about 1756. She died June 8, 1842.

RICHARD McALLISTER, JR., the seventh child of Richard and Ann, was born Oct. 20, 1749. He was last taxed in Bedford, his native town, in 1772. He seems to have been here part of the two following years preparing his clearing on the northward slope of Meeting-House Hill. He moved here in 1775. His house stood first north of the fork of roads, and is known as the Abraham Smith place. He was prominent among the first settlers, and was a member of the first board of selectmen. His wife was Susannah. He moved to Alstead, giving place to Abraham Smith in 1795. Subsequently, for a time, he lived in Springfield, Vt., beyond which we cannot trace them. They had children, several in number, it is believed, when they came to this town. Have made great effort to hunt up this family. Two children were born to them after arrival here, of whom we can give only the date of birth.

1. RICHARD, [b. Dec. 25, 1779.]

2. ANN, [b. March 8, 1782.]

JAMES McALLISTER, the eighth child of Richard and Ann (Miller) McAllister, was born in Bedford, Feb. 29, 1752. He was last taxed in Bedford in 1773; came here the same year, and pitched upon a tract of land now the farm of Isaac M. Tuttle, Esq. After working two summers or more, and building, he moved his family here. The house stood on the old road five or six rods north of the present dwelling, and the cellar still marks the spot. James McAllister married Sally McClary, daughter of David McClary of Bedford, October, 1773. He died Aug. 27, 1823. The widow survived till July 2, 1841. She was a rare and excellent woman, her long life was one of energy and consistent piety, and she was one referred to as being ready for any emergency. It is related, that, when they raised their barn, she saved the men from a serious accident. The

population being very sparse for many miles, only a handful of men could be found. These got a band part way up — they couldn't raise it an inch farther — it was so situated that they dare not let it down. Their shouts alarmed Mrs. McAllister, and she ran out with her lady visitors to their help. Instead of shrieking and crying "Murder!" she snatched up a pole and put her shoulder to the lift. By the addition of this help of the women, with great difficulty the timbers were raised to their place. The children of James and Sally McAllister were: —

1. RICHARD, [b. in Bedford; m. Peggy Aiken, daughter of Dea. James Aiken. She d. March 1, 1813, at the age of thirty-five, and leaving four children. Sometime in the following year he m. Mrs. Betsey Grant, who soon d. leaving a son Richard. For a third wife he m. Hannah Taylor, March 26, 1818. He built and lived and d. in a house recently taken down, which stood on the opposite side of the river from Miles Tuttle's on the road leading to James Wood's. He d. Nov. 19, 1845, and was buried on the hill. The children were as follows: —

Nancy, (d. unm. in Manchester in 1856, aged 49.)

Sophronia, (m. Jonas Harvey, Jr., of Manchester, and d. in that city Nov. 25, 1873, aged 62.)

Nathan W. C., (d. unm., in Weare, Aug. 9, 1835, aged 30.)

Mary, (b. in 1813; was brought up in Hillsborough by a Mr. Newman; then all went to Vermont.)

Richard, Jr., (b. Nov. 19, 1815, m. Susan Ordway April 4, 1841. and lives at Hillsborough Bridge.)

James B., (b. Nov. 25, 1818; m. Fidelia Champlin of Sutton, in 1842, and lives in the south village in that town. Is a trader and postmaster there.)

Leonard, (at seven years of age a fork was thrust into his eye, destroying his mind. He d. unm., in 1867, aged 47.)

Benjamin, (b. Sept. 22, 1821, m. Mary A. Bryant Dec. 23, 1841, and now lives in Stoneham, Mass.)

David, (b. Dec. 19, 1824, m. Harriet White Dec. 14, 1853, and lives in Deering.)

Louisa, (b. Sept. 22, 1826; m. Everett Cowdry of Stoneham, Mass.)

Stickney, (b. in 1827; d. at age of 4.)]

2. DAVID, [d. when one year old.]

3. THOMAS, [b. in 1775; m. in Boston, 1803, to Nancy Smith: lived here and there in this town about a dozen years after marriage, and all his children save the last two were born in

Antrim; moved to Windsor about 1820, and d. there April 2, 1840, aged 65. After his death the widow and several children lived some years at the Branch in a small house in Parkhurst's mill-yard. His children were:—

James, (b. Sept. 17, 1804, m. Charlotte Moulton of Shirley, Mass., in 1827, and d. in Boston March 29, 1860.)

William, (b. Feb. 1, 1806; m. Harriet Moulton of Shirley, Mass.)

Sylvanus, (b. Jan. 6, 1808; m. 1st, Susan Long of Harwich, Mass.; 2d, Jane Wetherell of Pocasset, Mass., where he now lives.)

Sally, (b. Jan. 26, 1810, m. Daniel Dresser of Windsor Oct. 31, 1833, and now lives in Grafton, Vt.)

Nancy, (b. Sept. 26, 1811; unm.; is an invalid in Londonderry, Vt.; is a beneficiary of the society of Cincinnati, on account of her grandfather, Capt. Sylvanus Smith of Shirley, Mass., a captain in the Revolutionary army.)

Katherine, (b. Sept. 21, 1813; m. Merrick Woods of Londonderry, Vt., Sept. 19, 1854, and they now live in that town.)

Thomas, (b. Oct. 6, 1816; m. Anna Gibbs of Pocasset, Mass., June 27, 1841, and lives in that place.)

Benjamin, (b. in Windsor, April 3, 1821, and d. September, 1868. He m. Charlotte Sargent of Lawrence, Mass., in 1850.)

Mary Ann, (b. Feb. 3, 1823, m. Barnet S. Waite June 17, 1849, and lives in Londonderry, Vt.)]

4. JAMES, JR., [lost overboard in Chesapeake bay.]

5. WILLIAM, [b. May 3, 1781; m. Rachel Kendall of Hillsborough; lived awhile in this town, and had four children here; moved to Deering, thence to Wilmot, and d. March 23, 1862, in that place. The children were:—

Orrin, (d. aged 13, in the year 1831.)

Joshua H., (b. March 27, 1820; m. Margaret Spear of Stoneham, Mass.; went into the war, was disabled, and d. in a Soldiers' Home at Togus, Me., Oct. 18, 1874, aged 54.)

George S., (b. Feb. 5, 1822; m. Martha A. Ferson of Lebanon, June 9, 1850, and lives in Lyndeborough. Is a tanner by trade. He m. 2d, Ellen L. Pollard of Nashua, Jan. 28, 1869.)

Sarah Olivia, (b. June 11, 1827; m. John L. Farwell July 10, 1853, and d. in Hillsborough, Aug. 11, 1858, childless.)

- Clara S.*, (b. in Deering Feb. 14, 1831 ; m. *Eldridge Fisher* of North Weare July 1, 1855, and d. there Feb. 6, 1865.)]
6. ANNE, [b. Aug. 12, 1783 ; m. Benjamin Tuttle, April 17, 1804 ; lived in Hillsborough, near her father's residence in Antrim, and d. April 20, 1855. She was the mother of Isaac M. Tuttle, Esq., of this town, and Benjamin Tuttle, Esq., of Newport.]
 7. BENJAMIN, [b. July 3, 1785 ; went to Canada in early life, and nothing more is known of him.]
 8. RACHEL, [m. Jonas Harvey of Manchester, February, 1827, and d. in that city Nov. 19, 1860 ; left no children.]
 9. SALLY, [b. June 20, 1789, m. Dr. Charles Adams Feb. 13, 1809, and d. in Oakham, Mass., Dec. 5, 1868. She was mother of a noble family, including Hon. Charles Adams, Jr., who has done a great deal to help in the preparation of this book. She is spoken of as a rare and blessed woman, with charity for everybody, and never knowing one that wished her ill.]
 10. POLLY, [b. Feb. 21, 1792 ; m. Sampson Tuttle, Jr., of Hancock May 30, 1820, and d. in that town Nov. 10, 1857. Her husband d. Feb. 19, 1857, aged 67.]

The ninth child of Richard McAllister and Ann Miller was Benjamin, who was the youngest of the family, and was born in Bedford, May 31, 1754.

JOHN McALLISTER of New Boston was the ancestor of the third family of McAllisters in New Hampshire. He came over from the north of Ireland and settled in that town in 1748. He owned a large tract of land near Joe English Hill ; was an energetic, live man, was strongly religious, was on the first board of selectmen in 1763, and died in a good old age. The writer remembers hearing much said about the McAllisters of New Boston by old people now gone. This John had three sons and one daughter, as follows: Archibald, who was born in Ireland, and married Maria McKeen ; lived awhile on the homestead, but after many years moved to Francetown, and thence came here about 1790, and died here in good old age. He and his wife were among the early members of the church on the hill, and were most worthy and devout people. The second child of John was Agnus, who settled near the south line of New Boston on a beautiful farm, but afterwards moved to Fryeburg, Me., and died there quite aged. The third son of John of New Boston was Daniel, who settled on what is called the Lamson farm in that town ; was selectman of New Boston ; moved in mature life to New Brunswick, and died there. Mary, the daughter of John of New Boston, married Daniel Kelso, and was the mother of Ananias Kelso, who recently died

in South Village at great age. Thus this Mary was grandmother of Mrs. Henry Hill of this town. She was born during the passage across the ocean; was a praiseworthy woman, and was up to jokes, — like many of her descendants. The writer remembers hearing it said that when Rev. Solomon Moor, the first minister of New Boston, made his first call upon her, about 1769, he asked her if she were born in Ireland. "Na, indade, I was not," said she. — "Were you born in England?" again he asked. — "Na, sir, indade I was not." — "Then you must have been born in America." — "Na, na, I was not born in America, sir." — "Then where upon 'arth were you born?" — "Indade, sir, I was not born upon the 'arth at all, sir!" The minister, who was a jolly, witty man, soon saw through the matter, and long laughed over the joke.

ROBERT McALLISTER, son of Archibald and Maria (McKeen) McAllister, and grandson of John of New Boston, came here from that, his native town, about 1793, and lived in a house at the foot of Perry's Hill, near the brick school-house, and raised up a large family. He was a carpenter, school-teacher, and farmer. In 1805 he moved to Newbury, Vt., and died there March 7, 1862, aged eighty-eight. His wife was Sarah Stewart of Amherst. His children are highly respectable. All but the two youngest were born here.

1. WILLIAM, (b. in 1795; was a cabinet-maker; m. Jane Delano of Acworth; settled in Norway, N. Y., and d. there in 1846.]
2. FRANCIS G., [b. in 1797; m. Betsey Chamberlain in 1819, and lives in Newbury, Vt.]
3. JONATHAN, [m. Charity Chatman of Haverhill, and d. in Willsborough, N. Y., in 1862, aged 62. His grandson, Rev. W. C. McAllister, is pastor of the Baptist Church in Morristownville, N. Y.]
4. DAVID, [m. Betsey Tucker of Newbury, Vt., in 1822, and now lives in that town.]
5. SARAH, [m. Nehemiah L. Clark, and lives in Manchester.]
6. MARY, [m. Archibald Dow, and lived and d. in Hillsborough.]
7. HARRIET, [m. Jeremiah Tewksbury, and lives in Newbury, Vt.]
8. ARCHIBALD, [m. Susan S. Clark, and lives in Newbury, Vt.]

McCAULEY.

ROBERT McCAULEY came here very early in the history of the town, certainly as early as 1777, and built on the west side of the road between William and Grafton Curtis's, east of the Branch village, and near the river, as it bends to the south. Was the first tailor in town, and followed that business here nearly twenty years. Was out in the Revolutionary army. Was a cripple in old age. His father was Alexander Mc-

Cauley, brother of James, the first settler in Hillsborough, in 1741. Alexander seems to have lived in Hillsborough for a time, and Robert came here undoubtedly from that place. James and Alexander were born in the Province of Ulster in Ireland; were genuine Scotchmen; located awhile in the vicinity of Boston after arrival in this country, and then came to Hillsborough. Alexander was born in 1707. His wife, Mary Pinkerton, born in Ireland in 1712, was cousin of the first John Pinkerton of Londonderry. She died in Merrimack, Jan. 20, 1791. He died in the same place Oct. 11, 1788. They were parents of James McCauley, who married Isabel Jameson, and of Robert McCauley of this town, and of Sarah McCauley who married Thomas Stuart of this town. Robert married Abigail Smith of Dunbarton, July 11, 1774. She was called "Nabby," and our records call her "Neaby." He was credited with a second wife, whose name I have not been able to find, and whose existence I doubt. He is believed to have left Antrim about 1794. The house he lived in has been gone many years. She called herself (Nabby Smith) a niece of Gen. John Stark, and was his adopted daughter. Robert McCauley died in Crown Point, N. Y., 1826, aged ninety-three. He kept his payments of continental money till the day of his death. The children, as far as known, were thus given on the town record, though an older one may have been brought here on removal to this town.

1. JOHN, [b. Feb. 12, 1778; settled in Potsdam, N. Y.; m. Dolly Moody.]
2. ALEXANDER, [b. Aug. 25, 1780, and d. young.]
3. JAMES, [b. May 2, 1783; went to Ashtabula, Ohio; m. Charlotte Hancock.]
4. ISABEL PINKERTON, [b. Jan. 28, 1785; m. 1st, Isaac Everett, who d. in Minerva, N. Y., 1833; 2d. a Mr. Rose. She d. at Mendon, Mich., October, 1846.]
5. THOMAS, [b. March 1, 1787; went to Ashtabula, Ohio, and d. there. He m. Mary Town.]
6. SMITH, [b. April 9, 1789; d. in Crown Point, Ind., in 1862. His wife was Dorcas Dowley of Mount Holly, Vt. His son, Randall S. McCauley, Esq., is now living in Crown Point Center, N. Y., and has furnished items for these pages. A. O. McCauley of Crown Point, Ind., is a son of a 2d wife whose name was Loisa Rossey, of Athol, N. Y.]
7. MOODY, [b. Nov. 15, 1792; moved in 1836 to Ashtabula, Ohio. His wife was Hannah Hill of Walpole, this State. In later life he went to Wisconsin and d. there.]
8. CHARLES, [m. Rachel Barrett and went to the West. His name is not on the Antrim records, and there are some indications that he was the oldest instead of the youngest child.]

CAPT. DAVID McCAULEY, nephew of Robert, and of Mrs. Thomas Stuart, came here from Merrimack, as heir of Capt. Thomas Stuart's property, and received the farm now that of John G. Flint, Esq., at the Branch. He probably came not long subsequent to his uncle's death in 1803. He was a smart young man, and took a prominent place in town. Was much in town business. Had a store at the Branch in the Swain house, under firm name of "McCoy and McCauley." At the time of his death he had a store in the basement of the three-story house at the Branch. He took a wager to reap an acre of rye in Hiram Griffin's field east of the Branch for \$2.50, to be done before noon or no pay. Won the pay, being done a half-hour before noon, but it cost him his life. He lived several months after, but was never well. His death occurred April 16, 1818, aged thirty-five. Never married. Was greatly mourned. Soon after his death, his father, Alexander McCauley of Merrimack, moved on to his farm at the Branch; but in three years he moved back to his own town. Capt. David McCauley was captain of the grenadiers. He had two sisters in Antrim, Mrs. Thomas McCoy and Mrs. Sutheric Weston.

McCLARY.

JOHN McCLARY of Antrim was son of David and Rachel (Strathearn) McClary of Bedford. The parents were married in the north of Ireland, and five of their children were born there. The two youngest were born in Boston. The family came over to Boston in 1751 and resided there about eight years. They removed and settled in Bedford in 1759. David was constable of that town in 1771, — an office then of considerable importance. Various circumstances indicate a relation, perhaps cousinship, between David McClary of Bedford and Lieut. David McClary of Londonderry, who was killed at the battle of Bennington. David McClary of Bedford had children: David, Jr., Thomas, John, Molly, Sally (who married James McAllister of Antrim), Betty, and William. David, Jr., and Thomas were out in the Revolutionary army, probably from Bedford. Some of these lived in Merrimack. Some were officers in the "Training-Band and Alarm-List" of these two towns. Chiefly, however, we have to do with John, who came here. He was born in Ireland about 1735. Whom he married we cannot learn, nor aught of his early history. He came here with his family in 1775, though he had no doubt been here a summer or two previous in making preparation. The opening he made was adjoining that of his brother-in-law, James McAllister, and was the place known now as the "Madison Tuttle farm." There was a John McClary in the battle of Bennington, in the Londonderry company, — perhaps this man. John McClary was a linen-weaver by trade, — a trade then frequently followed by men as well as women, and notably so among the settlers of Londonderry and Bedford. These Scotch weavers were known far and near; and they did very superior work. The death of John McClary occurred in 1796, at a good age. His children were: —

1. **JOHN, JR.**, [date of birth unknown. He m. a McNiell of Hillsborough, and settled in that town; but afterwards

After some years he exchanged his farm for the one now known as the McClure place, on the old road east of Samuel Dinsmore's, where he died May 25, 1835, aged seventy-seven. His wife died Jan. 18, 1847, aged eighty-six. He was a worthy and respectable citizen; was greatly interested in the militia, held many military offices, and was, a long time, commander of the noted Twenty-sixth Regiment. His family are all gone from town, and most of them from earth, but were as follows : —

1. JAMES, [b. March 23, 1788; m. Mary Wilson of Hillsborough, lived in that town and in Antrim, and d. here Feb. 15, 1855. Their only child, —
Newell J., (b. in Hillsborough in 1819, m. Hannah W. Chase, and lived in New York City, where he d. in 1856.)]
2. POLLY, [b. Jan. 9, 1790, and d. unm. in 1849.]
3. DAVID, [b. March 2, 1791, m. Rebecca Yewer, and lived in Boston, where he d. April 25, 1828, leaving one child : —
Mary J., (who came here to live with her grandfather after her father's death, and was counted as one of the family. She m. John Barker of Henniker, Nov. 21, 1839, and lived some years in that town, and her children were born there. They subsequently moved to Boston, where he d. in 1873, and she still survives.)]
4. ELENOR, [d. in childhood.]
5. ROBERT, [b. April 14, 1794; m. Esther L. Weston in 1828; lived on the old homestead in Antrim, where all his children but Esther were born, then lived in Boston awhile, but eventually moved to Stoddard, where he d. June 6, 1872, aged 78. His wife d. in 1835, aged 27 years. Their children were : —
Elenor W., (m. Joel Starkey Dec. 11, 1851; d. June 17, 1852, aged 25.)
Robert C., (b. in 1830, m. Carrie Cragin of Greenville, and d. in that place in 1858.)
Grosvenor, (b. in 1832; m. 1st, Lucy E. Townes of Roxbury; 2d, Maria E. Roberts of Peterborough, and now lives in Stoddard.)
Esther A., (b. in 1834, m. George W. George of Amherst, and now lives in Washington, D. C.)]
6. SAMUEL W., [b. July 1, 1796, and d. unm. at the age of 32.]
7. BOYD H., [b. March 18, 1798; m. Roxy Peltz of Stoddard; lived awhile with his parents in Antrim, and d. in 1869. His children are : —

- Manly*, (b. in Stoddard in 1827, m. Experience Hastings, and lives in Greenfield.)
- John*, (b. in Antrim in 1829, m. Hannah Upton, and lives in Stoddard.)
- Lucinda*, (b. in Antrim in 1831, m. Samuel Dutton, and lives in Pensaukie, Wis.)
- Martha J.*, (b. in Antrim in 1833, became 2d wife of Joel Starkey, and lives in Staffordshire, Conn.)
- Boyd J.*, (b. in Antrim in 1836, and d. unm. in 1870.)
- Caroline*, (b. in Antrim in 1838, m. Dr. M. V. B. Morse, and lives in Marblehead, Mass.)
- George A.*, (b. in Antrim in 1841, m. Sarah E. Barden, and lives in Stoddard.)
- Emeline S.*, (b. in Antrim in 1843, m. Charles Kimball of Hillsborough, and d. in 1866.)
- Augusta M.*, (b. in Antrim in 1845, m. Henry Bidwell, and lives in Swanzey.)]
8. CYRUS, [b. March 4, 1800, m. Nancy Davison of Framingham, Mass., and d. in 1847.]
9. MARK F., [b. April 4, 1802, m. Mary Vinton, and d. in 1836.]
10. JOHN, [b. Feb. 22, 1804, m. Jane H. Brackett March 26, 1840, and lives in Revere, Mass.]
11. MANLY, [b. in 1806, m. Martha Page, and d. in Mason in 1855, aged 49.]

McCOY.

THOMAS McCOY lived, in the early years of the town, near Dustin Barrett's, but nothing is known of whence he came or whither he went. The last record of him here was in 1783, when a road was laid out by his house.

ENSIGN JOHN McCOY, son of Dea. Alexander McCoy, whose ancestors went from Argyleshire, Scotland, to Ireland, thence to Londonderry (now Windham), was born in the last-named town in 1750. He served five years in the Revolutionary war; was a privateersman, and helped capture thirteen merchant-ships, — one, he said, for every State in the Union; marched in a company from Londonderry to join the army at Saratoga against Burgoyne; returned from the army in 1780, and the same year married Margaret Boyd, and moved to Hillsborough, but soon came to Antrim and began the Elijah Gould place, which, in subsequent years, was long occupied as a tavern stand. There his children were born; but in his later years he bought, of Adam Nichols, the place on the hill in the east part of the town next south of George Turner's (buildings now gone). He died Jan. 9, 1823, aged seventy-two. His wife, Mar-

garet, died April 4, 1817, aged sixty-three; married, second, Mrs. Mary (Hutchins) Hartwell of Hillsborough, and after his death she married Obadiah Hadley of Bradford, and died in Peterborough in 1848, aged eighty-one. The children were:—

1. THOMAS, [b. March 10, 1782, m. Betsey McCalley of Merrimack, and lived on the paternal estate. He was a man of executive ability, and was kept by his townsmen in positions of trust for many years, having been chosen selectman eighteen times. He was one of the committee to build the Center Church. He d. May 22, 1851. His wife d. Oct. 24, 1871, aged 87. Children:—

David, (b. in 1811, and d. in infancy.)

Mary, (b. in 1813, m. David W. Bell of Bennington, Jan. 28, 1836, and is now living a widow in Franchestown.)

Eliza A., (b. in 1816, m. Solomon H. Griffin May 8, 1838, and d. in 1853.)

Caroline, (b. in 1818, m. James M. Appleton in 1839, and now lives in Deering.)

James Madison, (d. Dec. 31, 1826, at the age of six.)

Milton, (b. in 1824, m. Elisabeth Appleton, and lives in Deering.)]

2. JOHN, [b. June 14, 1784; m. Hannah Taylor April 13, 1813; settled on the Samuel Weeks place, where the large brick house by the East cemetery now stands, and which he built in 1822. After some years he sold and moved to Bennington, where he d. Dec. 7, 1861, at the age of 77. His children were:—

Louisa, (d. in childhood.)

Mary, (b. July 18, 1815; m. David Tapley, a merchant in Lowell.)

Prof. James M., (b. June 15, 1817; m. 1st, Alma L. Mooar of Franchestown; 2d, Annie M. Dennis of Lowell. Has been for thirty years a teacher in that city, having begun there in 1842. He entered Amherst College in 1841, but was soon compelled by ill health to leave. In 1859 he established a commercial college in Lowell, which was very successful, and of which he remains the leading officer. Has one child, Louise J. McCoy, and she is the only great-grandchild of the early settler and soldier, John, that bears the name of McCoy; she is a student of Wellesley College, class of 1879.)

Hannah W., (b. March 15, 1819; m. George Young of Dubuque, Io.)

John, Jr., (b. Jan. 21, 1822; was formerly a teacher in Georgia, but went to California in 1849, where he d. the next year, May 30, aged 28.)

Louisa J., (d. Sept. 29, 1845, aged 20.)]

3. ALEXANDER, [b. July 21, 1786; m. Katherine Gibson; built the Widow Newman's house and there kept store, but afterwards engaged in trade at Hillsborough Upper Village. He lived to old age, and d. without children.]
4. ROBERT, [was a trader in company with his brother Alexander, at Hillsborough, and, like him, d. there in old age, childless, June 19, 1866.]

McDOLE.

WILLIAM McDOLE came here from Bedford in the year 1779, and built his cabin on the William S. Foster place. He bought the land for twenty-five cents per acre. Here he lived till 1808, when he moved to Landgrove, Vt. Two sons, David and William, were born here, and had been at school here several winters before they moved away.

Alexander McDole, supposed to be a brother of William, Sen., and living in the same house with him, bought one of the first pews in the old meeting-house. This is all now known of this respectable family that lived here about thirty years. The town voted to have a road to "William McDoals," March 14, 1780.

McFARLAND.

DANIEL McFARLAND was born in Goffstown. He came here in 1774, and settled where N. W. C. Jameson now lives. He married Martha Steele, and died in 1829, at the great age of ninety-six. His wife died April 25, 1831, aged seventy-nine. Mr. McFarland was a man of many oddities and air-castles. He imagined himself to be heir of great honor and wealth in Scotland, and planned his mansion accordingly; but he never finished it, and never got the title, and never got the money. Part of the enormous building was taken down after his death, and out of the remaining part Mr. Jameson made the beautiful residence burned in 1862. But, though he never received either the title or the treasure he dreamed of, he was generous as a prince; his great house was never fastened against anybody by night or day, and the class called "tramps," then less numerous, always found with him a fire to warm by, and a sheltering roof. In his latter days he was a great reader, and the Bible came to be the only book he read. He was a sturdy Presbyterian, and his name is signed to a petition from Goffstown in 1771 to Gov. Wentworth, to have a Presbyterian parish formed in that town. Mr. McFarland was a man of genuine Scotch wit and cunning, always turning jokes on the young folks. Some of the boys remember his giving

them apples when he would always have an old potato or a stone in his hand to slip into the boy's pocket. On one occasion he went to Dea. Baldwin's on an errand, at an hour a little later than the usual meal-time, and as they were just sitting down to breakfast they asked him to sit down with them. But he replied, "Na, na, I have my breakfast in the marnin'!" But little is known of Mr. McFarland's family. He had four sons and one daughter, but all have been long since dead, or gone from town. All known of them is as follows:—

1. JAMES, [the eldest son, m. Rena Stewart, had a son and a daughter here, and then moved to New York. The daughter, Betsey, remained here, m. Oliver Dickey, and then moved to New York. The son, Henry, was the only descendant of Daniel bearing the name of McFarland.]
2. DANIEL, [the second son, m. Katy Miller of Peterborough, sister of Gen. Miller, but she soon d. (April 4, 1810), aged 26; and he went West and never returned. The "Cabinet" of April, 1810, paid her the highest possible praise].
3. JOHN, [the third son, became a lawyer, being admitted to the bar February, 1815. He practiced at Hillsborough Upper Village, and d. there unm. in 1819, aged 31.]
4. THOMAS, [d. in Antrim about 1824, aged 30.]
5. PEGGY, [m. Isaac Reess, and went to Maine.]

McGEE.

SOLOMON MCGEE came here from Lempster about 1836, and lived some years with Clark Hopkins in the McFarland house. Subsequently, he bought the Calvin Bullard house (Gibson's) in South Village, which he occupied up to the time of his death. His wife was a Wellman. He had three children: Ann, —, and Sydney. The widow and children went to New York. The following notice in the "Amherst Cabinet" about April 6, 1845, is spoken of by an aged person as "every word true":—

"At the Washington House, Nashua, March 27, 1845, after a short but severe illness, Mr. Solomon McGee of Antrim, aged thirty-seven. Mr. McGee has for several years driven the stage between Antrim and Nashua, in which vocation he shared the utmost confidence of the community. A true and ardent advocate of the cause of temperance, and an honest man, he lived and died universally beloved and respected. Some two years since, he united with the church in Bennington, and lived and died rejoicing in the Lord."

McILVAINE.

An old record of the McIlvaine family states that Robert McIlvaine and his wife, who were Scotch emigrants to the north of Ireland, and stanch Protestants, were murdered in their bed by the Catholics in Ire-

land. Their son, Daniel McIlvaine, then a small babe, escaped in bed by avoiding notice of the murderers, was brought up by friends, and in early manhood came over to America, and settled in Windham about 1740, where he married Mary Smith and had children, three of whom — John, William, and Robert — came to Antrim. Mrs. Mary (Smith) McIlvaine died in Antrim at advanced age, Feb. 16, 1803.

The name of this family is variously written, — MacIl'Vaine, McAlvin, McIlvin, and McIlvaine. The name was undoubtedly MacIlvaine, written in full, with double accent, — on first syllable and last. It would seem that good taste, and respect for the Scotch fathers, would combine to retain the form here placed at the head of the family. The form "McIlvin" is of recent date, unpronounced, and never seen outside of this town.

JOHN MCILVAINE, son of Daniel and Mary (Smith) McIlvaine of Windham, came here first, and settled the Boyd Hopkins place (house now gone; stood about ten rods west of school-house No. 6) in 1782. He married Mary A. Quigley of Francestown, and moved back to that town in 1794. He had no children, and died in good old age. He was selectman in this town in 1793.

WILLIAM MCILVAINE, brother of John, came here the same year (1782), and settled the John Barker place. He married Jane Quigley of Francestown (sister of Mary A. who married John), buried all their children here, and went back to Francestown in 1790, where they had other children, but all are now dead.

ROBERT MCILVAINE, another brother, was born Sept. 19, 1748. He married Jane McAdams Dec. 30, 1773; came here in 1785, and built a house on the old road leading at that time from the present Daniel McIlvaine's to the top of Meeting-house Hill, on the same farm, and some fifty rods west of the present house, where he died March 27, 1833, one month later than his wife, who died Feb. 17, 1833, aged eighty-two. In those days, when there were almost no books, Robert McIlvaine got up a written arithmetic for his own family, and taught them. This book, in manuscript, is still in existence, and exhibits much mathematical knowledge and skill. The children were:—

1. ELIZABETH, [b. in Windham Dec. 29, 1774; d. Dec. 26, 1776.]
2. MARY, [b. in Windham Dec. 8, 1776, m. David Gregg in December, 1799, and d. April 11, 1870. She was a woman of great piety and kindness.]
3. MARGARET, [b. in Windham Aug. 26, 1779, m. Robert Gregg, and moved to New York, where she d. June 14, 1854.]
4. JANE, [b. in Windham, Aug. 17, 1781; d. Nov. 4, 1796.]
5. SARAH, [b. in Windham Sept. 26, 1783, m. Henry Todd in first part of 1802, and d. Nov. 2 of the same year, on the day of the birth of her only child.]

3. **LIEUT. DANIEL**, [b. in Windham, Oct. 24, 1785 ; m. Hannah Barker Jan. 28, 1808, and lived on the old homestead, being the only son of a large family who lived to adult age. His descendants are numerous, and nearly all of them have settled in Antrim. He d. Feb. 25, 1833, in the prime of life, and highly respected. His widow d. June 15, 1867, aged 80. Their children are as follows:—

Sarah, (b. Oct. 30, 1808 ; m. Henry B. Swett, Oct. 23, 1834.)

Daniel, Jr., (b. April 6, 1810 ; m. Mary A. Marshall of Bradford, March, 1854, and they live on the old homestead, having children : Myra E., who was b. Feb. 2, 1855 ; Ida L., who was b. March 18, 1857, and d. April 8, 1877, — a young lady attractive in person, devoted in religion, and resigned to her early death ; Mary Abbie, who was b. March 23, 1859 ; and Abi L., who was b. May 2, 1863.)

Moody B., (b. July 12, 1812 ; m. Mary W. Stickney, daughter of Dr. Stickney of Antrim, Oct. 29, 1835. He carried on the wheelwright business at the Steele mills, built the Esty house in 1835 where he lived some years, and then moved to the old Stickney place at Branch Village. He was engaged in trade several years, and built the George P. Little stand for that purpose in 1852. He d. Dec. 16, 1877, after a long and most distressing sickness, which he bore with great patience. Was chief-marshal Centennial Day ; a good presiding officer ; and was one of the pleasantest and kindest of men. His children are : Augusta S., who was b. July 3, 1837, m. Andrew J. Bennett of New Boston July 3, 1859, and lives in that town ; Louisa H., who was b. Oct. 23, 1840, m. Abner B. Crombie Nov. 29, 1860, and they live on the Stickney place at the Branch ; Almeda M., who was b. Aug. 4, 1844, and m. George P. Little of Antrim March 30, 1870 ; and Myra F., who d. Sept. 24, 1851, aged 2 years.)

Jane, (b. June 23, 1814, m. Charles C. Champney Dec. 26, 1833, and d. Aug. 18, 1879.)

Harriet, (b. Aug. 19, 1816, m. Sewall Preston of Windsor, May 15, 1854, and now lives, a widow, at North Branch.)

Benjamin Franklin, (b. May 4, 1818 ; m. 1st, Sabrina S. Burns, March 20, 1845, and lives on the Burns place, where she d. Jan. 19, 1860, aged 42, leaving children thus : Esther M., who was b. Jan. 11, 1846, m. Charles E. McColley of Hillsborough Dec. 25, 1865, and lives in that town ; Harriet

P., who was b. Nov. 25, 1848, m. Chester A. Conn July 4, 1867, and lives in this town ; George F., who was b. Aug. 8, 1851, m. Sarah A. Boutelle Dec. 3, 1875, and lives on the Abner Cram place in this town ; and Henry, b. April 14, 1858, who d. in childhood: Mr. McIlvaine m. 2d, Martha J. Emery, Sept. 12, 1860, and their children are : Nellie S., b. Sept. 27, 1862 ; Madison P., b. Jan. 24, 1865 ; and Lillie B., b. Nov. 30, 1867.)

John, (b. April 28, 1820 ; m. 1st, Jane Little, daughter of Dea. William Little, April 23, 1846, who d. April 28, 1849, aged 27, leaving one son, John S., who was b. in Antrim April 18, 1849, m. Abbie H. Cram of Stoddard, and lives in Washington. In 1850, Mr. McIlvaine m. 2d, Elmina Sweet of Washington, and has since resided in that town.)

Hannah, (b. Nov. 18, 1822, m. John Twiss of Amherst, Sept. 5, 1846, and d. Sept. 4, 1856.)

Robert, (b. June 25, 1824, m. Rosina Richardson of Stoddard, and now lives in Stedman, N. Y.)

Peter, (b. June 2, 1826 ; d. Oct. 15, 1828.)

Hiram B., (b. April 28, 1828 ; m. Angeline Conn, Nov. 10, 1853 ; lived where Mary Clark now lives, but soon moved to Windsor. He returned in 1862, and the following year built where he now lives, just east of the Branch. He is a wheelwright by trade, and has carried on business for several years in the old Steele shop. They have two children : Willie B., b. June 16, 1867 ; and Herbert C., b. Oct. 11, 1870.)

Emeline D., (b. June 30, 1832 ; m. 1st, Willard Preston of Windsor, Oct. 4, 1853, who d. in 1863. She m. 2d, William H. Hopkins of Francestown, March 6, 1873, and lives in that town.)]

7. ELIZABETH, [b. in Antrim Jan. 14, 1788 ; became the 2d wife of Asa Robinson, May 19, 1832, and is now living at advanced age in Clinton.]
8. SAMUEL, [b. in Antrim May 23, 1790 ; d. June 27, 1792.]
9. HANNAH, [b. in Antrim Oct. 7, 1792 ; m. Alexander Carr of Antrim, and moved to Mont Vernon about 1845. She d. at the age of 86. An amiable and noble woman.]
10. JANE, [b. Oct. 27, 1796 ; m. Abijah Barker Aug. 8, 1817, and has always lived in Antrim. She was one of those who spun flax on Centennial Day, after the example of the olden time.]

McKEEN.

JAMES McKEEN of Londonderry, Ireland, was a stout Protestant, and was one of the bravest defenders of that city during the Papal siege. He had three sons : James, who came to this country in 1718, and who was called "Justice McKeen," because he held the first commission of magistrate in the new settlement of Londonderry in this country ; John, who was intending to come over, but died a few days prior to the time of departure, but whose widow and children came over, and from whom are descended the McKeens of Deering, of Amherst, David McKeen of Antrim, the McKeens of Nashua, and Robert McKeen of Cherry Valley, N. Y., which last was grandfather of Dea. Robert Steel, Mrs. Edmond Sawyer, and others of this town ; and William, who was born in 1704, was left behind in 1718, but came over in 1727 and settled in Pennsylvania, and was grandfather of Thomas McKeen, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and many years governor of that State.

James McKeen, or "Justice McKeen," the eldest of these brothers, had two wives. His first wife was Janet Cochran, who was buried in the old country. By her he had two daughters : Janet, who married her cousin, John Cochran of Windham, and was mother of all the Antrim Cochrans ; and Elisabeth, who, before coming over, married James Nesmith, and was mother of the Nesmiths of Antrim. His second wife was Annis Cargil, sister of Marion Cargil, wife of Rev. James McGregor. Justice McKeen died Nov. 9, 1756, aged eighty-nine. The second wife died Aug. 8, 1782, aged ninety-three. They had children: John, Mary, David, James, Janet, Martha, Margaret, Annis, and Samuel. Of these children, we will only speak here of Martha, who married John Dinsmore, and was mother of the Dinsmores of Antrim ; of Mary, who married Robert Boyd, afterwards moved to New Boston, — was the good old "Molly Boyd," — had no children, but brought up her half-sister's grandchild, John Cochrane (see page 428) ; and of John, afterwards known as "Dea. John," who was elder in the Presbyterian Church, married his cousin, Mary McKeen, and was father of a numerous and honorable family, among them Robert of this town, Judge Levi McKeen of New York, and Joseph McKeen, the first president of Bowdoin College.

ROBERT McKEEN, son of Dea. John and Mary (McKeen) McKeen, came here in 1778 and began the McClure place, east of Samuel Dinsmore's. He was cousin of Dea. Isaac Cochran and of Samuel Dinsmore, was near relative of the Nesmiths, and these kindred seem to have been much bound up with each other, and almost one in heart in the hardships of their settlement here. He married Mary McPherson of Raymond. After a few years he exchanged farms with Col. David McClure, who had begun the farm east of Jonathan Nesmith, now known as the Raymond or Taylor farm. Here Mr. McKeen lived till 1800, when he moved to Corinth, Vt. He took with him only two children, having buried three upon the hill. In Corinth he purchased a farm adjoining that of his cousin, David McKeen, their wives being sisters. Thus situated, they lived very happily two or three years. In February, 1804, the daughter, Mary, died suddenly of fever. She was born in Antrim April 10, 1787.

Then in the following September her mother died with the same disease, aged fifty-one; her sister, Mrs. David McKeen, having died Sept. 17, — just a week previous ! After this the two broken families lived together till 1810, when the small-pox was brought upon them by certain persons from Canada. Robert McKeen, on taking the disease, was hurried off to a remote camp in the woods; and with only one attendant, — poorly but most kindly cared for, — after great suffering he died, in frightful disfigurement, Oct. 27, 1810, aged sixty-one. The remaining child, Joseph, then in his twenty-third year, having been born in Antrim Aug. 29, 1788, was ambitious of learning, and was eager at his books every spare minute; and having obtained a good academic education at Haverhill (N. H.) Academy, and under the help of President McKeen at Bowdoin, he went to New York City and served an apprenticeship in a printing-office. But preferring to teach, and an opportunity occurring, he commenced that occupation, rose rapidly, and was soon appointed one of the superintendents of the city schools, — which honorable and important trust he held till death. He died April 12, 1856. On the day of his funeral all the public schools in the city were closed, as a mark of respect, — an honor conferred on very few ! He was a most efficient and distinguished educator. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him. He was among the foremost of the sons of Antrim. Starting in orphanage, and with small means, and compelled to work his way slowly and enter upon his profession late in life, his marked success ought to stimulate the sons of his native town to follow his persevering and praiseworthy example ! He married Jane McLeod of Claverack, N. Y., and had three sons, all of whom died before their father. The mother, left alone, and discouraged, soon followed, dying May 11, 1860; and now all sleep together in Greenwood cemetery !

DAVID MCKEEN — son of Dea. William McKeen, who married Ann Graham and was one of the first settlers of Deering, grandson of Samuel and Agnes McKeen of Amherst, and great-grandson of John McKeen, who was getting ready to come over with his brother in the emigration of 1718, but suddenly died in the prime of life — was born in Deering in 1784. In 1805 he went to Boston on foot, with a pack on his back, to find work; married Nancy Ferson of Deering in 1810, and went to Salem, Mass., to live, but moved back to Deering in 1815, and came here in 1840, buying the Aiken or Dea. Burnham place, where he died in 1862. He was a useful citizen and several times selectman. His children were: —

1. DRUSILLA, [b. in 1811, m. Fisher Silsby in 1835, and lives in Troy.]
2. EVELINE L., [b. in 1812, m. Benjamin L. Willoughby, and d. in Lowell, Mass., in 1864.]
3. CHARLES, [b. in 1816; m. Maria Bradford of Francestown in 1841, and was a trader in that town until 1845, when he came here and opened a store (now Putney's). He was a

smart and agreeable man, was town clerk and representative, and d. in 1862 in the prime of life. The only living children are : —

Charles A., (b. here in 1844, m. Franc Ambler, and is now living in Chester, Minn.)

William, (b. in 1854 ; is now a teacher in California.)]

4. *MARY ANN*, [b. in 1819, and d. in 1833.]
5. *WILLIAM H.*, [b. in 1822, and d. in 1836.]
6. *NANCY JANE*, [b. in 1828, m. Bennett S. Buckminster Dec. 22, 1857, and d. in 1866, without children.]

McMASTER.

THOMAS McMASTER, son of John and Betsey (Brown) McMaster of Windham, married Lydia, daughter of Dea. David Badger of Lyndeborough. Mr. McMaster cleared the ground and built his log house on the Hiram Whittemore place, just over the line in Hancock, which he left in 1799. He died in Antrim in 1841, aged eighty. His wife died in 1853, aged eighty-seven. Their children were : —

1. *LYDIA*, [b. in 1787 ; m. Archiless Tay of Woburn, Mass.]
2. *DAVID*, [drowned in 1790 by falling into a well on the Whittemore place, aged one year and six months.]
3. *HANNAH W.*, [b. in 1789 ; d. unm. in Lowell, Mass., Sept. 23, 1846.]
4. *MARGARET D.*, [b. Jan. 29, 1793, m. Abraham McNeil of New Boston, Nov. 11, 1813, and d. in Lowell, Mass., Nov. 7, 1849.]
5. *THOMAS*, [b. in Hancock, Jan. 22, 1795 ; m. Lydia C. Thompson of Stoddard, Dec. 29, 1829. He lived some years at the South Village, and in 1830 built the house long occupied by Mark Woodbury (now N. C. Jameson's) ; was in trade a short time in Woodbury's store ; was much in town office ; moved to Hancock in 1838, and d. in Southborough, Mass., Dec. 21, 1875, aged nearly 81. His wife is still living in Southborough, Mass. Their children were : —

De Witt C., (b. Oct. 20, 1830 ; is a painter in Southborough, Mass., living, unm., with his aged mother.)

Miranda A., (b. May 29, 1832, and d. Oct. 23, 1832.)

Thomas Allen, (b. Aug. 27, 1833 ; m. Sarah A. Hadley of Lowell, Mass., June 12, 1872, and is now engaged in the boot and shoe business in that city.)

Lucas Irving, (b. Sept. 8, 1835, m. Nancy P. Davis of Waterville, Me., June 4, 1860, and now resides in Apopka, Fla.)

Lydia A., (b. in Hancock May 1, 1838; m. Milo A. Crouch of Southborough, Mass., Jan. 25, 1865, where they now live.)

Angeline E., (b. in Hancock Sept. 12, 1840; d. Feb. 16, 1841.)

Louisa, (b. in Hancock Jan. 21, 1842; m. Charles B. Sawin of Southborough, Mass., where she d. March 11, 1869.)

Henry Austin, (b. in Hancock June 24, 1844; m. Mary C. Rymes of Boston, May 1, 1869, and is now engaged in market business in Boston.)

Anna M., (b. in Dublin Oct. 7, 1847; d. in Southborough, Mass., June 3, 1867.)

6. SETH H., [b. July 29, 1797; was a machinist; d. unm. in Pelham.]

7. RACHEL B., [b. Sept. 6, 1800; m. Dea. Imla Wright of Antrim, July 7, 1823.]

8. BETSEY, [b. in 1802, and d. aged 3 months.]

9. ANN M., [b. July 31, 1803; m. Asa McClure of Amherst.]

10. SARAH B., [b. March 29, 1806; m. Peter Andrews of Shirley, Mass., April 20, 1831.]

11. STEPHEN, [b. in 1808, and d. in infancy.]

12. BETSEY A., [b. Sept. 16, 1810; m. William Buswell May 20, 1834, and lived on the Gregg place near the pond. He d. in 1853, leaving three children, and Mrs. Buswell afterwards m. Hugh Rogers, and still lives on the same place.]

SAMUEL McMASTER, younger brother of Thomas, Sen., came here from Windham as early as 1790. He was here only a few years, and lived a part of the time in the old house between Frank Robinson's and Samuel A. Holt's, known as the Joel Reed house. He married Jennie Smith of New Boston. She was a daughter of Dea. John Smith by his second wife, Ann Brown of Francestown, and was sister of Dea. Thomas Smith, long prominent in that town. She was probably born in 1763, as she was older than Dea. Thomas, and he was born May 7, 1765. Samuel McMaster lived here until about 1795, when he moved West, and soon died with consumption. He is supposed to have left six children, but nothing is known of them. Two who were born in Antrim were as follows:—

1. ANNE SMITH, [b. March 5, 1791.]

2. JOHN SMITH, [b. Oct. 4, 1792.]

McNIEL.

There was a tradition among the early settlers, that the first McNiel came to America in flight from the revenge of injured nobility, like some others whose blood flows in our sons. Having visited a friend who gave

him a stick well shaped to make a scythe-snath, he was met by the lord of that district, who charged him with stealing it from his forest. On his denial, the lord flew into a passion, called him a liar, and lashed him with his whip; whereupon McNiel struck him probably a fatal blow with the stick, and then fled to this country. Among his descendants were two brothers, Abraham and John McNiel, who came to this town. They were sons of Dea. William (who was born March 28, 1746) and Rachel (Patterson) McNiel of New Boston, and grandsons of Abraham and Jane McNiel of Ballymoony, county of Antrim, Ireland. Abraham was born in New Boston July 24, 1782, and came here about 1800. Feb. 3, 1807, he married his cousin, Mary Patterson of Londonderry, sister of Hon. George W. Patterson of Westfield, N. Y. He was here considerably in his childhood; has grown to opulence and honor, and has been in Congress many years, being now (1877) the oldest member of that body. He was one of the donors of the Center vestry. Mr. Patterson has great regard for the hills of New Hampshire, and often speaks of the spot where his sister was buried in the lofty cemetery of Antrim. She was noted for her great beauty, in that day. Mr. McNiel lived nearly half a mile north of the first meeting-house, and boarded the ministers a long time, among them Mr. Whiton. After a time the family moved to the South Village, where they remained awhile. He was deputy-sheriff in 1833, and moved to Lowell in 1840, where he died June 20, 1846. Mrs. Mary McNiel died of spotted fever, Feb. 22, 1812, greatly loved and lamented. She was taken with pain in the little finger and lived but a few hours. It is said, that, under the fearful and mistaken applications of heat, she was nearly roasted to death. She was every way a noble woman, and her early death was one of the saddest of that awful winter. In 1813, Mr. McNiel married Margaret McMaster. The children of Abraham McNiel were as follows, the three eldest being the children of his first wife:—

1. ELISABETH P., [b. Dec. 26, 1807; m. Samuel Ladd of Warsaw, N. Y.; now lives in Utica, Mich., having a family of ten children.]
2. SALLY JANE, [b. April 9, 1809, and d. unm. in Lowell in 1846.]
3. RACHEL, [b. March 31, 1811, m. Hon. Ira H. Butterfield of Greigsville, N. Y., in 1839, and d. at Utica, Mich., Oct. 26, 1846.]
4. MARY P., [b. July 15, 1814, and lives unm. in La Pier, Mich.]
5. ALICE WOODBURY, [b. Oct. 2, 1816; became the 2d wife of Hon. Ira H. Butterfield of La Pier, Mich., in 1847.]
6. LYDIA TAY, [b. June 29, 1818, and d. in 1836.]
7. GRISSY MARGARET, [b. Nov. 9, 1820; has never married, and has her home with Hon. G. W. Patterson in Westfield, N. Y.]

8. **SABRINA W.**, [b. July 1, 1823; lives in La Pier, Mich., unm.]
9. **WILLIAM T.**, [b. Oct.'8, 1825, m. Jane Stiles Feb. 10, 1848, and lives in Worcester, Mass.]
10. **JOHN A.**, [b. July 19, 1828, m. Mary Tozer of New York City, and lives in Sacramento, Cal.; is a leading man in that city, widely known, trusted, and wealthy. Himself and wife are prominent musicians there.]

JOHN MCNIEL, a younger brother of Abraham, was born Nov. 14, 1788, and came here some years later. Dec. 26, 1815, he married Susan Warner (a girl brought up by her mother's sister, Mrs. John (Wilson) Smith, on the Thomas Flint place), and lived on the farm now occupied by Hiram Eaton, where he built the south house as a factory for making winnowing-mills; but after his death it was no longer used for that purpose, and was finished up into a dwelling-house by Bartlett Wallace, for his aged father. Mr. McNiel was found dead in the field, on that place, July, 1825, at the early age of thirty-seven. His wife died two years before him at the age of twenty-eight. They left two children :—

1. **JOHN S.**, [b. Sept. 27, 1818, m. Lucretia Robb of Stoddard in 1841, and d. in Bedford Jan. 25, 1877. His two daughters were Martha Jane, who m. John A. Robb of Waterman, Wis., and Frances Maria, who m. Edmund Kendall of Bedford.]
2. **MARTHA J.**, [b. Sept. 28, 1823; m. David Crowell of Goffstown; lived awhile on the Flint place, and moved to Manchester, where she d. Jan. 11, 1857. He d. in Newton in 1872.]

MILLER.

JACOB MILLER, brother of Gen. Miller, son of James and Catherine (Gregg) Miller of Peterborough, and grandson of Samuel Miller of Londonderry, was born about 1783. About 1808 he came here and went into trade under the firm name of "Miller and Caldwell," in the Whittemore store at South Village (now Gibson house). This firm also largely manufactured potash in Aiken's upper mill. Near the close of 1812, he sold out and went into business in Peterborough, but came back to Antrim, and married Jane Hopkins, Dec. 16, 1813. After several years he went to Arkansas, where he died in 1822, leaving no children.

ALFRED ARTHUR MILLER, son of Alfred and Mary (Munroe) Miller, was born in Hillsborough Oct. 15, 1842; married Esther A. Dow, Nov. 2, 1868; has since lived on the James Hopkins farm; was one of the selectmen in 1875 and 1876. His grandparents, William Miller and Lettice Curtis, were married in Antrim, April 25, 1815. Farran Miller, father of this William, was a Revolutionary soldier and associate of Gov.

Pierce. Mr. Miller has now, in good preservation, the powder-horn carried through many battles by his great-grandfather. Has but one child :—

1. **ETTA MAY**, [b. March 18, 1872.]

MILTIMORE.

COL. DANIEL MILTIMORE, son of James and Elisabeth (Aiken) Miltimore of Londonderry, was born in that place in 1752. His father was the first one of the name in this section, being a Scotchman from the north of Ireland. His mother was a sister of Dea. James Aiken. He came here from Londonderry in 1777; married Agnes Hunter in 1778, and began the Whitely place. He was among the ablest of the early settlers, was much in town office, and moved back to Londonderry near the close of the century, where he was known as "Col. Miltimore." He was a Revolutionary soldier, being a lieutenant in the battle of Bennington, and was efficient in the war. His name occurs in the military history of Antrim. His children, besides four that died in infancy and were buried on the hill, were :—

1. **JAMES**, [b. Oct. 13, 1780, and d. at the age of 6.]
2. **JOHN HUNTER**, [b. Jan. 8, 1783, and d. unm. in Londonderry.]
3. **ELISABETH**, [b. July 30, 1789, m. Leonard Hale of Hollis, and is now living in Derry.]

REV. JAMES MILTIMORE, brother of Daniel, was born in Londonderry in 1755, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1774, and was licensed by the Londonderry Presbytery in 1776. He preached here a part of five years; was called in 1780 and declined; declined three other calls, but settled in Stratford in 1786, where he married Dolly Wigg in the same year. He was dismissed in the fall of 1807, and the next spring was settled in Newburyport, Mass. In 1831 he gave up that charge, and died in 1836, aged eighty-one. He was an able and good man, much loved here and always tenderly remembered.

MOORE.

JAMES MOORE (formerly spelled Moor), a Scotchman, came originally from Ireland, probably to Londonderry, as one of the proprietors, and from there to Antrim with his nephew, Samuel, who was also his son-in-law, about 1776, and settled on the Wallace place at the Branch. They had the first grist-mill in town at North Branch. James Moore was known as "Miller Moore." He died here, about 1788, well advanced in years. The most diligent search has failed to ascertain anything with regard to his family, save that his daughter Hannah married his nephew, Samuel Moore, mentioned below.

SAMUEL MOORE, nephew of James, married Hannah Moore, daughter of James, mentioned above, and lived at the Branch. It is supposed

that he lived some years in Londonderry before coming here. Dr. Whiton says he had twelve children, and moved to Walpole with his family in 1790. A sister Betty remained here and was for some years a town charge. The births of seven of his children are on the town record as follows:—

1. MARTHA, [b. April 27, 1774.]
2. DANIEL, [b. Feb. 1, 1778. He seems to have m. and lived in town, as his name occurs on the records after his father moved away.]
3. SAMUEL, [b. May 20, 1780.]
4. CALDWELL, [b. Oct. 15, 1782.]
5. SARAH, [b. Dec. 3, 1784.]
6. SARAH, [b. Dec. 3, 1785.]
7. REBECCA, [b. Dec. 5, 1787.]

JOHN MOORE was shot dead in his yard in the infamous and devilish massacre of Glencoe, Scotland, Feb. 12, 1692. He had two little daughters, which a servant took care of and safely removed to Ireland. Mrs. Moore, after covering up her dead husband, fled to a malt-kiln for safety, and that same night was delivered there of a son. This child was the John Moore who came over to Londonderry in 1718 or 1719. One of the daughters was Beatrix Moore, who married Col. Andrew Todd. This John Moore married Janet Cochran, and had the following children: Robert, Samuel, William, John, Agnes, Mary, and Ann. Samuel and William settled in Peterborough, and their descendants have remained permanently in that town.

JOHN MOORE of Antrim, son of John and Janet (Cochran) Moore, and grandson of John, the victim of Glencoe, came here about 1785 and began the place now Hiram Eaton's. He married Abigail, daughter of Hon. John Duncan; was fatally wounded by the limb of a tree falling on his head in the woods, but lived over six days in an unconscious state, and died Jan. 3, 1809, aged forty-nine. Left no children.

JOSEPH MOORE came here from Washington when a young man, and married Esther Wier of this town; lived in Antrim about forty years, chiefly on the Lawson White place, afterwards on various places, and died in Wilton July 6, 1880, aged ninety-one. Had but three children:—

1. ELISABETH, [b. in Antrim Nov. 2, 1820; m. Jeremiah S. Atwood.]
2. NANCY A., [d. at age of 5.]
3. MARY R., [m. Nathaniel Philbrick. They lived some years at Butler's Crossing, and then moved to Harrisville where she d. in 1869.]

MORRISON.

BENJAMIN F. MORRISON, son of Samuel and Betsey (Hosley) Morrison, grandson of Moses Morrison of Hancock, and great-grandson of John Morrison of Londonderry who was born in Ireland in 1679, was born in Alstead in 1813, married Sophia K. Dodge of Hartland, Vt., and came here from Marlow in 1844. He lived at the South Village, but remained in town only five years, and is now living in Central City, Io. His children were:—

1. **JAMES H.**, [b. in Marlow Aug. 11, 1840; m. Silvia M. Corey of Washington, July 4, 1864; is a currier by trade, and lives in his native town.]
2. **FRANCES A.**, [b. in Antrim July 9, 1845, and d. in Alstead in 1853.]

MORSE.

ANTHONY MORSE was born in Wiltshire, England, May 9, 1606; came to America and settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635. His grandson, Dea. Benjamin Morse, was born there in 1676; and this Benjamin had a son, Capt. Abel Morse, who married Grace Parker of Bradford, Mass., in 1714. Their son, Josiah Morse, married Mary Chase, and settled in Chester. Dea. Parker Morse, son of Josiah and Mary, was born in that town in 1751, married Love Knowles, and went to Deering, where he died in 1805.

CAPT. PARKER MORSE, son of Dea. Parker and Love (Knowles) Morse, was born in Chester July 12, 1774, and came here from Deering on to the Amos Dodge farm in 1798. In 1799 he married Jane Langdon of Beverly, Mass., and moved to Rochester, Vt., in 1815; thence to Metamora, Ill., where he died in 1862. His wife died in 1853, aged seventy-four. He was a most worthy and desirable citizen, and had a large family. Some of his children were buried on the hill. Three sons in the West are now deacons. Children are as follows:—

1. **ELISABETH T.**, [b. March 22, 1800, m. Joel Ramsey of Stockbridge, Vt., and d. in 1858.]
2. **DEA. MARK**, [b. Sept. 18, 1801; m. Mehitable Jones of Alstead; is now deacon of a Congregational Church in Galesburg, Ill.]
3. **DEA. PARKER**, [b. Jan. 6, 1803; m. Roxanna Child of Sharon, Vt.; is now deacon of a Congregational Church in Metamora, Ill.]
4. **LOVE K.**, [b. June 20, 1804; m. John O'Brien, Esq.; lived in Groveland, Ill., and d. there in 1871.]
5. **JANE L.**, [b. Dec. 21, 1805, m. Harry Waters of Lebanon, and d. in Groveland, Ill., in 1838.]

6. DELIVERANCE, [b. Dec. 5, 1807 ; probably d. in infancy.]
7. WILLIAM L. S., [b. July 29, 1809, and d. Sept. 20, 1810.]
8. JOSEPH T., [b. April 29, 1811, m. Phoebe Morse of Boscawen, and d. at Pleasant Hill, Mo., in 1870.]
- 9. JOHN M. W., [m. Melissa Barton of Manchester, Vt., and now lives in Chester, Vt.]
10. DEA. LEVI P., [m. Mary A. Parmenter from England ; is now deacon of a Congregational Church in Cazenovia, Ill.]

SUMNER MORSE, son of Zelotus and Lydia (Clark) Morse, was born in Thetford, Vt., in 1821 ; married Susan Springer of Colebrook, and came here from Hillsborough in 1870. He built his house near the south end of Main street, South Village, in 1876. The children are : —

1. CHARLES S., [d. in 1873, aged 19.]
2. ALFARETTA, [b. Aug. 30, 1855.]
3. JAMES N., [b. July 21, 1858.]

MOULTON.

JOSEPH MOULTON, son of Cutting and Judith (Emery) Moulton, was born in Parsonfield, Me., in 1791. His father was born in Newbury, Mass., in 1748. He came here in 1826 and built the house now occupied by James Wilson. He married Ruth Messer of Newport in 1815, who died in 1841, aged forty-four. Shortly before her death he moved to Hillsborough, but came back to Antrim and married Polly Barker, April 13, 1843, and bought the Adam Dunlap place, where he died in 1864. His widow died in 1872, aged seventy-five. The adult children of Joseph and Ruth (Messer) Moulton were : —

1. SOLON W., [b. March 5, 1817, in Newport ; m. 1st, Sarah Spears of Waterville, Me., May 5, 1840 ; 2d, Huldah J. Hinkley of Lewiston, Me., Dec. 17, 1854, and d. in that place Nov. 13, 1877. Was a merchant in that city. His two children, Walter and Ruth, both d. young.]
2. MARTHA J., [b. in Newport Feb. 20, 1821 ; m. 1st, Walter Brooks of Milford, March 31, 1842 ; 2d, James T. Fields of Nashua ; d. Oct. 30, 1879. Was sick three years, and blind two years, yet d. in great resignation and peace.]
3. LUCETTA M., [b. June 20, 1826, in Antrim, and now lives in Lowell.]
4. LUCRETIA M., [b. in Antrim Dec. 4, 1828 ; m. 1st, George O. Lathe in 1844 ; 2d, Oliver Fiske, A. M., of Tewksbury, Mass., in 1859.]
5. REV. JOSEPH, [b. in Antrim Aug. 12, 1834 ; m. Sarah J. Fox in 1865, and succeeded his father on the homestead. He

was colporteur in the service of Bible and missionary societies fourteen years; moved to Cushing, Me., in 1873, and is now pastor of Methodist churches in Cushing and South Waldoborough, Me. His children are: —

Arthur S., (b. in Antrim in 1867.)
Ruthie Florence, (b. in Antrim in 1869.)
Agnes Lucetta, (b. in Maine in 1874.)]

MUNHALL.

JOHN MUNHALL came here from Flushing, Long Island, in 1862; married Eliza T. Fitzgerald of Keene, the same year, and moved on to the William Parker place, the house having been moved thither in 1857 from the place east of Thomas Flint's. His children are: —

1. WILLIAM HENRY, [b. March 22, 1863.]
2. MARY ELISABETH, [b. Aug. 5, 1867.]
3. ANNIE JOSEPHINE, [b. Sept. 2, 1874.]

MUZZEY.

JOHN MUZZEY, son of Dimon and Mary (Waldron) Muzzey, and grandson of John and Priscilla (Johnson) Muzzey, was born in Weare Oct. 23, 1799. His older brother, Johnson Muzzey, was killed going home from church in Weare. The harness broke, and the horse ran, and he was thrown with such violence against the wall, that his skull was broken in, and the bones of his broken arms protruded through his coat-sleeves! John Muzzey married Elisabeth P. Duncan, daughter of Dea. Josiah Duncan, Nov. 27, 1821. He lived in several places in town, and died on the Zadok Dodge place, dropping dead in the field, July 8, 1866. Children: —

1. JAMES H., [b. Jan. 28, 1823; m. Joanna Fletcher in 1846; lived here subsequently a few years, and then moved to Bunker Hill, Ill., where he d. Feb. 19, 1858. Three daughters were b. in Antrim, thus: —
Caroline C., (b. Sept. 21, 1847; unm.; lives at Bunker Hill, Ill.)
Mary A., (b. Oct. 23, 1850; m. Abram Turk, a farmer near Bunker Hill, Ill., June 1, 1876.)
Eva J., (b. Oct. 26, 1853; m. Dr. William Furgerson May 2, 1876, and lives in Swanwick, Ill.)]
2. SABRA A., [b. Feb. 17, 1825; m. Luke Thompson, April 18, 1844.]
3. HIRAM, [d. in childhood.]
4. ELECTA, [b. Jan. 31, 1831; m. Samuel Maynard of Peter-

borough ; was m. on her death-bed, and lived just one week, dying Dec. 1, 1852.]

5. **HIRAM W.**, [b. Oct. 18, 1833 ; m. Emma M. Holdaway of Stanton, Ill. ; lives in South Village ; no children.]
6. **FRANKLIN J.**, [b. in Hillsborough, Nov. 25, 1835 ; m. Martha J. Holdaway, sister of above, in 1860 ; is a machinist ; has worked at almost everything done in Antrim shops ; has generally lived in or near South Village ; has children : —
Eugene, (b. in Bunker Hill, Ill., March 17, 1861.)
Nellie B., (b. in Antrim, March 7, 1863.)
Nina Maud, (b. June 24, 1866.)
H. Carlton, (b. Nov. 24, 1867.)]
7. **MARIANNE**, [b. Feb. 22, 1840 ; d. in infancy.]
8. **LOAMMI**, [b. May 4, 1843 ; d. in infancy.]

NAHOR.

DAVID NAHOR, son of James and Jane (Nichols) Nahor, was born in Litchfield, April 25, 1766 ; married Esther Peabody of Hudson ; and moved to Hancock from Litchfield in 1800. He lived near Antrim line, on what is called "Nahor Hill." He moved to Antrim March 31, 1834, and lived seven years where Mrs. Joy now lives. Was appointed justice of the peace from this town, as he had been, probably, years before in Hancock. In the spring of 1841, he went to his son's in Peterborough, and in just five weeks from the day he went he died, the event of death occurring May 2. His children were : —

1. **DAVID, JR.**, [b. Dec. 9, 1794, in Litchfield ; was clerk in a store in Boston five years ; at the age of 27 he went to New Orleans, and that is the last known of him.]
2. **MARY**, [b. Sept. 29, 1796 ; m. Charles Cavender March 26, 1818 ; d. aged 25.]
3. **ESTHER**, [b. in Litchfield, Sept. 6, 1798 ; d. in infancy.]
4. **SARAH**, [b. in Hancock, Oct. 19, 1800 ; m. Sanford Adams of Westborough, Mass., March 19, 1829 ; d. Aug. 22, 1876.]
5. **JAMES**, [b. Aug. 13, 1802 ; d. March 17, 1829.]
6. **ESTHER**, [b. April 25, 1804 ; m. James Robb of Stoddard, March 27, 1834.]
7. **LEONARD**, [b. Dec. 8, 1806 ; m. Marinda Tenney of Hancock, April 7, 1837 ; d. April 23, 1878.]
8. **HANNAH B.**, [b. Dec. 4, 1810 ; m. Nathaniel Flint of this town, Nov. 24, 1837 ; d. in Lexington, Mass., July 22, 1852.]

NAY.

This name was originally spelled "McNee." Dea. William McNee was born in Ireland in 1711; came from Roxbury, Mass., and settled in Peterborough in 1752, and died in 1789. He had a son, Dea. William McNee, Jr., whose son William was the father of Maj. Samuel Nay of Sharon.

SAMUEL NAY, son of Maj. Samuel and Mary (Felt) Nay of Sharon, was born in that town May 19, 1818; married Nancy B. Vose; and came to Antrim in 1849, on to the Thomas Vose place (west of the pond). He moved to Clinton in 1856, and now lives at South Village. His children are : —

1. FRED L., [b. Sept. 5, 1848; m. Maggie P. Heath, Jan. 13, 1870, who d. in 1873. June 9, 1874, he m. Stella E. Brackett, and lives at South Village. He is a photographer and painter. The drawing of the old church in this book was by his hand. He has one child : —
Harry E., (b. Aug. 6, 1872.)]
2. CHARLES P., [b. Sept. 3, 1853; m. Lizzie A. Crosby of Peterborough, June 30, 1874; is a blacksmith by trade, and lives at South Village, having children : —
Archie N., (b. July 31, 1875.)
Ethel C., (b. March 28, 1878.)]
3. MORRIS E., [b. May 7, 1864.]
4. SAMUEL V., [b. April 6, 1866, and d. Aug. 20, 1872.]

NESMITH.

JAMES NESMITH, one of the signers of the memorial to Gov. Shute March 26, 1718, and one of the proprietors of Londonderry, was also one of the original sixteen that first struck for settlement on the soil of that ancient town April 22, 1719. He was a strong man, worthy of respect, and honored by his associates. Was appointed elder of the West Parish Presbyterian Church, at its formation in 1739. The date of his death was 1767, and his age seventy-five. He married, in Ireland, in 1714, Elisabeth, daughter of James McKeen and Janet Cochran. This Elisabeth McKeen was sister of Janet McKeen, Dea. Isaac Cochran's mother. She died in 1763, aged sixty-seven. The Nesmiths lived in the valley of the Bann in Ireland, and emigrated to that place from Scotland in 1690. Dea. James Nesmith had two children in Ireland, and seems to have buried the eldest child there. Seven children were born to them in America. The names of all were : Arthur, buried in infancy in Ireland; James, born in Ireland in 1718; Arthur, born in Londonderry April 3, 1721; Jean, born March 12, 1723; Mary, born Jan. 24, 1726; John, born Feb. 11, 1728; Elisabeth, born Jan. 8, 1730; Thomas, born March 26, 1732; Benjamin, born Sept. 14, 1734.

James Nesmith, Jr., the son born in Ireland, was born early in 1718, just before embarking for America, and was brought over in his mother's arms. He married Mary Dinsmore and settled in the northern part of Londonderry. Though an old man when the Revolutionary war broke out, he went with all his heart into the struggle against the British; marched among the minute-men at the first call, and was a participant in the battle of Bunker Hill. He had children: James, Jonathan, Robert, Elisabeth, Mary, and Sarah; and died where he settled, July 15, 1793. Of these six children, we will only say as follows: James, the oldest, was born in 1744; married Mary McClure (Parker's History is wrong in saying Martha); was elder in the West Parish Church; left children, — William M., Robert, Isaac, James, Martha, Jane W., and Margaret, — of whom William M., the first named, married Harriet Willis, and was father of Hon. James W. Nesmith, long U. S. Senator from Oregon. Senator Nesmith was born in 1820, married Pauline Goffe in 1846, and now lives in wealth and honor at Dixie, Ore. The second child of James, Jr., was Jonathan of Antrim; Robert, the third child, married Jane Anderson; Elisabeth, the fourth child, married James Cochran of Windham; Mary, the fifth child, married James McClure of Acworth; and Sarah, the sixth, married Daniel Anderson of Londonderry.

Returning now to Arthur, the third child of Dea. James the emigrant, we have to say that he was born April 3, 1721. He married Margaret Hopkins, and settled in the south part of Londonderry; but in later life he moved to the State of Maine. He had two sons in the Revolutionary army, one of whom, John, was a captain noted for valor and strength, but died near the close of the war from effects of excessive exposure and hardship. Of Jean and Mary, daughters of the first Dea. James, I know nothing. But John, the sixth child of the emigrant, married Elisabeth, sister of Gen. George Reed of Londonderry, settled on the first Nesmith homestead with his father, and died there in 1815, aged eighty-seven. His children were: James of Antrim; Arthur of Antrim; John, Jr., who married, first, Susan Hildreth, and second, Lydia Sargent, and died on the homestead in Londonderry in 1844; Ebenezer, who married Jane Trotter; Thomas; Elisabeth, who married Dea. James Pinkerton; Mary, who married John Miltimore, moving to Reading, Penn.; and Jane, who married Hugh Anderson. Of Elisabeth, the emigrant's seventh child, I have no data. Thomas, the eighth child, was born March 26, 1732; married Annis Wilson, and settled in Londonderry (now the north part of Windham), and had three children: John, Elisabeth, and Thomas, Jr. Of Benjamin, the ninth child of the first Dea. James, I have no information of importance in the present undertaking.

JONATHAN NESMITH, second child of James and Mary (Dinsmore) Nesmith, and grandson of the proprietor Dea. James, was born in Londonderry, in August, 1759. He came here in May, 1774, and began to clear the farm that remained in possession of the family until 1865. He made successive clearings each year, and with vigorous hand put up his log cabin, — though only a boy of sixteen years when he began. He permanently moved here in 1778. He subsequently had to pay for the

most of his land a second time. Was one of the leading spirits of the town. Was eleven years selectman, and was four times chosen representative of the town. Was always on important committees, and was known and confided in by all. He was chosen one of the elders of the Presbyterian Church at its formation in 1778, though only twenty-nine years of age. For fifty years he only failed of officiating at one communion. Dea. Nesmith was a man of great sociality. — up to jokes, — genial, jolly, and good-natured; was very hospitable and benevolent; anxious for the public welfare; stoutly in earnest to maintain the faith of his fathers; a man of strong ability, good judgment, and irreproachable character. He was an honor to the town he helped to establish. His death occurred Oct. 15, 1845, aged eighty-six. His first wife was Elenor Dickey, whom he married in 1781. She was the daughter of Adam and Jane (Strahan) Dickey of Londonderry, and granddaughter of John and Margaret Dickey of Londonderry, Ireland. She was born Jan. 1, 1761, and died Sept. 17, 1818. He married, second, Mrs. Sarah (Wetherbee) Hamblin of Concord, Mass. She was twelve years of age when she witnessed the battle of Lexington and Concord from her father's door. She saw those brave men fall, remembered everything, and was always fond of telling of those first blows for liberty. She died Jan. 16, 1852, aged eighty-nine. Dea. Nesmith's cabin was burned one day when the family were absent; and he used to remark, in after years, that he never felt so poor as then. Yet, undismayed, he went about building another, being generously aided by neighbors he had himself always been forward to help. After several years he put up a substantial framed house, which was burned March 4, 1841, from a spark catching on the roof. In his old age Dea. Nesmith resigned his office in the church; and it is spoken of as a remarkable scene, when he stood in the public assembly and offered his resignation, and then, with trembling voice and with uplifted and palsied hand, invoked God's blessing on his successors in coming time. His children were: —

1. JAMES, [b. Oct. 5, 1783; m. Polly Taylor April 10, 1810; cleared and settled west of the pond and west of the Steele place, on land now George Brown's, — often called the Boyd place; went thence to Solon, N. Y., in 1822, with six children. There his wife d. in 1846. In 1852 he m. 2d, Mrs. Susan Clark; moved to Waukon, Io., and d. there in 1862. He had children: —

Mary, (b. in 1811; d. in infancy.)

Mary E., (b. in 1812; m. John Stillman of Cortlandville, N. Y., in 1833; went to Waukon, Io., in 1857, where they now live.)

Rev. John T. G., (b. in 1814; studied at Cazenovia Seminary; m. Harriet N. Taylor; entered the Methodist ministry; was a faithful and able man; d. while pastor, at the age of 36.)

Hannah E., (b. in 1816; m. John Reed; moved to Waukon, Io., in 1857, and d. there in 1877.)

Abigail S., (b. in 1818; became second wife of Isaac Barker in 1847; went to Waukon, Io., in 1854.)

Mark W., (b. in 1820; d. unm., at Solon, N. Y., in 1848.)

James A., (b. in 1822; carried to Solon, N. Y., when an infant; went thence to Illinois in 1844; m. *Laura Post*.)

George W., (b. in Solon, N. Y., in 1825; m. *Mary C. Farrar* of Fairfield, Vt.; resides at Waukon, Io.)

Dr. Milton W., (b. in 1828; m. *Margaret Donoughue* in 1852; is now physician and druggist at Waukon, Io.)

Woodbury T., (by second wife; b. in 1852; remains at Solon, N. Y.)]

2. *JEAN*, [now called "Jane," or "Jenny;" b. May 14, 1787; m. *John Dunlap* June 26, 1807, and d. March 29, 1835.]

3. *THOMAS D.*, [b. March 22, 1789; m. *Martha Weeks* March 30, 1813; succeeded his father on the homestead. His first wife d. in 1828 aged 35, and he m. 2d, *Nancy Gregg*, Feb. 4, 1830. He d. Sept. 10, 1841, aged 52. The second wife d. Feb. 9, 1856, aged 63. He was known in town as "Capt. Nesmith;" was captain of the Antrim Grenadiers, and was often marshal of the day on special occasions. He was a useful man and d. in his prime. His children were:—

Robert W., (b. May 3, 1814; m. *Olive Dunlap* of Bedford, June 1, 1839; settled in Jefferson, Tex., and d. at Sulphur Springs in that State, Nov. 28, 1866. He left two daughters: *Oriette*, now in the Metropolitan Railroad office, Boston; and *Sally V.*, who m. *Com. Decatur Morris*, and lives in Little Rock, Ark.)

Jonathan, (b. Jan. 24, 1816; m. *Marietta F. Morrill* of Franklin, Nov. 15, 1841; inherited the homestead of his father and grandfather, sold the same in 1865, and two or three years later moved to Hancock where he now resides. He was the last of the name in town. At one time there were three *Dea. Nesmiths* in town, known as "*Dea. James*," "*Dea. Arthur*," and "*Dea. Jonathan*," and they each had nine children,—making, with sisters and friends, nearly forty by that name in this place. Jonathan's children are: *Jennie M.*, who was b. Sept. 23, 1842,—an excellent teacher; *Thomas S.*, who was b. May 12, 1846, and d. at the age of three years; *Fannie H.*, who was b. Dec. 8, 1848, and m. *Frank H. Baldwin* June 19, 1876, residing in Keene; *Annie M. T.*, who was b. Sept. 12, 1852; *Abbie Isabel*, who

was b. Nov. 15, 1854, and d. 1856 ; Miles G., who was b. Sept. 26, 1857 ; Addie M., who was b. Jan. 27, 1860 ; and John S., who was b. May 5, 1863.)

Sarah E., (b. Dec. 24, 1818, m. John W. Buttrick, and lives in Lawrence, Mass.)

Miles, (b. Feb. 2, 1821 ; went to California in 1849, and was driver for the California Stage Company ; the horses became unmanageable, and the whole team was thrown down a fearful precipice near Virginia City, Nev., by which the driver, all the horses, and most of the passengers were instantly killed. This sad event occurred in December, 1862.)

Harriet F., (b. Feb. 2, 1823, m. Walker Flanders, and lives in Lawrence, Mass.)

Martha J., (b. June 9, 1825 ; m. Isaac P. Cochran of Windham, Nov. 12, 1846.)

Melvin, (b. Dec. 20, 1830 ; d. in Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 31, 1853.)

Hiram G., (b. Feb. 18, 1833 ; d. in Jefferson, Tex., in 1857.)

Nancy R., (b. Jan. 24, 1836, m. Josiah Melville, and lives in Nelson.)]

4. ADAM, [b. March 5, 1792 ; m. Rebecca Dale ; settled in Beverly, Mass., and d. Jan. 15, 1865.]

5. MARY D., [" Molly Dinsmore " on town record, b. April 11, 1794 ; called " Long Mary," being tall in form ; a talented, respected, and Christian woman ; d. unm. April 6, 1874.]

6. MARGARET, [b. May 4, 1796 ; d. unm. in 1827.]

7. ISABEL, [b. March 6, 1798 ; d. unm. March 8, 1862.]

8. HON. GEORGE W., [b. Oct. 23, 1800 ; was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1820 ; m. Mary M. Brooks ; settled in the practice of law at Franklin ; was long judge of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, remaining on the bench until relieved by the constitutional limitation of years. Is now president of the N. H. Orphans' Home, and trustee of Dartmouth College ; is a man of noble principles and honored life, enjoying in his old age the highest confidence and esteem of men. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College. He stands among the best and noblest of the sons of New Hampshire, and is an honor to his native town.]

9. ROBERT, [b. Feb. 20, 1803 ; first victim of spotted fever, Feb. 9, 1812.]

DEA. JAMES NESMITH of Antrim, son of John and Elisabeth (Reed) Nesmith, grandson of Dea. James and Elisabeth (McKeen) Nesmith, and cousin of Dea. Jonathan, was born in Londonderry in 1758. He came here at the age of twenty, and began the farm which has been so long occupied by Chandler Boutwell. This he sold to John Woodcock about 1790, and began another farm on the northeast slope of Meeting-House Hill. This was a good farm; the house was nearly down at the foot of the hill on the east fork of the old road, and he had Robert McIlvaine for a near neighbor. Here he lived in comparative comfort for about thirty years, when, it is said, his children insisted on his building a finer house, and he erected a very large mansion. But he was unable to finish it, became embarrassed with debt, and eventually had to give up everything and move away. The large house was taken down and moved to the Branch. By help of his old neighbors, a small house was built for him in 1821 at the foot of the hill east of Henry M. Barker's, and on that spot his days were ended in the year 1845, at the age of eighty-seven. He died poor, but universally respected. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and was in many battles. He was chosen elder in the Center Church in 1800, and held the office till death. His pension was his principal reliance for support in his old age. Dea. James was frequently selectman, and was twenty-seven years town clerk; was chosen by unanimous vote, though party excitement was as great as it is now; and it is said they would have continued him in the office if he had not fallen into the legal disqualification of ceasing to hold real estate. He used to say that his fees just about kept him in tobacco. Probably his voice helped to keep him in the office, as it was his duty in those days to publish intentions of marriage by crying them in the meeting-house on three successive Sabbaths. In very pressing cases it was sometimes done twice on the same day! The deacon's voice was not very musical, but was heavy and loud and ringing, — and everybody was sure to hear! At the sound of the "Amen," — high over the din of falling seats, — were thundered the words: "This is the first publishment of intention of marriage between Mr. Jacob A. B. C. and Miss Polly X. Y. Z.!" People stopped and listened in amazement and curiosity; but it is not told us how much of the sermon this peculiar ceremony drove out of their heads! Dea. James Nesmith of Antrim married, first, Elisabeth Brewster of Francestown, in 1781; second, Charlotte Walker, youngest child of James Walker, the first settler of Bedford. His children were: —

1. JOHN, [b. Aug. 19, 1782; was brought up by his uncle, Dea. James Pinkerton of Derry; old people in that town speak of him as a beautiful player on the flute; was some years a peddler; wandered off westward in that business in 1814, and has never since been heard of. Probably was robbed and put out of the way.]
2. ISABELLA REED, [b. Oct. 16, 1784; m. Prof. Joshua Holt, May 11, 1815; d. in 1851. Mr. Holt graduated at Dartmouth

College in 1814; was many years a teacher in the West, and d. in 1848, aged 60.]

3. JAMES, JR., [b. April 2, 1787; went when a young man to Kentucky; was three times m. there, and d. there at the age of 52. All his children d. before him.]
4. ELISABETH, [b. Nov. 29, 1789; went as a teacher into the State of Pennsylvania; there m. Rev. George White, and they are said to have moved to Nebraska.]
5. POLLY, [b. Jan. 1, 1793; was called "Short Mary," to distinguish from Dea. Jonathan's Mary; was nearly forty years a teacher; was one of the godly and blessed ones of the earth; d. unm. at the Branch in 1867.]
6. JEAN, [b. Sept. 23, 1795, and d. in 1800.]
7. DAVID B., [b. March 18, 1798, and d. in infancy.]
8. GEORGE REID, [b. April 18, 1801; was a carpenter by trade; went to New York when young, and nothing more can be learned of him.]
9. DEA. ERASTUS, [b. June 28, 1804; was a woolen-manufacturer; learned his trade at the Branch under Reed and Wallace; was apprenticed to them in 1818, and served seven years for his trade; made cloth at Hillsborough and other places; lived chiefly in Canaan; was deacon of the Congregational Church,—a thoroughly good man. He m. Lucy Wilson of Antrim. Their only child, a promising young man, d. a few years before his father. Dea. Erastus d. in Enfield, in 1869, universally lamented.]

DEA. ARTHUR NESMITH, brother of Dea. James of Antrim, came here somewhat later than his brother, and began the Jonathan Carr place (now Luther Campbell's) about 1784. He married Polly Duncan (daughter of Hon. John), May 30, 1793; was a man of more than ordinary ability; was a great reader; was frequently selectman; and was elder in the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Whiton says that "his cheerful and uniform piety was an ornament to the Christian profession." What higher praise could be conferred? His amiable manners and intelligence and goodness gave him great influence, and endeared him to all. The aged remember him with much affection. He was distinguished as a singer, and led the church music for nearly thirty years, being elected every March meeting by the town to that then important office. He is said to have kept his large and scattered choir in good order and good feeling! What a pity he couldn't have lived two or three hundred years! It should be added that his children and grandchildren have been notable choir-leaders in the West. To the surprise and regret of the whole town, Dea. Arthur moved to New Portage, Ohio, in 1816, hoping that a different

climate would build up his health. This recuperation was realized to some extent. But on his way to church one bright Sabbath morning in the summer of 1823, while supposed to be in his usual health, he fell down in the road and died in a moment. His age was sixty-three. Through his many years in Antrim he was never known to fly into a passion, and his rebukes were of a persuasive and gentle order. It is said, however, that on one occasion when they were singing in church, and he was annoyed beyond measure by the loud, unmelodious bellowing of his brother at the foot of the choir, he reached over the pew-tops with his cane and gave him a nudge, saying: "Dea. Jamie, Dea. Jamie, I wish you would sing in the spirit; for you do make an awfu' noise in the flesh!" It will be noticed that for sixteen years there were three Dea. Nesmiths in town; and they were known as "Dea. Jonathan," "Dea. James," and "Dea. Arthur," and certainly were noteworthy men. Dea. Arthur's children were:—

1. JOHN, [b. March 6, 1794; fitted for college in company with Hon. George W. Nesmith, but, his father feeling unable to send him, he went to Ohio, and there gained a noble reputation as a teacher; m. Mary A. Hull of Canandaigua, N. Y.; d. at the age of 63; left no children.]
2. MARY D., [b. Feb. 5, 1796, and d. in 1800.]
3. CYRUS, [b. Jan. 1, 1798, and d. in 1800.]
4. ELISABETH PINKERTON, [b. Aug. 3, 1799; m. 1st, Col. Talcot Bales of Norton, Ohio; 2d, Thomas Brown, and settled in Buchanan, Mich.; left large family, and d. at the age of 74.]
5. CYRUS ARTHUR, [b. Oct. 24, 1801; m. Marinda Hurlburt; settled near his brother John in Wadsworth, Ohio, but moved in 1847 to Metamora, Ill., where he now resides. He remembers Antrim with great interest. Has a large family, several of whom live near him. His children have come to honor. As inventors and merchants and stock-raisers, they may be counted successful men. All are musicians.]
6. MARY D., [b. March 31, 1803, m. Hiel Bronson, and lives in Princeville, Ill.]
7. ABIGAIL MOOR, [b. Oct. 5, 1805; d. young.]
8. MILTON WHITON, [b. Feb. 9, 1809; m. 1st, Antonette Bronson; 2d, Mary Sabin; lives in Princeville, Ill.]
9. THOMAS, [b. Oct. 5, 1810, m. Reesa Northe, and lives in Western Star, Ohio.]

NEWMAN.

DEA. HARRIS B. NEWMAN, son of Joseph and Pamela (Bingham) Newman of Washington, and grandson of Benjamin and Abigail

(Lewis) Newman of Deering, was born in Washington, Oct. 31, 1814; married Mary B. Gray of Hancock in 1842; came here from Hillsborough in 1855, and bought the Jonathan Carr place, which he sold in 1868 and bought the Gates place (where Rev. Mr. Bates lived), where he died Feb. 28, 1876. The family were from Woburn, Mass. Dea. Newman was representative in 1872 and 1873, and was appointed deacon in the Presbyterian Church in 1870. He was a man of singular purity. Among all the good men of this town, probably no one has ever been superior to him in sweetness and holiness of life. All people held the same exalted opinion of him. Though he was not what the world calls great and learned, he was good, and highly honored by all who knew him. His sickness was long and distressing, and death came to him as a friend long sighed for and welcome. His widow and two youngest children live on the homestead. The children are as follows :—

1. HELEN, [b. Aug. 23, 1843, in Hillsborough; m. John H. Wilkins Nov. 4, 1873, and lives in Boston.]
2. GEORGE, [b. in Hillsborough, Sept. 23, 1845; d. aged nearly two years.]
3. GEORGE F., [b. in Fitzwilliam, Sept. 30, 1848; m. Ella Bass of Antrim, Nov. 30, 1871, and lives in Somerville, Mass.]
4. JOSEPH W., [b. Jan. 20, 1852, in Hillsborough, and lives on the homestead.]
5. MARY LOUISE, [b. in Antrim, Oct. 23, 1857.]

JOHN G. NEWMAN, shoemaker, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Gordon) Newman of Washington, and cousin of Dea. Harris B. Newman, was born in 1798; married Margaret M. Ring of Hillsborough, and came here in 1824, into the Robert McCoy house (once a store and liquor-shop), which he occupied till his death in 1874. His children are :—

1. ELIZA J., [b. in 1825, m. Frank A. Stone, and lives in Holliston, Mass.]
2. JOHN B., [b. in 1832; has been in California since 1853.]

NEWTON.

GILES NEWTON, son of Giles and Naomi (Duncan) Newton of Francestown (this elder Giles built and occupied the old Dane store, and the hotel, burned in that town in 1854), and grandson of Isaac Newton of Newport, was born Jan. 25, 1799; married Sally Bell, Aug. 25, 1825; bought of Daniel Buswell the farm next east of Mr. Greeley's, now unoccupied, and lived there till his sudden death July 14, 1868. He went into the field to get a load of hay and dropped dead while engaged in loading. Was a good and pious man. His children were :—

1. ELISABETH, [b. June 14, 1827, m. J. C. Loveland of Springfield, Vt., and d. there in 1868.]

2. MARY, [b. May 18, 1829, m. Adna Brown of Springfield, Vt., Sept. 10, 1850, and d. there in 1861.]
3. SARAH N., [b. Feb. 12, 1832, m. Obed Spalding of Stoddard, May 5, 1852, and now lives in Springfield, Vt.]
4. ROBERT D., [b. Jan. 31, 1834, m. Lizzie Albee, and lives in Troy, Penn.]
5. SAMUEL GILES, [b. Dec. 27, 1839; m. Lizzie M. Gillis of Antrim, April 27, 1871; was for a long time clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, and had an extensive acquaintance with public men. He now lives in Ashburnham, Mass. Has three children: —
Mary G., (b. July 2, 1873.)
Annie Bell, (b. Oct. 2, 1875.)
Helen, (b. Nov. 8, 1876.)]

NICHOLS.

Four brothers, Daniel, Adam, John, and Thomas, lived in a row in the east part of the town. Daniel lived on the Turner place, Adam on the McCoy place, John on the Ferry place, and Thomas on the Shattuck place. They were sons of Samuel Nichols, who came from Antrim, Ireland, in 1754, and after living in several other towns came here to spend his old age with his children, and died very aged in 1804. The first to break the continuity of the land of those four brothers was Robert Duncan, who bought and built in between in 1787. Each of these four brothers had a son Samuel, so there were at one time five by the name of Samuel Nichols in town. It has been found very difficult to get information of these families, as they have been all gone from town more than fifty years. All these brothers served more or less in the army of the Revolution.

THOMAS NICHOLS was born in Ireland and was brought over when an infant. He was the first of the four to set foot on the soil of this town. He ran away from a master in Newburyport, and came here to live with Dea. Aiken in the fall of 1767. He began the Dea. Shattuck farm when a mere boy. It is said he hunted the town over for game, and had a chance to pick his farm where he chose. Is spoken of as "an Inholder in Antrim" in 1788. Was a man of much life and energy. Was captain of the militia, which was an office of great honor and importance in those days. It is reported that he had trouble with the Indians. He was a great hunter, and often traded with the natives. They came to the conclusion that he cheated them, and sought to take his life in revenge. His method was to tell them that his fist weighed a pound, and then to use said fist to balance furs, etc., in weighing them! The red men soon thought he got "too much pound," and laid their plans to kill him! But he suspected trouble, and prepared a hiding-place under his house, made by digging a hole out horizontally from one side of the cellar, which he en-

tered by removing a stone and replacing it behind him. Here he slept for a long time, and succeeded in escaping his foe. But he was on the watch for years, till the Indians disappeared forever. He used to go by the name of the "Indian Trader." His wife was Hannah Clark, whom he seems to have found in Francestown, though said to be a Boston woman. In the dysentery of 1800 he buried three children, Betsey, Thomas, and Nancy, in one day, Aug. 21. Capt. Nichols moved to New York in the fall of 1808, and, after living in several places, settled in Cattaraugus, that State, in 1811. He died there the next year, dying in bed beside his wife, so silently that she did not know it till morning. They dug out a huge trough and buried the body in that, as it was all a new country and they had no means of procuring a coffin. The next year the family forsook their settlement and moved to West Bloomfield in the same State. There, soon after, the mother died, aged sixty-six. Capt. Nichols's life was full of romance. He had a roving disposition — was smart and cunning — was an influential, stirring man; and he ended his active life as he began it, — a pioneer in the wilderness. His age was sixty-seven. His children were: —

1. MARY ANN, [b. in Francestown, Dec. 31, 1778 ; m. Ephraim Hall, April 21, 1801 ; went to New York in 1808.]
2. POLLY, [b. in Antrim, July 2, 1781 ; m. Nathan Cole, Jr., Oct. 22, 1805 ; d. in Franklinton, Ohio, in the fall of 1846.]
3. SAMUEL, [b. June 3, 1783 ; m. 1st, Clarissa Lee of West Bloomfield, N. Y. ; second wife unknown ; moved to Munroe, Mich., and d. there.]
4. SALLY, [b. March 23, 1785 ; m. her cousin Samuel Nichols, son of Adam ; lived and d. in Munroe, Mich.]
5. PEGGY, [b. Aug. 23, 1787 ; m. a Mr. Nevins of Cattaraugus, N. Y., and d. there.]
6. NANCY, [b. May 2, 1790 ; d. of dysentery, Aug. 20, 1800 ; a younger sister and brother d. of the same disease the day previous, and they were all buried in one day, and in one grave.]
7. BETSEY, [b. Dec. 15, 1792, and d. Aug. 19, 1800.]
8. GEORGE C., [b. July 25, 1795 ; m. Hester Ball of West Bloomfield, N. Y. ; d. Aug. 4, 1864. Was thrown from a carriage and survived his injury but an hour.]
9. THOMAS, [b. Dec. 21, 1797, and d. Aug. 19, 1800.]

DEA. DANIEL NICHOLS, brother of Thomas, came here in 1774 to make his beginning on the farm now Mr. Turner's. For several years he lived alone, or boarded with neighbors. Was one of the most efficient men in town in his day. Was much in town office. He represented Antrim, Deering, and Hancock in the constitutional convention of 1791-92. Dr. Bouton (Provincial Papers, Vol. X., page 37) represents

Hon. John Duncan of this town as being in said convention. But in this he is mistaken, and he applies the "pallyar" story to the wrong man. Col. John Duncan of Acworth, cousin of "Hon. John" of Antrim, was a member of the convention, and the good Dr. B. confounded the two. Daniel Nichols, often designated "Esquire," was a small man. He being a land-surveyor, this was convenient, as when they came to a brook they were in the habit of picking him up and carrying him over! Was chosen elder in the Presbyterian Church in 1800, which office he held till death. He married Mary Dinmore, sister of Samuel Dinmore, Sen., of Antrim, Dec. 29, 1785. Was selectman nine years. He died March 3, 1812, aged fifty-eight. His death was caused by the spotted fever, was very sudden, and was among the most lamented of the many fatalities by that terrible scourge. He was an able and good man. On his now broken tombstone it is written: "The poor will cherish his memory; the widow and the fatherless shall call him blessed." His children were:—

1. MARY ANN, [b. Oct. 29, 1786; m. 1st, John Emerson of Deering; 2d, Thomas Costello, Sept. 21, 1826. She d. in Concord in 1875.]
2. MARTHA, [b. May 30, 1788; m. James Maberry, and went West.]
3. REV. JOHN, [b. June 20, 1790; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1813; m. Elisabeth Shaw of Beverly, Mass., in 1817, and sailed for India as a missionary. He d. on the field in the prime of his usefulness, Dec. 9, 1824, at the early age of 34. He was an able and devoted man, and an honor to his native town. Was much beloved and lamented by the natives generally, and they tenderly cherished his memory, saying to one of his successors, "*He* was a good man." His widow m. an Episcopal missionary in Ceylon.]
4. MARY, [b. Sept. 19, 1793; was finely educated, and became a successful teacher; d. in New York while visiting there in 1823.]
5. SAMUEL, [b. Aug. 17, 1795; went to New York, and thence to Michigan.]
6. SILAS, [b. June 21, 1797; d. in childhood.]

ADAM NICHOLS, another brother, came here with Daniel in 1774, and soon after began the McCoy place (next north of John Duncan's). He married — Atwood, probably of Francestown; moved to New York, and thence to Kentucky, where he died in 1846, aged ninety. He was several times selectman while living here; was a soldier of the Revolution. Children:—

1. SAMUEL, [m. his cousin Sally Nichols; d. in Munroe, Mich.]

2. DANIEL, [m. a Smith, and lived and d. in Western New York.]
3. JAMES, [nothing known.]
4. THOMAS, [nothing known.]
5. DAVID, [nothing known.]
6. DOLLY, [m. Jesse Atwood, and went to Kentucky.]
7. MARY, [m. — Vanpelt, and went to Kentucky.]

JOHN NICHOLS, brother of the three mentioned above, came here somewhat later than his brothers, and began the Ferry place. He was a soldier under Stark, and participated in the battle of Bennington. He married Sarah Steele; moved to Franchestown about 1789, and thence to New York, where he died in 1849, aged ninety. The only children we know of are these: —

1. PEGGY, [taught school in Antrim as early as 1805.]
2. SAMUEL, [m. Betsey Moor in Franchestown, Dec. 25, 1800.]

EBENEZER NICHOLS, son of Benjamin Nichols, was born in Reading, Mass., in 1755; married, first, Rebecca Howard, and after her death married Elisabeth Dix of Townsend, Mass. He came here from Hillsborough about 1800 and settled on the north side of Tuttle Mountain, where he lived till 1812, and then moved back to Hillsborough. He afterwards lived some years in Windsor, and died in Wakefield, Mass., in 1840, aged eighty-five. His children, all by the second wife, were: —

1. EBEN, [b. in 1790; m. Susan Avery of Middleton, Mass., and settled in Danvers, where he d. in 1820.]
2. BETSEY, [m. Paron Wheeler of Windsor, April 20, 1814, and is still living there at an advanced age.]
3. REBECCA, [b. in 1796; m. Jonathan Wilson, and went to Danvers, Mass.]
4. SALLY, [m. Henry Wardwell of Lynn, Mass., and lived and d. in that city.]
5. JONATHAN, [b. in 1800; m. Betsey Emerson of Wakefield, Mass., and is one of the heaviest farmers in that place.]
6. NANCY, [d. at the age of 28.]
7. DANIEL, [b. in 1806; m. 1st, Eliza Jones of Windsor; 2d, Mary Green of Wakefield, Mass., where he now lives.]
8. MARY, [b. in 1808, m. Daniel Rowe of Lynn, and d. in 1864.]

DEA. BENJAMIN NICHOLS, son of Phinehas and Polly (Chase) Nichols, was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1775; married Polly Hardy of Bradford, Mass.; came here in 1825, and bought of Henry Hill what is now known as the Jonas White place. He was appointed deacon in the Baptist Church, March 13, 1806. He died here in 1859, aged eighty-four.

His wife died in 1856, aged eighty. Their children, all born in Bennington, were :—

1. POLLY, [d. in childhood.]
2. ANN, [b. in 1798 ; m. 1st, Charles Stewart ; 2d, Timothy Hardy, March 28, 1826 ; d. in Cornish.]
3. JOSEPH, [b. in 1801 ; m. Philo Mellen, and lives in Milford.]
4. CONVERSE, [b. in 1808 ; m. Sylvia Cummings, and resides in Lowell.]
5. BENJAMIN, [b. in 1806 ; m. 1st, Nancy Smith ; 2d, Mary Smith ; 3d, Mrs. E. H. White, and now lives in Keene.]
6. ROXANNA, [b. July 25, 1808 ; m. 1st, Jonas Ball ; 2d, Alfred Crane, and now resides in Amesbury, Mass.]
7. JOHN, [b. in 1810 ; m. Julia Chase, and resides in Haverhill, Mass.]
8. LUKE, [b. April 4, 1813 ; m. Lucy E. Tenney, April 21, 1836 ; lived on the homestead, where he d. Aug. 12, 1856. His children were :—
Luke A., (b. March 17, 1837 ; d. on homeward trip from West Indies, May 8, 1860, and buried at sea.)
Elvira H., (b. Dec. 8, 1838 ; d. in infancy.)
Henry M., (b. in Acworth April 12, 1842 ; m. Ella E. McCoy ; is a provision-dealer in Boston.)
Alden S., (b. March 15, 1844, in Acworth ; went to Minnesota in 1865, and has not been heard from since.)
Elvira L., (b. March 13, 1848, in Antrim ; m. William H. Gray of Charlestown, Mass.)
Adna L., (b. Oct. 16, 1855 ; is a clerk in Boston.)]
9. ALDEN, [b. Nov. 11, 1814 ; m. Almira Tilton and lives in Somerville, Mass. Was a teacher in Baltimore and elsewhere in the South, many years.]
10. ABIGAIL, [b. in 1816, m. William H. Drake of Marlow, Jan. 23, 1844, and d. in 1852.]
11. ALMIRA, [b. April 10, 1819, m. Alfred Crane Aug. 14, 1844, and d. in Amesbury, Mass., in 1874.]

ORDWAY.

ELIEZER ORDWAY came here from Deering on to the Dimon Dodge place in 1825, and moved back to Deering in 1833. He died in Deering in 1846, aged eighty-six. His wife was Susannah Dow, and she died in 1836. Their children were :—

1. JUDITH, [m. John Putney, and lived and d. in Bradford.]

2. **LYDIA**, [m. William Stanley, and they moved to Canada many years ago.]
3. **HANNAH**, [m. Nathan White of Deering.]
4. **BETSEY**, [m. James M. Palmer of Deering, May 1, 1831.]
5. **ABIAL**, [lived mostly in Deering, but d. in Goffstown in 1858, unm.]
6. **BENJAMIN**, [m. Sally Temple, Aug. 19, 1827; lived in the Thomas Carr house in the east part of the town, and afterwards in South Village, where he d. We have no record of dates except that a grave was dug at Maplewood cemetery for Mrs. Benjamin Ordway, Aug. 6, 1868; and for her husband, Dec. 18, 1868. I can only learn that they had three children. A daughter m. Selden Miller of Windsor, but soon d. Another daughter m. Lorenzo D. Richardson of Bennington. The only son I can learn of is Eben Ordway, now living at Hillsborough Lower Village.]
7. **ABIGAIL**, [m. Stephen Barker, July 12, 1835; d. in Lyndeborough, July 15, 1850.]
8. **SUSAN**, [m. Richard McAllister of Hillsborough, April 4, 1841.]
9. **JONATHAN**, [b. Nov. 9, 1814; m. Mehitable Gay of Deering, Oct. 4, 1835, and lives in Hillsborough Lower Village.]

ORR.

HUGH ORR, son of John and Margaret (Kamel) Orr, came over from the north of Ireland with his father in 1726, and settled in Bedford. There his father and mother died within four days of each other in the year 1754. Hugh was the oldest child, and remained on the homestead and took care of the family. He married Sarah Reed of Londonderry. After some years he sold to his brother, Hon. John Orr, and came here. His settlement here was in 1790, or a little earlier. He built near the Temple place, — a little southwest of the same. The house stood on the north side of the road as now made, and, very much to his lament, proved to be just within the limits of Hancock. This fact seems to have been the occasion of his removal. He was a man of intelligence and honesty. People regretted his departure from them. He moved to Rockingham, Vt., in 1795; thence, after a short stay, to Homer, N. Y., where he died. He is said to have had six sons and three daughters. Many of his descendants are supposed to be scattered over the Western States. One daughter married James Aiken of Antrim.

PAIGE.

JOHN PAIGE, born in Dedham, England, in 1586, came over in the company which, under Gov. Winthrop, founded Boston in 1630. He

afterwards settled in Dedham, Mass., and died there in 1676, aged ninety years. His wife's name was Phoebe. This first John Paige had a son Samuel, born in 1633, who lived in Salisbury, Mass.; and he, among other children, had a son John Paige, Jr., born in 1696. This second John, grandson of the first, married Mary Winslow, and lived in Salisbury, Mass. He raised a large family, and afterwards moved to South Hampton, where he died. Among the sons of this second John was Samuel, called "Col. Paige" (which commission he held before the Revolution). This Col. Paige married, first, Eleanor Stevens, and settled in South Hampton, but moved to Weare in 1772. Their children were Samuel, Jonathan, Lemuel, John, and Eleanor. Col. Paige married, second, Mrs. Sally (Osgood) Evans, and died in Weare in 1800, quite aged. Of these children of Col. Samuel Paige:—

Samuel, the first son, married Sally Osgood in 1769, and died in Weare in 1815.

Jonathan, the second son, married, first, Miriam Barnard, and had the following children: Jonathan, Jr., Tristram, Enoch, Moses, and John. The elder Jonathan Paige married, second, Hannah French, and died in 1814. This eldest son, Jonathan Paige, Jr., was born in Weare in 1775, married Judith Coburn of Wilton, had a large family, and died in Deer-ing. One son of Jonathan, Jr., was Tristram B. Paige, who married Sophronia Duncan of Antrim, lived here, on the place now owned by Mr. Greeley, and will be noticed below.

Lemuel, the third son of Col. Samuel Paige, had two wives: first, Betsey Brown, and second, Mrs. Phoebe (Sargent) Green. He settled in Antrim and left a large family, which will be further noticed.

John Paige, the fourth son of Col. Samuel Paige, married Hannah Barnard, had three daughters, and died in 1812.

Eleanor, daughter of Col. Samuel Paige, married Samuel Caldwell of Antrim, and is further noticed under the Caldwell family.

LEMUEL PAIGE, son of Col. Samuel and Eleanor (Stevens) Paige, and the fifth in descent from John and Phoebe Paige who came from Dedham, England, was born in 1752. He settled in Weare, but came here from that place in 1793, and bought of Samuel Gregg the Dea. Newman place. The present place known by this name was then the center of a large tract of land, now divided into half a dozen small farms. Mr. Paige married, first, Betsey Brown, who died in Weare in 1785, leaving two children. He married, second, Mrs. Phoebe (Sargent) Green, who died in 1833. Lemuel Paige died Nov. 13, 1805, aged fifty-three. All his children were:—

1. ELEANOR, [m. a Mr. Barnard, and went to Barnet, Vt.]
2. BETSEY, [b. July 17, 1780; m. Robert Boyd; went to Providence, Penn., and d. there in 1869, aged nearly 90.]
3. STEVENS, [b. in 1786; m. 1st, Jenny McAdams, Nov. 27, 1806, and lived on the old homestead. Mrs. Paige d. Dec. 20, 1836, aged 54. He m. 2d, Jane Duncan, Feb. 8, 1838, and

built the house on the cross-road west of the Dea. Parmenter place, where he d. July 1, 1853, aged 67. He had one child:—

Harriet, (b. July 7, 1807, m. William S. Foster Dec. 27, 1827, and d. Feb. 19, 1850.)]

4. REUBEN, [m. Sarah Forsaith of Deering, and d. at Oil Mill Village in Weare at the age of 35. He was a blacksmith by trade, and had a shop for a few years, it is believed, on the spot where the town-house now stands; seems to have worked awhile subsequently in Deering, and then in Oil Mill Village. He probably d. in the year 1823. I have knowledge of only two children; others might have d. young.

Dr. Lemuel W., (b. in Antrim Aug. 3, 1807. He studied medicine with Dr. Adams of Goffstown, and began practice at East Weare. Had an extensive business in all that vicinity for twenty-five years. He moved to Chicopee Falls, Mass., in 1853, and had a large practice until his death, which occurred Dec. 31, 1857, in the prime of his usefulness. Dr. Paige m. 1st, Harriet Little, daughter of Thomas Little of New London; 2d, Hannah J. Abbott of Concord. Had six children, five daughters and one son. The latter is now a druggist in Chicopee Falls, Mass.,—Edgar T. Paige, Esq.)

Lorinda P., (b. in Deering; m. Joseph C. Emerson, and is now living in Cleveland, Ohio.)]

5. ADONIRAM, [b. in 1791; m. 1st, Eunice Blake, who d. Oct. 20, 1833; 2d, Mrs. Abigail (Gilman) Tilton. Went to Pittsfield when a young man, and d. there in 1843. Had but one child, a daughter, Louisa.]
6. JONATHAN, [b. in 1793; m. Mehitable Dodge of Bennington in 1813; was a saddler by trade. He carried on this business in South Village a short time, but built the Draper house at the Center soon after the erection of the church, and here he lived many years. Worked at his trade in the basement of his house for a time. Afterwards he built a small harness-shop a little east of the house and nearer the road. He moved to Bennington in 1850, and d. in that town in 1852. His four children were all b. in Antrim, and all d. in Bennington.

Gideon D., (b. Dec. 18, 1816; m. Harriet Alcock of Deering, and lived in Hancock; d. in Bennington Dec. 18, 1847.

Two children survive him : first, George B., who was b. in Hancock in 1841, lives in Antrim, m. Carrie Howard and has children, Martha A., b. May 28, 1866, and George K., b. Oct. 9, 1870 ; and second, Mary F., who was b. in Bennington in 1848, and m. Charles H. Edgewell of Tamworth.)

Adeline A., (b. Dec. 22, 1820, m. William Griswold, and d. in 1848.)

Mary W., (b. March 30, 1824, and d. aged 17.)

Harriet, (d. unm. Dec. 6, 1860, aged 38.)]

7. *SALLY*, [b. April 17, 1796, m. John Wallace Feb. 24, 1824, and d. Jan. 22, 1864.]

8. *PHOEBE*, [b. May 25, 1799, and d. Aug. 24, 1800.]

9. *HANNAH*, [b. April 11, 1801, and d. unm. in 1848.]

TRISTRAM B. PAIGE, son of Jonathan, Jr., and Judith (Coburn) Paige, grandson of Jonathan and Miriam (Barnard) Paige, and great-grandson of Col. Samuel and Eleanor (Stevens) Paige, was born in 1804. He married Sophronia Duncan, daughter of Dea. Josiah Duncan, Sept. 21, 1826; came here from Deering, and lived on the Josiah Duncan place, now occupied by Mr. Greeley. He died in Amherst in 1855. The children were :—

1. *MARY*, [d. in 1831, at the age of about three years, and was buried on the hill.]
2. *JACOB*, [b. in 1834 ; d. in infancy and was buried on the hill.]
3. *SOPHRONIA A.*, [b. Jan. 26, 1832, and d. in 1851.]
4. *TRISTRAM M.*, [b. April 25, 1836 ; m. Lizzie M. Whitmore of Salisbury on Thanksgiving Day, 1868. He bought the bedstead-factory in Clinton of Charles S. Brooks, and carried on the business until the factory was burned Feb. 8, 1876. He has no children.]
5. *DEA. ENOCH C.*, [b. Oct. 20, 1839 ; m. Harriet E. Parmenter, daughter of George F. Parmenter, Feb. 21, 1861. He bought the Dodge mills in 1859, and engaged in the manufacture of bedsteads, cradles, etc. Then sold out, and shortly after, in 1862, he entered the army in the Ninth Regiment. Near the close of the next year he was "sent home to die, but says he isn't dead yet!" After his recovery he bought the Hastings house and privilege (mill burned before), put up the small part of the mill, and again commenced the manufacture of bedsteads. In about five years he sold to Mr. Hastings, and soon after built the George B. Paige

house, now house of Henry Rogers ; then bought the Cummings shop, where he manufactured some fourteen kinds of cribs and cradles. He built the house by the shop in 1870, and occupied the same till 1880, when he sold to Abbott F. True, and bought the brick house known as the Cummings house. Built a new mill in 1880 on the spot where that of his brother had been burned, and continues similar manufactures there. He was appointed deacon in the Presbyterian Church in 1876. Dea. Paige m. 2d, Lizzie C. Fleming of Bennington. His children are : —

Clara E., (b. July 30, 1862.)

Bertolette, (b. March 3, 1865.)

Morton, (b. July 15, 1867.)]

A family of Paige brothers, not known to be closely connected with the preceding, came to Antrim from Hudson in 1808. There were John, Jacob, Isaac, Seth, Ezekiel, Daniel, and David. John was killed in battle in the Revolution. Jacob settled in Litchfield; Seth in Bedford; Isaac remained in his native town; and the three last came here. Fannie Paige, a daughter of Jacob, was brought up by Samuel Marshall of Antrim, married Moses Robb of Stoddard, and is now living very aged in that town.

EZEKIEL PAIGE, of whom we know almost nothing, succeeded McDole on the Foster place, now Washington Dustin's, in 1808, and moved to some place in Vermont in the fall of 1815, beyond which we cannot trace him. He was collector and also constable of Antrim in 1809. Of his children we learn only this, though probably he had quite a family : —

1. DEBORAH, [m. Jesse McAllister April 20, 1815.]

DANIEL PAIGE, born in Hudson Nov. 14, 1777, came here about the same time as Ezekiel, and lived south of the pond in a pasture afterward Capt. Worthley's. There never was any road to this humble home. It has been gone many years. He married, in 1801, Elisabeth Robinson of this town, who died April 8, 1817, having had eight children and being thirty-seven years old. He married, second, Mrs. Sarah (Hartshorn) Riddle of Merrimack, and by her had four children. He died at Amoskeag, April 21, 1838. He moved from Antrim to Bedford about 1810, and the five oldest of the children were born here. They were : —

1. DANIEL, JR., [d. in infancy in 1803.]
2. REUBEN R., [b. in 1804, m. Mary Smith of Henniker, and d. at Beaver Dam, Wis., in 1873.]
3. SARAH R., [b. in 1806 ; m. Mark Dodge of Henniker ; moved to Monticello, Io., and d. there in 1872.]

4. ELIZA, [b. in 1809 ; m. Simon Jenness of Bedford, and d. in that town in 1868.]
5. JOHN R., [b. in 1810 ; m. Mariam Elliot of Boscawen, and lives in Manchester.]
6. WARREN, [b. in 1812, m. Martha H. Roby of Merrimack, and d. in Manchester in 1868.]
7. HORACE C., [b. in 1814 ; m. Sarah W. Davis of Concord, Nov. 7, 1841 ; lives in Manchester ; is surveyor of lumber on the corporations, and is a man worthy and highly esteemed.]
8. MARY H., [b. in 1816 ; m. Robert Sloan of Maine ; went to Monticello, Io., and d. there.]
9. JERUSHA H., [b. in 1818 ; d. aged 10.]
10. HANNAH M., [b. in 1820 ; m. Frank Raymond of Hopkinton, and d. in that town.]
11. CLARISSA R., [b. in 1822 ; m. Benjamin Hartshorn of Manchester, and d. there in 1863.]
12. DANIEL, JR., [b. in 1824 ; d. in Amoskeag, aged 16.]

DAVID PAIGE came here probably somewhat later than Ezekiel and Daniel, and lived several years on the Isaac Brown place at the end of the road in what was called the "city." Later he lived on the Samuel Weeks place in the east part of the town, and perhaps in other places. He was in Stoddard from 1828 to 1835, in the east part of that town near Antrim line, where there is no house now. He married, first, ———, who died of spotted fever in March, 1812; second, Polly Witherspoon of Antrim, Dec. 11, 1812; third, it seems, a Mrs. Richardson, at one time of Peterborough. The last survived her husband, and died in Henniker. David Paige had a large family, of whom but little is known. The first wife left three children.

1. DAVID, JR., [went from here to Hudson.]
2. WILLIAM, [went to the Mormons and became a preacher among them.]
3. POLLY.
4. ACHSAH, [m. and d. in Nashua.]
5. HARRIET, [m. Joseph Copp.]
6. DUSTIN.
7. LOVISA.
8. HORACE, [lived awhile in Hillsborough.]

PARKER.

WILLIAM PARKER, son of William Parker, came here in 1787, from Dracut, Mass. His father, then quite aged, came with him, and died

here a few years after. He settled the farm now John Munhall's; went to the South Village in 1809, and tended the grist-mill many years. He married a Widow Harvey, had no children, and moved to Anson, Me., about 1820.

CAPT. ALEXANDER PARKER, long a selectman of Society Land and Greenfield, came here in his old age to live with his son David. He died here about 1815, aged about eighty-seven, and was buried, it is said, on the hill, though his wives lay elsewhere.

DAVID PARKER, son of Alexander and Nancy (Dickey) Parker of Litchfield, afterwards of Greenfield, and grandson of Alexander Parker, an emigrant from England to Nashua, was born in 1766; came here in 1792, and began the farm, now unoccupied, next south of the old Thomas Jameson place (George Butterfield's). The old house was burned in 1873. Mr. Parker married Martha Ramsay of Greenfield, and died at the age of eighty-eight, March 19, 1854. Their children were as follows:—

1. **ALEXANDER**, [b. June 8, 1795; was out in the war of 1812; m. Nancy Smith of Deering, April 13, 1824, and lived some years on the old farm; then lived some thirty years where Charles Appleton now lives, and d. in 1872. His fourteen children were as follows:—

Harrison, (b. Jan. 11, 1825, and d. in childhood.)

Milton, (b. Aug. 12, 1826, and d. in childhood. Harrison and Milton both d. in one day.)

Capt. Allen, (b. Jan. 13, 1828; m. Amorette Preston Nov. 1, 1848; lived on the old place and d. there, Nov. 29, 1857, being fatally injured by blasting rocks under his barn. He was captain of the grenadiers at the time of his death. His widow became second wife of David W. Bowman of Henniker, Nov. 17, 1874. The latter d. Nov. 8, 1877. Capt. Parker left four children, as follows: Ella J., who was b. Oct. 18, 1849, m. Enoch E. Jackson Aug. 29, 1877, but lived only two days; Charles, who was b. March 6, 1852; Lizzie L., who was b. April 17, 1854; and Georgia A., who was b. June 17, 1857.)

Judson, (b. March 15, 1829; m. Elizabeth McColley, and lives in St. Paul, Minn., being mail agent between that place and Chicago.)

Nancy J., (b. Oct. 8, 1830; m. Charles Appleton, Dec. 17, 1850.)

Margaret A., (b. Jan. 13, 1833; m. Albert Fisher; moved to Weare, and d. May 30, 1859.)

Mary S., (b. April 24, 1834, and d. Oct. 30, 1860.)

Sarah M., (b. May 29, 1835; m. James H. Favor, and lives in California.)

Milton, (b. June 2, 1838; went to California many years ago and is supposed to be dead.)

Almira, (b. Dec. 21, 1839; m. William Brandon, and lives in Champlain, Minn.)

Mindwell, (d. in childhood.)

Ruhama, (b. Feb. 16, 1841; d. at age of 20.)

Alfred, (b. June 13, 1844; now lives in the West.)

Eben, (b. May 12, 1846; lives in Texas.)

2. *MARTHA*, [b. Dec. 1, 1796; m. William Carr.]

3. *JANE*, [b. June 30, 1802; d. unm. aged 35.]

4. *LINN*, [twin-brother of Jane; m. Ruth Holden of Orange, Mass., June 23, 1835, and moved on to the Stephen Woodbury place. The children are :—

Edward E., (b. March 26, 1838; m. Mary Ballard of Ware, Mass., and d. there Sept. 17, 1874, aged 36.)

Helen A., (b. Aug. 15, 1841; m. Henry A. Waite, and lives in Greenfield.)

Abbie J., (b. Sept. 2, 1847; d. May 24, 1878.)

Emma A., (b. Dec. 23, 1849, and d. Nov. 5, 1869.)]

5. *EBENEZER*, [b. July 18, 1804; m. Deborah Robinson, and lives in Charlestown, Mass.]

6. *ALMIRA*, [b. April 8, 1806; m. Alvah White; went to Frankestown, and d. there Dec. 21, 1838.]

NATHANIEL PARKER, the only colored man in town, son of Cæsar and Margaret (Spear) Parker, was born in Weare in 1802, and came here at the age of seven to live with David McCauley. He has lived in Antrim most of the time since; has never married; is a kind, industrious, and smart man, whose memory has been of great service in preparing this book.

JONAS PARKER and his sister Lydia, simple-minded and amiable souls, came here from Methuen, Mass., about 1810, and lived in a small house, opposite the town-house, where a store had formerly been kept by Robert Butler, and both died there very aged. They were cared for by the neighbors with great kindness, being invited here and there in turn, and always having the best of Thanksgiving dinners,—all of which exhibited a most commendable trait of character in the people, which trait is very apt to show itself among them to this day! After their death the house stood empty, and out of repair; and as no one seemed to have any business with it, one moony night the boys quietly took it to

pieces and piled it up. Nobody appeared to hear the sound or know anything about it; and if any inquiry was made as to who did it, the answer always was, "Dr. Whiton and Mr. Pratt!" The latter was an aged invalid at the time, and the former the minister of the town!

LUTHER C. PARKER, son of William and Susanna Parker, came here from Groton, Mass., on to the William Parker place (Munhall's); married Relief Bowers of Hancock; died Aug. 21, 1824, aged thirty-eight. His wife died Feb. 12, 1843, aged fifty-one. Had children:—

1. JOHN, [m. Cynthia Bullard, Jan. 13, 1841; lived in many places in town; d. June 11, 1874, aged 60. His wife d. May 21, 1872, aged 70. They had children:—
Melissa, (d. March 1, 1873, aged 29.)
Martha E., (d. Nov. 23, 1861, aged 16.)]
2. MARY A., [m. Dexter Symonds; d. in Lowell, March 18, 1855.]
3. LUTHER, [d. unm. in early life.]

OREN D. PARKER, son of Silas and Alvira (Keyes) Parker, came here from Hillsborough; married Elisabeth A. Webster; lived in several places in town, and then moved to Stoddard Box, and died there in 1862, aged thirty-two. His children were all born in this town, and were as follows:—

1. CARRIE E., [b. Oct. 26, 1851; m. G. F. Crowell of Hillsborough, who is now a druggist in Indianapolis, Ind.]
2. LUVA A., [b. Feb. 24, 1853; m. Andrew S. Mack, and lives in Rice county, Kan.]
3. CHARLES C., [b. Jan. 17, 1860; now lives in Windsor.]
4. EDDIE O., [b. June 7, 1861; now lives in Antrim, Minn.]

PARKHURST.

DANIEL J. PARKHURST, son of Luke and Laurana (Priest) Parkhurst of Troy (part formerly Marlborough), and grandson of Josiah and Nancy (Jones) Parkhurst, was born in 1833. The family came from Framingham, Mass. He was taken to Fitzwilliam to live at the age of fourteen years; married Ellen M. Rugg in 1853, and came here in 1873, and bought the Wallace mills at the Branch. These he has enlarged, repaired, and improved, and filled with new machinery. Is every inch a driving, live man. Employs five or six men, and does a smart business in sawing lumber, manufacturing shingles, staves, pail-handles, etc., etc. His wife died Jan. 23, 1876. She was amiable, smart, and universally loved. He married, second, Margaret J. Wood of Antrim, Feb. 20, 1879. He has one child:—

1. FRANK L., [b. May 12, 1855; m. Sina M. Carr; is in company with his father in manufacturing.]

PARKINSON.

REV. ROYAL PARKINSON lived on the farm now Franklin Robinson's through most of the year 1855. He was son of Robert and Elizabeth (Kelso) Parkinson, and grandson of Henry and — (McCurdy) Parkinson, and was born in Columbia Nov. 8, 1815; was brother of Hon. Henry Parkinson, county commissioner, recently killed by the cars in Nashua; was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1842; at Andover Theological Seminary in 1847; ordained over Congregational Church in Cape Elizabeth, Me., Oct. 18, 1848; married Joanna Griffin of Brunswick, Me., Nov. 21, 1848; came here in feeble health, but after partial recovery had a call to West Falmouth, Me., whither he went from Antrim; and was afterwards for years pastor at Randolph, Vt. He had a family of six sons, but buried two from scarlet fever in Falmouth in 1858. The others were:—

1. JOSEPH G., [b. in Cape Elizabeth, Me., Aug. 10, 1849; lost hearing by scarlet fever; graduated at the National Deaf-Mute College, Washington, D. C., in 1869; went into Patent Office and was promoted to a chief-examinership; is now a lawyer in Washington; received degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College in 1873.]
2. ROBERT H., [twin-brother of Joseph; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1870; is law-partner of his brother Joseph in Washington.]
3. GEORGE B., [b. in Nashua, March 5, 1852; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1875; is now a lawyer in Boston.]
4. WILLIAM D., [b. in Falmouth, Me., Aug. 10, 1857; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1878; is law-student in Nashua.]

PARMENTER.

The name Parmenter signifies "a mountaineer." They were French Huguenots, and fled to England in 1520 to escape massacre. John Parmenter (whose father John came over with him) came from England in 1635, and became one of the first proprietors of Framingham, Mass. He had a son George, who married Hannah Johnson, and died in 1727. Amos, son of this George, married Mary Wood in 1715, and, besides other children, had a son Phinehas, who was born in 1717, married Zebulah Parmenter, and they had but one child, Amos, born in 1736, who was the father of Dea. Amos Parmenter of Antrim.

DEA. AMOS PARMENTER, son of Amos and Mary (Berry) Parmenter, was born in Framingham, Mass., in 1769. (The town records of Framingham show that he was four years older than his tombstone indicates.) He married, first, Tryphena Bannister of Framingham in 1798, and came from that place to Antrim in 1800. He had great difficulty in finding the town, then called in common talk "Enterum," a pronunciation

tion not yet dead. He traveled several miles northwest of Antrim, was displeased with the land, and was on his return home; but, on being told again of this township, he turned back and bought twenty-five acres on the spot now owned by his son, George F. Parmenter, on which there was then a small house in the corner of the field northwest of the present house, which seems to have been built and occupied some years by Taylor Joslin. The rest of his large farm he subsequently bought and cleared. His wife died Feb. 2, 1818, aged thirty-six, and, he married, second, Mrs. Hannah Heald of Carlyle, Mass., in 1821. In 1827 he built the brick house; was appointed deacon in the Presbyterian Church in 1825. He was a live, wide-awake man, doing business for other people constantly, and filling many important places during his long life. Held all the offices the town could confer. His second wife died Dec. 29, 1859, aged eighty-six, and he survived her, dying Aug. 15, 1865, as easy as a child drops to sleep. Thus he entered on his ninety-seventh year. His children, all by the first wife, were :—

1. NANCY, [b. in Framingham, Sept. 21, 1798 ; m. Isaac Proctor April 22, 1828 ; settled in Bennington, where she d. in June, 1880.]
2. PRESCOTT, [b. April 26, 1800 ; m. Nancy Smith of Providence, R. I., and followed the sea many years, but finally settled on the Cram place, where he d. Nov. 24, 1868. His widow d. Aug. 22, 1872, aged 71. They left but one child :—
Charles H., (m. Jennie E. Haskins ; lives in San Francisco.)]
3. LUKE, [b. March 1, 1802, m. Mary A. Pitcher, and d. at the age of 26, leaving one daughter who is a resident of Rhode Island.]
4. JOHN S., [b. Jan. 18, 1804, and in early life worked as a harness-maker in Canada ; m. 1st, Eliza Muzzey of Wéare, June 20, 1829, and moved into the house at the Center where he d., which was the old Paige house, moved and fitted up by him, with harness-shop beneath, about 1829. His wife d. Nov. 29, 1831, aged 22. He m. 2d, Caroline E. Tenney, April 5, 1832. She was found dead in her bed Dec. 31, 1867, and in the fall of 1868 Mr. Parmenter m. 3d, Mrs. Ruth E., widow of Erastus W. R. Huntley. Mr. Parmenter was a very genial, agreeable man, an excellent singer, and member of the Center choir nearly forty years. He was also sexton of the Center church many years, a member of the same, and his smiling face and gentlemanly bearing will long be remembered. He d. May 3, 1874, after a long and distressing illness, in Christian peace and hope. His

children were as follows, the eldest being the child of his first wife, and the others by his second wife: —

Eliza A., (b. June 12, 1831; m. John Moor Duncan of Antrim, Dec. 16, 1851.)

Amos, (d. at the age of 7.)

Martin L., (b. October, 1836; m. Edna S. Munroe of Washington; was in the army, and d. in service Jan. 11, 1863, leaving one son, Frank M., b. in East Washington May 20, 1862. The widow m. Lyman Cram and now lives in Marlow.)

Mary C., (b. March 9, 1840, m. Dr. Levi J. Pierce Feb. 19, 1861, and d. very suddenly April 15, 1863.)

Dr. Amos Irving, (b. Aug. 17, 1841; was in a drug-store at ———, several years; during the war was steward in a hospital, and soon after commenced the practice of medicine in Winchester, where he remained until failing health compelled him to come home to die. He d. Aug. 17, 1868, aged 27.)

Edwin A., (b. Sept. 7, 1846; m. Mary S. Pierce of Winchester, June 26, 1877; is a merchant in Fitchburg, Mass.)

Fred C., (b. July 4, 1849. Was a merchant-tailor with store in Antrim for a time.)]

5. LAWSON, [b. Dec. 8, 1805; d. in infancy.]

6. CHARLES A., [b. March 10, 1807; m. Mary Barnes of Greenfield, and moved to Bunker Hill, Ill.]

7. HORACE, [b. Dec. 13, 1808; m. Betsey Glover of Leominster, Mass., and resides in Lowell.]

8. GEORGE F., [b. July 4, 1810; m. Lucinda F. Green of Pittsfield, May 15, 1835; lived some years in Dover; moved on to the old homestead in 1844, which he still retains in thrift and vigor. He is a seventh-son doctor, going far and near for many years, and credited with many cures. Their children are all dead save one, and in their repeated afflictions they have the sympathy of the whole community.

Olive, (b. Jan. 18, 1836; d. Sept. 10, 1838.)

Charles F., (b. Aug. 23, 1838; d. in the army, at New Orleans, La., Feb. 12, 1863, and brought home for burial.)

Mary Tryphena, (b. July 16, 1840; became second wife of Theodore Graves of Boston, Jan. 16, 1866, where she d. Sept. 3, 1868. Katie A. Graves, b. in 1863, a daughter of Mr. Graves by his first wife, has lived with George F. Parmen-

ter since the death of her step-mother, loved and cared for as an own child.)

Harriet E., (b. March 3, 1842, m. Dea. Enoch C. Paige Feb. 21, 1861, and d. Feb. 6, 1879.)

Abbie L., (b. Dec. 7, 1846; m. Bill Butterfield.)

Ann M., (b. June 5, 1850; d. in infancy.)]

9. *ALMIRA*, [b. April 16, 1812, m. Daniel Story Sept. 24, 1835, and d. July 25, 1846.]

10. *GARDINER*, [b. Jan. 18, 1814; m. Mary A. Huggins of Newport, and went to Bunker Hill, Ill.; was one of the donors of the Center vestry. Is a furniture-dealer, and is a leading man in that place.]

11. *HARRIET*, [b. July 24, 1815, m. Dimon Twiss Oct. 30, 1834, and d. Dec. 2, 1844.]

12. *TRYPHENA*, [b. Feb. 11, 1818; d. Dec. 6, 1818.]

PARSONS.

DR. WILLIAM M. PARSONS was son of Josiah and Judith (Badger) Parsons of Gilmanton, and grandson of Abraham and Abigail (Burleigh) Parsons of Newmarket, and was born in Gilmanton Dec. 30, 1825. Judith Badger was sister of Gov. Badger of this State. Dr. William, or, as he was known in all this section, "Dr. Bill," studied at Gilmanton Academy, and with his brother, "Dr. Jo," and subsequently attended medical lectures at Dartmouth College, and at Woodstock, Vt., and was graduated at the latter place in 1851. Came to Antrim and established himself in practice in 1855, and continued in the same for about fifteen years, when he went West. Is now in practice in Manchester. Was reputed an excellent and skillful physician, and in difficult cases was called long distances into other towns. Dr. Joseph Parsons, brother of Dr. William, practiced in Bennington and Hillsborough, had a very marked reputation, is spoken of as holding the highest rank in his profession, and died Sept. 2, 1859, aged thirty-nine. Another brother is Hon. Daniel Parsons, a lawyer of Rochester. Another brother, Prof. Chase Parsons, has just died in Evansville, Ind. A sister, Emily Parsons, is the wife of Rev. Dr. Charles Tenney of Chester. Another sister, Elisabeth Parsons, married Rev. E. N. Hidden, formerly of Milford.

PATCH.

DAVID A. PATCH, son of Asa and Elizabeth (Averill) Patch, was born in Westfield, Mass., in 1783; married Susannah Parker of Groton, Mass., in 1804, and came here in 1815, bringing with him five children. He was a carpenter, and lived a few years in the McFarland house, then in the old Knights house, moved to Deering in 1820, and died in Lowell, Mass., in 1839. His children, of whom little can be ascertained, were as follows:—

1. SUSAN C., [b. in Charlestown, Mass.]
2. DAVID, [b. in Charlestown, Mass.]
3. WILLIAM, [b. in Jaffrey.]
4. ELISABETH, [b. in Jaffrey.]
5. CAROLINE, [b. in Jaffrey.]
6. MARY JANE, [b. in Antrim in 1818, m. James M. Hopkins in 1836, and d. in Mont Vernon in 1863.]
7. ISRAEL B., [b. in Deering, m. Susan H. Whittemore in 1839, went to Milford, and d. in California in 1852.]
8. FANNIE B., [b. in Deering; m. John W. Hutchinson in Milford in 1843, one of the famous Hutchinson singers.]
9. MARTHA A., [b. in Deering, m. Joseph C. Duncklee, and d. in Boston in 1865.]
10. LOUISA M., [b. in Deering, m. Samuel Gould, and d. in Boston in 1869.]

PATTEE.

HON. LEMUEL N. PATTEE, son of Peter and Polly (Merrill) Pattee of Goffstown, and grandson of John and Hannah (Hadley) Pattee, was born in that town Feb. 5, 1804; married Vashti Little in 1827. They had only one child, Mary F., born May 29, 1828, who graduated at the New Hampton Seminary, and married John B. Woodbury, March 6, 1849, and died Oct. 15, 1858, leaving three children, whose names are given under the Woodbury family. Mr. Pattee was appointed register of probate in 1841 for Hillsborough County, and held the office ten years, residing at this time in Amherst. He then removed to Antrim. Was moderator here for four March meetings; was representative for Antrim in 1855, 1859, and 1860; was secretary of state for New Hampshire in 1853, 1854, and 1855. He moved back to Goffstown in 1861, and died April 1, 1871.

PATTEN.

SAMUEL PATTEN, son of Samuel and Mary (Bell) Patten, and grandson of John Patten who came from Ireland in 1728, and nephew of Hon. Matthew Patten, who was appointed probate judge of this county in 1776, was born in Bedford in 1752; married Deborah Moore, and came here with two children in 1780. He cleared and settled on the top of the hill that bears his name. Was known as "Capt. Patten." Was occasionally in town office, and moved to the State of Maine in 1800, to the general regret of the community. Every mark of his old home save the cellar and rocks is now gone. Capt. Patten died in Norridgewock, Me., in 1809, and his widow died in 1815. Their children, all born in Antrim except the two oldest, were:—

1. JOHN, [b. Feb. 6, 1778, m. Betsey Hilton of Embden, Me., and d. in 1860.]

2. JENNIE, [b. Nov. 26, 1779 ; d. at the age of 16, and was buried on the hill.]
3. JOSEPH, [b. Nov. 8, 1781 ; m. Joanna Harlow, daughter of Rev. John Harlow of Norridgewock, Me. ; was a merchant, and was a conspicuous and devoted citizen. He d. in 1858 in Skowhegan, Me.]
4. MARGARET, [b. Nov. 9, 1783 ; d. at the age of 16, and was buried on the hill.]
5. DEBORAH, [b. Nov. 19, 1785 ; m. John Dinsmore of Norridgewock, Me., in 1802, who was clerk of county court twenty years. She d. in 1862.]
6. SARAH, [b. May 6, 1788, m. Rev. Moses French of Solon, Me., and d. in 1852.]
7. MARY, [b. April 28, 1790, m. Dr. David Raymond of Skowhegan, Me., and d. in 1842.]
8. OLIVE, [b. April 16, 1792 ; m. Daniel Stewart, a merchant of Anson, Me., and d. in 1868.]
9. ALICE, [b. July 30, 1795 ; m. her cousin Goffe Moor ; d. in Anson, Me., in 1842.]
10. SAMUEL, [b. Dec. 12, 1797 ; m. Betsey Savage of Anson, Me., and went West.]

PATTERSON.

ISAAC PATTERSON was one of the early settlers of Antrim, of whom we know not whence he came or whither he went. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and the town voted to clear his land in August, 1782. He came here some years before that date. He lived on the west side of the road just below James Wood's in 1783, afterwards in the west part of the town, and moved away near the close of the century. The town records give the following: "Isaac Patterson and Mary Nelson published Aug. 25, 1788." He had a farm of fifty acres, which passed into the hands of William Houston, and is now owned chiefly by James Wood.

PEABODY.

CAPT. DAVID PEABODY, a connection of George Peabody the banker, was born in Boxford, Mass. ; married Phœbe Andrews, and came here in his old age, about 1802, from Hudson, to live with his granddaughter, Mrs. David Hill, on the Frank Robinson place, and died there in 1806, aged seventy-two. His wife followed in 1807, aged seventy-five.

JOHN PEABODY, son of Dea. Isaac and Mary (Dodge) Peabody of New Boston (and grandson of Francis Peabody of New Boston, whose grandfather Francis came to this country from Wales, England, in 1735, and settled in Topsfield, Mass., where he erected mills which are still in

possession of his descendants), was born in New Boston in 1803; married Mary Hopkins of Antrim, Dec. 31, 1829; came here in 1838, and lived awhile on the William Wilkins place, then in the Jedediah Tuttle house on the old road near Samuel Dinsmore's, and still later in the old Herrick house. He helped John Robb build the mills in 1839, bought them in 1850, and built the present grist-mill about the same time, on nearly the same spot where an old one built by Herrick once stood. He was a prominent and devoted man, and died in 1865, leaving children:—

1. JOHN D., [b. in 1831; m. Ann Green and went West, but after some years came on to visit in poor health, and d. here in 1869.]
2. NANCY J., [b. May 1, 1833; became second wife of Josiah Loveren, Dec. 18, 1856.]
3. SATIRA, [b. in 1835, m. John Burnham of Contoocook, and d. in 1869.]
4. MARY E., [b. June 14, 1838, in Antrim; m. Alonzo Rand, and lives in Portsmouth.]
5. MILES, [b. July 18, 1840; d. in the army in 1864.]
6. GEORGE H., [b. Nov. 3, 1842; d. in 1863.]
7. HIRAM G., [b. May 25, 1845; m. Effie Gardiner of Medy-bemps, Me., and went to Wisconsin; returned after several years, and now lives near Loveren's mills.]

PELSEY.

FREEMAN PELSEY, son of Isaiah and Belinda (Curtis) Pelsey, and grandson of Oliver and Betsey (Wright) Pelsey of Chelmsford, Mass., was born in Windsor in 1833; married Laura C. Gilbert of Turner, Me.; came from Windsor to Antrim in 1873, and bought the Brackett place (house built by Woodburn Wallace). His children are:—

1. WILLIS E., [b. Aug. 15, 1870.]
2. ELWIN A., [b. May 20, 1872.]
3. FRED G., [b. Dec. 22, 1873.]
4. LEROY F., [b. April 20, 1876.]

PERKINS.

ZACCHEUS PERKINS cleared and settled the Dea. Robert Duncan place, not far from 1790. He was here and well established in 1793. But whence he came, or whither he went, we have no means of knowing.

DEA. JAMES WARREN PERKINS was son of James and Hannah (Preston) Perkins, and grandson of David and Mehitabel (Swett) Perkins of Epping, and was born in Windsor, Nov. 1, 1821. In early life he followed the sea some years, returning in August, 1840. He married, first, Mary J. Somes of Chelsea, Mass., who died Aug. 25, 1851; second,

Aurilla W. Stacey, Oct. 31, 1852. Came here from Windsor on to the Dea. Robert Duncan place in 1862. Built the new house in 1868. Is deacon of the Presbyterian Church. Has two children:—

1. MARY M., [b. Sept. 16, 1849; m. Charles Banfield of Boston, and now resides in that city.]
2. JAMES ELROE, [b. Sept. 23, 1858.]

GEORGE H. PERKINS, son of Charles and Betsey (Griffin) Perkins, was born in East-Wilton, Oct. 15, 1852; m. Ella E. Little; has one child, Carlton W., born Sept. 30, 1875.

JOHN BLAISDELL PERKINS, son of Alvin T. and Eliza A. (Savilles) Perkins of Gardiner, Me., and grandson of Jonathan and Susan (Manwell) Perkins of Wakefield, was born in Lexington, Mass., Aug. 8, 1853. His father was a druggist and chemist, and died June 23, 1862. Came here in the spring of 1872, to live with Moody B. McIlvaine, making his home there some years. Is now a clerk in Boston. Was in trade for a time in Mont Vernon.

PERRY.

GATES PERRY, son of Joseph and Sarah (Pollard) Perry, was born in Greenfield in 1777. He married Mary Fletcher of that town and resided there for a time; lived awhile in Hancock; came here in the fall of 1805 and bought the Aiken place in South Village. After a residence here of two years he sold and moved to Saxton's River, Vt., where he died in 1858. Most of his large family married and settled around him in the last-named place, and are wealthy and respectable people. His children's names were Mary, Gates, Jr., Clarissa, George, Fletcher, Sophronia, Persis A., and Sarah Jane, none of whom were born here. It may be added that his father, Joseph Perry, had four children: Gates, Eunice, Franklin, and Crucia. Franklin died Oct. 29, 1825, aged forty-one; and his wife, Anna Straw, died here March 1, 1872, aged eighty-one.

FRANKLIN PERRY, nephew of Gates, son of Franklin and Anna (Straw) Perry, and grandson of Joseph and Sarah (Pollard) Perry of Greenfield, was born in that town Nov. 18, 1810. He married Deidamia White of Peterborough, April 24, 1833, and settled in Bedford. Subsequently he lived awhile in Goffstown, and in Saxton's River, Vt. He came here on to the Dea. Steele place in 1862, and still occupies the same. The house, built in 1822, he has enlarged and repaired, has built over the barns, and has made many improvements on that excellent farm. They have had but two children, now both gone from earth. At a later day it is added that Mr. Perry died Sept. 4, 1880.

1. NEWTON, [b. in Bedford, Aug. 2, 1835; m. Sara E. D. Joy of Putney, Vt., April 18, 1858; lived on the farm with his father; was a superior carpenter and builder; was a trust-

worthy and good man ; d. with consumption, Oct. 15, 1871.

Left two children : —

George F., (b. March 11, 1860, in Westminster, Vt.)

Nellie S., (b. in Antrim, Feb. 11, 1869 ; d. Jan. 13, 1873.)]

2. SOPHRONIA J., [b. in Goffstown, July 31, 1842 ; d. in Chester, Vt., Oct. 22, 1865. She was a rare and beautiful girl, remembered with great affection by all who knew her, and leaving her parents in almost inconsolable sorrow.]

PETTINGILL.

JOHN PETTINGILL came here from Methuen, Mass., about 1830; married Sarah, daughter of John and Jean Stuart, and lived in a house opposite George Thompson's till the death of his wife in 1855. The old house, after being occupied by several families, was taken down in 1868. Two sons, named Elbridge and William, both went to sea quite young and never came back to this town. Mr. Pettingill died in 1870. The sons were seen on shipboard in the Pacific ocean by Dea. Perkins in 1840.

EZRA PETTINGILL, son of Herman and Hannah (Frye) Pettingill, was born in Wilton in 1827; came to Antrim in 1868; married Phœbe, daughter of John R. Hills, Nov. 21, 1870, and lives on the old Woodbury stand at South Village. He was a stage-driver most of the time for thirty years. Mrs. Pettingill died Oct. 26, 1874.

PHILBRICK.

WILLIAM PHILBRICK came here from New London (or near there), built the Atwood house, and married Ann Keyes March 27, 1834. He soon returned to his former abode, but afterwards came here again with a large family, and built the house now Charles Barrett's. He lost two sons in the army, and drew a pension. In 1866 he moved back to the town from which he came, and died in 1875. His children were: —

1. WILLIAM K., [was a member of the Second N. H. Regiment: was severely wounded July 2, 1863 ; was discharged, and re-enlisted. He was promoted to corporal Jan. 1, 1865, and served till the close of the war. He now lives in Sutton.]
2. CYRUS, [d. in the army.]
3. GEORGE, [was killed in the battle of Fair Oaks.]
4. MARY A., [m. Benjamin Fisk of Sutton, and d. in 1870.]
5. ELVIRA, [m. George Sanders, and d. about the same time as her sister.]

CALEB PHILBRICK, a mere sojourner, was here several years: lived in an old house, now gone, at what is called "Butler's Crossing," on the Keene road, and moved to Harrisville in 1865. He had one son who enlisted in the army from this town : —

1. REUBEN C., [enlisted in the Fifth Regiment.]

NATHANIEL PHILBRICK, brother of Caleb, married Mary R. Moore, and lived in Antrim a short time, and moved to Harrisville. Now lives in Henniker. He had two children born here: —

1. HATCH, [d. aged 17.]
2. LUCY B.

PIERCE.

JAMES PIERCE (son of Joshua Pierce, who was born in 1722 and died in 1771, and Esther Richardson, who was born in 1727 and died in 1819) was born in 1768; married Molly Stacey; came here from Hudson in 1791 and built a house on the hill west of the Capt. John Worthley place, west of the pond. The house has been gone many years, being occupied by various transient parties after Mr. Pierce left it. He moved to Swanzy in 1796, where he died in 1849. His children were: —

1. ALVAH, [b. in 1795; m. Leafy Miller; settled in Bellows Falls, and d. there in 1869.]
2. AVERY, [d. in infancy.]
3. POLLY, [b. in 1799, m. Solomon Fields of Winchester, and d. in 1837.]
4. DANIEL, [b. in 1801, m. Ursula Caldwell, and d. in Bolton, Mass., in 1874.]
5. ENOCH C., [b. in 1803; d. at the age of 12.]
6. SARAH C., [b. in 1806, m. Charles Green, and d. in Swanzy in 1876.]
7. NANCY, [b. in 1808; d. unm. in 1853.]
8. JAMES, JR., [b. in 1810, m. Chloe Holbrook in 1839, and d. near Sharpville, Penn., in 1874.]
9. WILLIAM, [b. in 1813; m. Martha M. Whitcomb in 1844; and lives at Empire Prairie, Mo.]

DR. LEVI J. PIERCE, son of Dr. Levi Pierce, took his medical degree in Philadelphia; came here from Francetown in 1859; married Mary C. Parmenter Feb. 19, 1861, and commenced practice in South Village, but sold out to Dr. Christie and went to Keene early in the year 1863, and was planning to move there when he died suddenly of diphtheria April 8, 1863, aged twenty-seven. His wife died of the same disease one week later, aged twenty-three. They were buried together in Maplewood cemetery.

NATHAN PIERCE, a cousin or near kinsman of Gov. Benjamin Pierce, was a native of Hudson, — born near the spot called "Indian Head." He married Phebe Cummings of that town, and moved to Hillsborough, where he lived many years. In 1816 he came here and bought

the Dea. Arthur Nesmith place, now Luther Campbell's. He remained here only two years, selling out to Dimon Twiss and moving to Bradford, where he died in 1851, aged eighty-eight. His wife died there in 1860, aged ninety-two. Six children came here with them and moved away with them.

1. NATHAN, JR., [m. Abigail Graves of East Washington; d. in Bradford in 1875, aged 85.]
2. MARY, [d. unm. in Bradford in 1863, aged 77.]
3. SUSAN, [m. Enos Collins of Warner; d. in Warner in 1873, aged 76.]
4. DANIEL, [m. Lucy Wheelock; d. in Eden, Vt., 1848.]
5. CUMMINGS, [m. Caroline Dowlin; now living in Bradford.]
6. STEPHEN C., [m. Martha Collins; lives in Warner.]

PIKE.

AMMI R. C. PIKE, son of Ebenezer and Catherine (Seward) Pike, of English descent, was born in Portsmouth, Dec. 1, 1820; married Margaret W. Gregg in Boston, Oct. 30, 1844. She was a daughter of David Gregg of this town. He was long engaged in the manufacture of fancy goods; came to Antrim in 1851, built his house in 1854, and in recent years has been in the shop with Daniel Story. His children are:—

1. ELLA M., [b. July 21, 1845.]
2. A. LINCOLN, [b. Sept. 25, 1847.]
3. JOHN L., [b. Aug. 15, 1849.]
4. EMILY M., [b. Feb. 25, 1851.]
5. OTIS, [b. June 22, 1854.]
6. CLARRIE K., [b. Aug. 19, 1856.]
7. CLIFTON, [b. July 3, 1862; d. at the age of 3 years.]

POLAND.

CHARLES H. POLAND, son of Rev. J. W. and Sarah (Ayer) Poland of Goffstown, was born in 1847, and came here in 1872. His father was for a long time pastor of the Baptist Church at Goffstown Center, and has been long known as the inventor of valuable patent medicines. In 1873 Charles H. married Martha M. Morse, from one of the best families of Methuen, Mass. One child, James, was born here March 18, 1875. They moved to Providence, R. I., in 1876. While here he was clerk of the Goodell Company, and afterwards for a time a traveling salesman for the same.

POOR.

FREDERICK POOR was son of Abraham and Hannah (Parker) Poor, and grandson of Thomas and Mary Poor. The first in the family in America was Daniel Poor, one of the first settlers of Andover, Mass.

Abraham was born Feb. 23, 1742. Frederick came here from Andover, Mass., where he was born. He came about 1800, and after a time bought the old Starrett house and tannery in South Village. He carried on the tannery business at the old stand till about 1816, when he sold to George Duncan. Then he began the establishment now Thomas Poor's. At that time it was a most uninviting collection of underbrush and rocks. Mr. Poor started at great expense, involving him in debt; and the loss and depression in business were too much for him, and under pressure of debt he went off to Canada. He died in Ogdensburg, N. Y., in 1841, aged sixty-one. His wife, Mercy Barber of Peterborough, died Feb. 13, 1875, aged ninety-three. Their eight children were all born here except the oldest, of whose place of birth we are not positive.

1. PRUDENCE, [m. Hezekiah Ober; lived in Bennington till his death, afterwards in Peterborough. She d. in 1877, aged 76.]
2. MARIA, [b. in 1804; became 2d wife of Dea. John Vose in 1832, who d. in Peterborough in 1867, and she now resides, a widow, in that place.]
3. CHARLES, [b. in 1806; m. Hepsibeth Hills in 1832, and lives in Depuyster, N. Y.]
4. LOISY, [probably "Louisa," b. in 1808; d. young.]
5. FREDERICK, JR., [b. in 1815; m. Eliza B. Ingalls in 1841; lives in Preble, N. Y.]
6. FRANCIS, [d. aged 19.]
7. LUCY, [d. in childhood.]
8. ELISABETH, [b. in 1819; m. Edwin Hardy of Nashua; d. in 1848.]

STEPHEN POOR, an older brother of Frederick, was born in Andover, Mass., Feb. 13, 1771; married Ruth Davis of New Ipswich; was a long time a tanner in Hancock; came here in 1823 and bought at auction the tannery his brother had left, standing between the present grist-mill and the house. Stephen built the saw and grist mill in 1825; sold to his son Thomas in 1828, and went West. He died March 16, 1842, in Cuba, N. Y. None of his children were born here. Their names were Stephen B., Mary, Thomas, Franklin, Oliver L., Elaezar M., Elisabeth, Stephen B., and Mary. The two last named were children of a third wife in Cuba, N. Y., the others of the same name having previously died. The second wife was Phebe Parker, who had no children.

THOMAS POOR, son of Stephen and Ruth (Davis) Poor, was born in Hancock, Dec. 16, 1800. He married Roxan Colby of Bennington, Sept. 16, 1830. Bought the saw and grist mill, tannery, and house of his father; built the present house in 1833. Carried on tanning business till March 18, 1858, when the tannery and all the mills were burned. Rebuilt the saw and grist mill the same year. He put up a large building oppo-

site his dwelling-house in 1835 for the manufacture of patent leather, but this was burned March 9 of the next year. He rebuilt this in 1837, and used it for making patent leather several years. It was finished into a tenement-house in 1861. He has but two children living.

1. MELVIN, [b. Jan. 24, 1832; m. Elsie J. Felch of Henniker, Jan. 18, 1878.]
2. FRANKLIN, [b. July 28, 1836; d. Jan. 20, 1856.]
3. LUELLA, [d. in infancy, Jan. 25, 1846.]
4. ALBERT M., [b. April 12, 1847; m. Emma J. Smith, Jan. 19, 1875.]

OLIVER L. POOR, brother of Thomas, was born in Hancock Oct. 12, 1805, and came here with his father in 1823. He went from town in 1830; married, June 5, 1832, Mary Jane Taylor of Bennington, afterwards of Cuba, N. Y., who died Jan. 25, 1865. He now lives in Jefferson, Io. Children:—

1. FRANCES E., [b. Jan. 4, 1834; m. Henry L. Powell; lives in Glidden, Io.]
2. JOHN M., [b. Oct. 11, 1835; m. Josie Morse of Hartford, Conn., in 1867; lives in Centreville, Io.]
3. MARY J., [b. Oct. 18, 1837, in Cuba, N. Y., and d. there in 1841.]
4. LAWRENCE M., [b. Dec. 15, 1839; m. Lottie Bell; lives in Deloit, Io.]
5. MARY JANE, [b. July 4, 1842; m. Francis A. Benjamin of Hamburg, N. Y.; d. Feb. 25, 1868.]
6. JULIA E., [b. Jan. 1, 1849; m. Will Bracken; lives in Tama, Io.]

POND.

GEORGE M. POND, son of James W. and Electa J. Pond, was born in Bennington, June 13, 1851. Came to Antrim in April, 1872; married Mary C. Miller June 13 of the same year, and died Sept. 14, 1873. Their child, Minnie M., was born Oct. 26, 1873. His widow married Aaron Pearson of Boston, March 7, 1877, and now resides in that city.

POTTER.

SAMUEL POTTER came from England with two brothers, one of whom was a captain and lost at sea, and the other went South and soon died. In early life he was for several years a ship's mate at sea. He came to Antrim from Goffstown in 1796, and lived with his family on the Stephen Butterfield farm, now Grosvenor Wilkins's. In the dysentery of 1800, he lost all his children, and never had any more. He moved to

Henniker in 1803, where his wife, Mary, died in 1831. He lived alone three years, and then went to Goffstown and died at the house of Mrs. William Sargent; was buried in Goffstown, and the inscription on his tombstone says he was a Revolutionary soldier and died Jan. 22, 1839, aged eighty-eight years. He was highly respected here as a quiet and good man.

PRATT.

John and Rebecca Pratt of Medfield, Mass., had a son John, who was a blacksmith in that town. This second John was born in 1665; his wife's name was Sarah; and he had a son Timothy, born in 1702, who married Tabitha Boutwell and was father of Isaac Pratt.

WILLIAM PRATT, son of Isaac and Mehitable (Nichols) Pratt of Reading, Mass., was born in 1770; came here on to the E. L. Vose place in 1816; married, first, Betsey Flint of North Reading, Mass., who died in 1818, aged forty-five; married, second, Joanna Holden of Tyngsborough, Mass., who died in 1842, aged sixty-eight. He is remembered for his extreme oddities. He died May 6, 1845, aged seventy-five. His children were as follows:—

1. OLIVE, [m. Enoch Kellogg; went to Michigan and d. there.]
2. DR. GARLAN F., [m. Susan Pratt of Buffalo, N. Y., and was long a physician in that city, where he recently d.]
3. ABBY, [m. John Hopkins and moved to Jamestown, N. Y., where she d.]
4. WILLIAM F., [m. Miss Nancy Nelson of Peterborough, and settled in that town, where she d. in 1868. Buried their only child. He still resides there.]
5. ISAAC B., [b. July 4, 1812; m. Elizabeth Buckminster, who d. childless, Sept. 13, 1860; m. 2d, Mrs. Mary (Bradford) McKeen. Mr. Pratt was for some years a manufacturer on the E. Z. Hastings stand in Clinton, but went West in 1854, and now lives in Chester, Minn. He has one son:—
Edward B., (b. Oct. 4, 1863.)]

PRESTON.

SYLVESTER PRESTON, son of Reuben and Nancy (Dresser) Preston of Windsor, was born in 1811; married Achsah, daughter of Chandler B. Boutwell, Dec. 26, 1837, and came to Antrim in 1849; bought the Abraham Smith farm (now occupied by B. F. Dustin), and lived there till 1869, when he sold to Spencer Worthley and moved to North Branch. Two children were born in Antrim, and three in Windsor:—

1. SUSAN M., [b. March 26, 1839; m. Dea. Gilman H. Cleaves of Antrim, Sept. 29, 1859.]

2. MARY E., [b. Dec. 1, 1846.]
3. SCOTT, [b. Aug. 22, 1848.]
4. NANCY J., [b. Oct. 11, 1852; d. aged 8 years.]
5. KATE J., [b. Sept. 26, 1854; m. Dr. I. G. Anthoine, Jan. 2, 1877, and lives at South Antrim.]

SEWALL PRESTON, brother of Sylvester, was born in Windsor in 1813; married Harriet McIlvaine of this town, May 15, 1834. Their only child, James M. Preston, grown to manhood, died in Windsor in 1856; and in 1860 the father, greatly discouraged, sold his farm and bought the Theodore Wallace place at North Branch, where he died in 1866. His widow still resides at North Branch, an excellent helper in sickness, and a woman full of Christian grace.

WILLARD PRESTON, another brother, was born in 1829; married Emeline D. McIlvaine, May 15, 1854; moved to Antrim in 1861, and lived where Sylvester Preston now lives, at North Branch. He died there Nov. 6, 1863, aged thirty-three, leaving one child, Clarence A. Preston, who died July 6, 1868, aged twelve. Mrs. Preston became second wife of William H. Hopkins, Esq., of Francetown, March 6, 1873, and now lives in that town.

PRITCHARD.

This family came from Wales and settled in Rowley, Mass., among the pioneers of that town. Paul Pritchard, a grandson probably of the first settler, was born there in 1721. He married Hannah Perley, and settled in New Ipswich in 1772. His son, Capt. William Pritchard, was born Sept. 19, 1759; was three years in the Revolutionary army; was "Captain of the Troop;" married Didamia Cummings; was killed by being thrown from a chaise in 1835. Five years later his wife was found dead and her room in flames, having accidentally set fire to her clothes on retiring. William Pritchard, son of Capt. William, was born in New Ipswich in 1792, and came here from that place in 1822. He married Elisa Butman, and lived west of the pond, but remained only five years, moving back to his native town sometime in 1827. He died April 19, 1857. His wife was a daughter of John and Betsey (Wheeler) Butman. Their children were:—

1. WILLIAM H., [d. in infancy.]
2. ELISA M., [d. in infancy.]
3. EMILY WHEELER, [b. Oct. 22, 1821; m. Sumner Chamberlain in 1847.]
4. WILLIAM BARNARD, [b. in Antrim, July 30, 1823; m. Lydia E. Templeton, Dec. 30, 1845.]
5. JOHN WALLACE, [b. Feb. 4, 1829; m. Fannie C. Benjamin; was freight-conductor on the Fitchburg Railroad; was in-

stantly killed by being knocked off the train by a bridge, Aug. 24, 1854.]

6. GEORGE H., [b. June 17, 1830; lost an arm in the late war; lives at Hillsborough Bridge.]
7. CHARLES H., [b. March 5, 1832; lives at Fitchburg, Mass.]
8. EDWARD M., [b. Jan. 28, 1834; m. Annie E. Rathburn in 1860.]
9. AUGUSTUS DANE, [b. April 11, 1839; son of Mary Dane, second wife of William Pritchard, whom he m. May 18, 1837. The first wife, Elisa, d. Oct. 20, 1835.]

PUFFER.

JACOB PUFFER settled the Artemas Brown farm about 1788 — perhaps a little later. Dr. Whiton says he came from Weare. No trace or record of him can be found in that town. A Jacob Puffer, son of Jabez and Haunah, was born in Sudbury, Mass., April 10, 1743, from which place several individuals came here. This Jacob settled in *Ashby*, and might subsequently have come here. Jabez was son of James, and grandson of George. The name was then spelled *Poffer*. Jacob had a son Jacob, born in Ashby Nov. 22, 1770; and possibly this last was the one who came here. These are all by this name Jacob that can be found. Puffer of Antrim was a blacksmith by trade. Was certainly a courageous man, to start in where he did, it being a time when all that section of the town was an unbroken forest. Nothing is known of Puffer's family. He is believed to have gone in 1799 to some town on the Hudson River near Albany.

PUTNAM.

HARVEY PUTNAM, son of Aaron K. and Polly (Shattuck) Putnam, married Lavina Hall of Milford, and came here in 1845 from Milford to manufacture bedsteads, on the E. Z. Hastings stand, in company with his brother-in-law, Martin Hall. In less than three years he sold to I. B. Pratt and moved back to Milford. One son, William K., was born here, of whom I have no further information.

PUTNEY.

DANIEL PUTNEY, who lived some years in Antrim, was born in Newbury Oct. 30, 1814. He was son of Daniel and Lois Foster Putney, grandson of Henry and Dolly (Jewett) Putney, and great-grandson of Joseph Putney. Joseph, the last named, in company with James Rogers, moved from Londonderry and made the first settlement of the town of Dunbarton in 1749. They were of Scotch race, like the settlers of Antrim. They settled on the eastern border of what is called the "Great Meadow," and called their new settlement "Stark's Town," in honor of their chief proprietor. After having erected their log houses and humble barns, and getting their land so brought into cultivation as to give them

a comfortable living, they were driven off by the Indians, and took refuge in the fort at Concord. On subsequent return, they found their buildings all destroyed, and their young orchards cut down. The Indians had ruined everything. But, undismayed, they began again, — this time to abide permanently. "The old Putney Farm" has long been known in that town of excellent farms. Henry Putney, son of Joseph, had three wives, Mary Wells, Dolly Jewett, and Deborah Austin. He died April 13, 1807, aged eighty-six. His descendants have gone out into all the land. His son Daniel was born in Dunbarton, but on maturity settled in Newbury. Daniel of Antrim (Daniel, Jr.) married, first, Lucia Dow of Bedford, who died in 1861, and married, second, Minerva Watson. He came here in 1839 into the old Cummings house, then standing on the old road a few rods north of the Dea. Worthley place (Henry C. French's). Thence he moved to Sutton in 1844, but now lives in Heuniker. Children: —

1. DEA. EDWARD D., [b. in Antrim in the old Cummings house, Dec. 9, 1841. Served as a clerk in a store in Bradford six years; then was clerk for a time in Concord. Came here and went into trade in the McKeen store in firm of Putney and Cummings, Sept. 10, 1866. After six months he bought out the latter, and has continued there in trade till the present time, — in later years in company with his brother. Is postmaster at this writing; has been town clerk; was chosen deacon in the Presbyterian Church in 1870. Built his present residence in 1876; m. Angie M. Marshall of Bradford, Nov. 21, 1866. They have only one child: —

Bertha Angilene, (b. July 3, 1878.)]

2. DEA. CHARLES G., [b. in Sutton, July 22, 1846; m. Izora Chote of Leominster, Mass.; is a cabinet-maker by trade; lives in Orange, Mass.; is an officer of the Congregational Church in that place.]
3. LUCIEN W., [b. in Sutton, June 29, 1852; m. Clara L., daughter of Eben and Clara (Wilkins) Bass, Nov. 25, 1875; the same year went into trade with his brother in South Village as firm of E. D. and L. W. Putney.]
4. EMMA, [b. Aug. 13, 1860.]
5. CARRIE, [child of second wife, b. July 10, 1864.]

RALEIGH.

PHILIP RALEIGH, a Scotchman, formerly called Riley, the first settler of Antrim, was born in Ireland in 1719; came to Boston late in 1743, and at once joined the settlers in Hillsborough, and in the spring of 1744 he began his clearing and put up his log cabin on the farm now oc-

cupied by Reed P. Whittemore. He married an English woman by the name of Sarah Joiner, but it does not appear that his family came with him at this time. Being driven away from his cabin by Indians in 1746, he went to Sudbury, Mass., where he lived for fifteen years, returning to Antrim in 1761, with his family, and for the next six years his was the only family in Antrim. By some means he became dependent on the town in his old age. This record occurs for March, 1783: "Voted Michael Cochlan be freed of Reats this year, he providing for old Mr. Realy for this year." After Cochlan's failure to do this, Raleigh being a simple, peaceable old man, and pioneer of the town, he was kindly boarded round (by public vote) till the close of 1789, when he went to Sudbury, and died there in 1791. He had eight sons and four daughters. One daughter married Michael Cochlan, named above, and another married Philip Coffin and died in Antrim in 1822, aged ninety. It may be added, that, as the families of the settlers were large, and either poor or of limited means, in the course of a few years the expense of boarding the old gentleman became burdensome. Others thought that his relatives were able to take care of him and should be compelled to do it. Something was done, therefore, in this line, under date of June 26, 1788, as appears by the following papers left by Hon. Matthew Patten: —

"State of New Hampshire }
Hillsborough SS.

"To Matthew Patten, Nenian Aiken, David Starret Esqr,

"A Petition from the Selectmen of Antrim in said county humbly Shows — that Phylip Ralley of said Antrim is now become a publick charge, & Whereas disputs have arisen concerning his Support Whither he ought to be maintained by Major Ralley his natural soon and other Relatives, or the town of Antrim therefore we your petitioners pray your Hon^d would take the Matter under your Consideration and appoint a time and place to Enquire into and determine Said Dispute and we shall ever pray

"THOMAS STUART
"SAMUEL DINSMOOR } *Selectmen.*
"DAVID M. CLUER

"Hillsborough SS.

"On reading and Considering the foregoing Petition ordered That the Petitioners be heard thereon on Wednesday the ninth day of July at nine O Clock in the forenoon at the Dwelling house of Thomas Nichols Inholder in Antrim — And that the Petitioners serve Major Ralley and Mical Cochland with a Copy of the above Petition and order thereon eight days before the Day of hearing that they May appear and shew cause if any they have Why the Town of S^d Antrim should maintain the said Philip.

"MATTHEW PATTEN } *Justices*
"NENIAN AIKEN } *of the Peace*
"DAVID STARRET } *and Quorum.*

This petition may account for the fact that within a few months Philip went off among his children near Boston, and died there. Nothing is

known of his daughters except that one of them married Michael Cochran, and another married Philip Coffin of Antrim. The "Miels Really" supported by the town in 1778 is supposed to be a son of Philip, the first settler. Money was voted for "Miels Really's Family," but nothing is known of any children. Probably they returned to the vicinity of Sudbury, Mass., whence they came. A "Susey Really" lived at Dea. Isaac Cochran's in 1789. Also, March 23, 1802, "Boarding of Susannah Raly Struck off to Samuel Christie at three Shillings a week." This girl spent some years at Dea. Joseph Boyd's; was insane at intervals; and an old person says of her, "She made us much sport by her antics." A daughter of Philip Riley may be referred to in the following marriage record: "John Beady and Margrat Raley Sept. 21, 1779."

MAJOR RALEIGH, one of Philip's sons, was a young man living in Concord, Mass., when the Revolutionary war broke out, and participated in the battle of Lexington. He came here in 1779, and began the Elijah Gould farm; after selling to Gould he lived awhile on the Gibson place, but moved to Derry in 1815; married Mary Blanchard, and had two sons and one daughter. He died in Deering in 1838, aged eighty-nine. The bed of the railroad is now laid on the spot where his humble dwelling stood. The daughter of Major Raleigh, whose name has not been ascertained, died at the age of twelve years. His sons were:—

1. **MAJOR, JR.**, [b. March 15, 1785; m. Nancy Ordway of Goffstown; lived several years in Hillsborough, then in Washington a few years, from whence he moved to Pennsylvania, about 1835, where he d. in 1848. His wife d. in Goffstown in 1863. They had five sons:—
John, (b. in 1807; m. 1st, Roxanna Merrill; 2d, Hannah Wheeler, and lives in Hooksett.)
James, (lived in Newport, and d. there in 1872.)
Joseph, (was never heard from after going to Pennsylvania with his father.)
David, (m. Sophia Morrill, and d. in Goffstown in 1873, aged 57.)
Daniel, (went to Pennsylvania; entered the Union army from that State in 1861 and was killed in battle.)]
2. **JAMES**, [b. March 11, 1790; m. Susan H. McCoy of Pembroke; lived awhile in Goffstown, then in Francetown, and moved back to Antrim about 1827. Among other children b. in Goffstown and Francetown were two sons:—
George W., (m. 1st, Lucy Hutchinson of Milford; 2d, Mary Jane Wheeler of Warren; now resides in Milford, and is a veterinary surgeon of considerable note.)
Alonzo H., (is a noted Mormon of Salt Lake City.)

The children of James and Susan Raleigh b. in Antrim were : —

Mary Jane, (b. in 1829 ; m. 1st, Homer S. Lathe in 1850, and lived in Claremont ; m. 2d, George B. Putnam, and moved to the West.)

Maria W., (b. in 1830.)

Joshua Blanchard, (b. in 1833 ; went into the army ; was wounded and had his leg amputated. He soon d. from the operation, and was buried at Hillsborough Lower Village.)

Hiram B., (b. in 1835 ; m. Jenny Murdough of Hillsborough and now lives in Windsor.)

Jacob P., (b. in 1838, and d. in 1840.)]

RAMSAY.

ABRAM A. RAMSAY, son of Ebenezer and Mary D. (Butler) Ramsay, and grandson of Samuel and Betsey (Wilson) Ramsay, was born in 1836 ; came to Antrim in April, 1852, at the age of sixteen, to live with Widow Alice Woodbury, working on the farm in summer and attending school in the winter. Went away and remained one year, but in April, 1854, came back to work in the store for L. and J. B. Woodbury, where he remained six years. In 1859 he married Helen P. Baldwin of Bennington, bought the house now owned by Mrs. Nancy Jameson, and also the store owned by the late Charles McKeen, now owned by Putney Brothers, and traded there till the spring of 1864, when he sold to Treadwell and Company of Boston, and moved from Antrim to Bennington in the fall of 1865, where he lived until April, 1867, and then moved to Wilton, where he now resides, being engaged in trade. He was town clerk here several years. He has one child : —

1. ANNE A., [b. in Wilton Aug. 23, 1870.]

RAND.

DEA. JONATHAN RAND was born in Lyndeborough June 24, 1762. His father was Rev. John Rand, who was graduated at Harvard College in 1747, and settled in Lyndeborough as first Congregational minister of that town about 1761 ; and his mother was Sarah Goffe, daughter of Col. John Goffe of Derryfield. Rev. John and Sarah (Goffe) Rand had seven children, of whom Dea. Jonathan and his twin-brother John were the eldest. Dea. Jonathan Rand married Sarah Abbott of Mont Vernon, and came here in 1844. He lived in Clinton in part of the house owned by his nephew, John R. Abbott, where he died in 1848. His wife died the same year. He was deacon in the Baptist Church, probably at Goffstown, and was a most excellent man. An acquaintance says of him : "He was a man of prayer and walked with God, and though poor in this world's goods he had treasure laid up in heaven." Children : —

1. MILLE, [b. April 29, 1795 ; m. Robert Parker of Bedford.]

2. ESTHER P., [b. Dec. 30, 1796; now Mrs. Tollman of Nelson, and the only one of Dea. Rand's children now living.]
3. JONATHAN, [b. Jan. 11, 1799, and drowned in Merrimack river June 6, 1810.]
4. JOHN, [b. Jan. 27, 1801; was quite distinguished as a portrait-painter, which art he practiced some years in England, where he m.; but he afterwards came to New York, and d.]
5. EPHRAIM, [b. Dec. 17, 1803; m. Catherine Gray of Augusta, Me.]
6. SARAH, [b. Feb. 3, 1806; d. Feb. 8, 1832.]
7. DOROTHY, [b. May 15, 1809; d. May 16, 1811.]
8. PHILANDA P., [b. July 9, 1811; was a fine scholar and teacher at New Hampton, but d. April 6, 1832, at the early age of 21.]

RANSOM.

MANLY RANSOM, no doubt born a slave, and the only one ever held in Antrim, was the servant of John Moore when the latter was killed, and was given by his widow to Dr. Charles Adams, at the Center, in 1808. He lived with Dr. Adams till his removal to Oakham, Mass., in 1816, when he went to live with Dr. Adams's father in Brookfield, Mass. When the first school-house at the Center was burned in 1811, school being in session at the time, this boy was so frightened that he hid under a seat, was fearfully burned, and would have been burned to death had he not been missed, searched for, and dragged out. After he went to Massachusetts he finally drifted off and married among the people of his own color. He lived in Sturbridge, Charlton, and at last settled in Spencer, Mass. Many years after, in a paroxysm of anger he struck his wife a blow (from the effects of which she died), and then fled to Stoddard, where he remained concealed about two years. He then returned to Massachusetts, and learned for the first time of the fate of his wife, when he again fled to Northampton, Mass., but was soon discovered and arrested, tried, convicted, and sent to prison. Serving out his sentence, he returned to Spencer, paid a visit to Worcester, and while walking on the railroad track in that place he was struck by a locomotive and fatally injured. He died June 29, 1861, aged fifty-nine.

RAYMOND.

GEORGE RAYMOND, son of George and Mary (Wallace) Raymond, was born in Mont Vernon in 1820; married Eleanor Pollard (who was born in Hudson in 1828), came here on to the Dea. Taylor farm in 1847, and moved to Concord in 1854. His two children were born here:—

1. EDWIN H., [b. in 1849, m. Eva G. Wheeler, and lives in Anna, Ill.]
2. ELSIE A., [b. in 1853.]

REED.

JOEL REED, son of Eliphaz Reed, was born in Woburn, Mass., in 1757; married Keziah Reed, and came here from Deering in 1790. He built a house between S. A. Holt's and Frank Robinson's, about half-way down the hill, but moved to Washington about 1803, where he died in 1830. His widow died in 1845, aged eighty. Their children were:—

1. KEZIAH, [b. in Francestown; m. John Metcalf of Washington, and d. in 1874, aged 88, leaving five children.]
2. MARY, [b. in Francestown, and d. unm. in 1819.]
3. SALLY, [b. in Deering; m. Silas Fisher, and lived in Washington, where she d. in 1875.]
4. OLIVE, [b. in Antrim; m. Benjamin Jefts; went to Alstead, and d. there in 1848.]
5. ASA, [b. in Antrim; m. Sarah Davis of Stoddard, and d. in 1830, leaving one son, George D. Reed of Washington.]

A SAMUEL REED lived on the Thomas Flint farm, or near there, in 1804. Nothing further known of him.

ZADOK REED, son of William and Lucy (Spaulding) Reed, whose ancestors were of English descent, and came from Westford, Mass., was born in Litchfield in 1752. His father was killed while raising a building only eight feet square, but the son served through the whole seven years of the Revolutionary war without receiving a scratch. He married Lucy McLane of New Boston, and lived in that town some years, but came here in 1795, following his daughter, Mrs. Sawyer, who had settled here the year previous. He lived awhile on the Abraham Smith farm, and moved on to the Clark farm with his son-in-law, Samuel Sawyer, and died in 1827. His children were:—

1. FRANCIS, [was a sailor and d. at sea.]
2. SUSANNAH, [b. in 1774; m. Samuel Sawyer in 1794, and d. June 17, 1815.]
3. SALLY, [m. Samuel Wilson; d. Nov. 4, 1844, aged 68.]
4. DUDLEY, [m. Anna McAllister April 1, 1813; lived awhile on the Clark place; had a large family; moved to New York, in 1825, since which I can find no trace of him.]

NATHANIEL REED, son of Dea. William Reed of Litchfield (which Dea. William was a brother of Zadok), was born in 1784; came to Antrim to work in the store for the elder Mark Woodbury in 1805, and died here in 1808, unmarried, aged twenty-four. He was an excellent man, and his early death was the occasion of general sorrow.

FRANCIS REED, a brother of Nathaniel, was born in 1792; came here in 1814, and learned and afterwards carried on the clothier's busi-

ness at North Branch. He married Betsey Wallace of this town, Dec. 23, 1817, and moved to Manchester in 1836; thence to Haverhill, Mass., in 1854, where he died in 1866, leaving children : —

1. SAMANTHA R., [b. in 1818 ; m. 1st, George Minot of Manchester, and went to New Orleans, where he soon d. ; m. 2d, Ezra Kelley, and lives in Haverhill, Mass.]
2. CAROLINE G., [b. in 1820 ; unm.]
3. LAURA F., [b. in 1822 ; m. Samuel E. Huse, and lives in California.]
4. BETSEY, [d. in 1843, aged 19.]
5. LOUISA L., [b. in 1826 ; m. Eustice P. Bowman of Manchester, in 1852, who is manager of a gold-crushing machine in Black Hills.]
6. GEORGE W., [b. in 1828 ; m. Maria Brigham of Manchester, in 1855, and lives in Montreal, Canada.]

ROBERT REED, another brother, was born in 1790; married Mary Moody of Newburyport in 1820, and in the spring of the same year came here. He opened a store at the Center, in the building next west of the church, in 1826, where he continued in trade until 1834, when he moved to Lowell, where he died in 1879, in piety and general respect. He had six children, all born here : —

1. WILLIAM W., [b. in 1822 ; m. Hannah J. Pusher of Lowell, where he lives.]
2. ENOCH M., [b. in 1824 ; m. Carrie Conant of Newburyport, and lives in Boston.]
3. ROBERT, [d. in 1829, aged 3.]
4. MARY M., [lives unm. in Lowell.]
5. ROBERT L., [b. in 1830 ; m. Maria H. Fox of Dracut, Mass., who d. the same year ; lives in Lowell.]
6. JOHN R., [b. in 1832 ; never m. ; is a leading merchant in Charleston, S. C.]

HENRY REED, another brother, was born in 1804; came here in the fall of 1825 and entered into partnership with his brother in trade at the Center, where he remained five years, then went into trade in Pelham; married Rowena, daughter of Dr. Israel Hildreth of that place; went thence to Lowell in 1850, and died in that city in 1878. He was a talkative, jolly boy, always up to jokes. A man once called at the store to borrow a harness, and young Reed sent him up to Lynda Flint, a maiden lady who lived alone, and had the greatest antipathy to horses. She not only never owned one herself, but could not be persuaded to ride with any one else. As may be imagined, on being applied to for the loan of a harness, she made some remarks not of a complimentary nature!

Henry Reed's wife was sister of Gen. Butler's wife, and he followed the General through the war, being post-sutler at Ship Island, New Orleans, Fortress Monroe, and Norfolk. His only surviving children, Philip and Henry, are lieutenants in the regular United States army. He was in trade in various places forty years, and acquired a large property. Was unable to be here Centennial Day, but sent his address in manuscript.

JAMES REED came from Francetown to South Village in 1840, into what is now the Corey house. First wife unknown; second, Ruth Buxton of Weare, who died at West Deering. He afterwards moved into the Samuel Wilson house west of Reed Carr's. He married, third, Mrs. Lucinda (Bowen) Walker, and died Aug. 3, 1865.

RHODES.

SOLOMON RHODES was born in New Marlborough, Mass., Nov. 30, 1783. His parents, Solomon and Elenor Rhodes, had fifteen children: Reuben, Solomon, Elenor, Rufus, James, Silas, Amos, Levi, Nancy, Patty, Chesterfield, Betsey, Abigail, Lucinda, and Harriet. Solomon of Antrim came here from Deering; married Mary Fairbank of this town in 1807, and lived many years on the John Smith place (now Thomas Flint's). He had no children. Died in 1850.

SILAS RHODES, brother of Solomon of Antrim, born March 8, 1792, married Rebecca Hayward Nov. 26, 1815. He lived many years in the Moses Duncan house, next west of his brother's, but afterwards moved to Alexandria. There he married, second, Laura C. Ballou, had several children, and died in January, 1880. He lived for a time in Stoddard. Four children were born in Antrim, the others after his removal from town, and all were as follows:—

1. THOMAS H., [b. March 8, 1816; m. Jennie C. Taylor; is a farmer in Lexington, Mass.]
2. HARRIET, [m. Hezekiah C. Gale; lives in Cambridge, Mass.]
3. SILAS, [b. Feb. 11, 1820; m. 1st, Luciana Sleeper; 2d, Mary Jane Stickney; 3d, Angie Lyon; lived in Cambridge, Mass.; was a house-builder, very respectable, and filled many places of trust; d. Jan. 3, 1879.]
4. SARAH ELENOR, [b. June 7, 1822.]
5. SOLOMON, [lives in Somerville, Mass.]
6. JAMES, [lives in Winona, Minn.]
7. JOSIAH R., [carpenter in Cambridgeport, Mass.]
8. MARSHA R., [d. in the West, unm.]

RICHARDSON.

JOHN P. RICHARDSON, familiarly known as "Cap'n P.," came here in 1832, and built a house on the west side of the road, nearly opposite George Thompson's. He was a blacksmith by trade, and his shop

stood on the south side of the road, a little east of George A. Cochran's. This shop was afterwards bought and moved away by Dea. Isaac Cochran, and is now used for a store-house. Mr. Richardson married Abigail Manning of Bennington. After remaining here a few years he moved to Hillsborough, thence in 1842 to South Antrim, thence to Deering, thence to Hancock, where he died May 14, 1871, aged sixty-one. His children were : —

1. PUTNAM, [b. in Deering, March 18, 1829 ; m. Eliza A. Kelley of Deering, and lives in Peterborough.]
2. MARY R., [b. in Deering, July 12, 1831 ; m. Charles M. Flint of Fitchburg, Mass.]
3. MATILDA M., [b. in Deering, Jan. 14, 1833 ; m. Russell Martin, and lives in Richmond.]
4. NANCY J., [b. in Antrim, March 7, 1836 ; m. Israel F. Walker, now of North Weare.]
5. WILLIAM C., [b. in Hillsborough, July 31, 1838 ; d. Feb. 25, 1840.]
6. ABIGAIL E., [b. in Hillsborough, Nov. 20, 1840 ; m. Albert Gay Aug. 24, 1860, and lives at Hillsborough Bridge.]
7. JOHN C., [b. in Antrim, March 6, 1842 ; m. Anna Scott, and lives in Peterborough.]
8. LOUSTER A., [b. in Antrim, July 26, 1846 ; d. aged 6.]
9. LORINDA S., [b. in Antrim, Feb. 13, 1849 ; m. Levi Ring of Deering, and lives at Hillsborough Bridge.]

JOHN RICHARDSON, son of Thomas Richardson, was born in Deering in 1788 ; married Huldah Batchelder of Francestown, in 1815, and moved from there to the McNiel place (Mr. Eaton's) in 1826, where he remained seven years and then moved back to Francestown, where he died in 1864, leaving children as follows : —

1. EMELINE B., [b. in Francestown in 1818 ; m. David Smiley, and lives in Stoughton, Mass.]
2. HULDAH A., [b. in Francestown in 1821 ; m. 1st, William Woodbury of Pelham ; 2d, Philip Piper, and lives in Newburyport, Mass.]
3. MARY D., [b. in Antrim in 1827 ; m. John E. Parker, and lives in Boston.]
4. DEA. JOHN P., [b. in Antrim in 1830 ; m. 1st, Mary A. Hardy of Greenfield ; 2d, Amelia Cutter of Pelham, and lives in Francestown, being deacon of the Congregational Church in that town.]

JAMES C. RICHARDSON, grandson of Phinehas, and son of Phine-

has and Mehitabel (Clark) Richardson of Lempster, was born June 15, 1834; married Harriet E. Potter, Nov. 24, 1853; came to this town in August, 1854. He was a member of the Thirteenth N. H. Regiment, from this town,— a soldier brave and true. Their infant child died in Hillsborough, April 16, 1864. The other children are:—

1. LOUISA E., [b. Feb. 18, 1859; d. March 15, 1879.]
2. EOLE J., [b. Feb. 24, 1861.]
3. PERLEY ERNEST, [b. Aug. 3, 1880.]

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, son of Moses and Esther (Richardson) Richardson, was born in Pelham in 1819; married Lydia Hale of Temple; came here in 1856, took the town farm one year, and then bought the James Baldwin place, which he occupied many years. Subsequently lived in South Village. His children are:—

1. MARY E., [b. in Lowell in 1851; m. Charles W. Thompson, Oct. 7, 1875.]
2. JOHN W., [b. in 1860.]

JAMES RICHARDSON, brother of William H., was born Sept. 1, 1832; married Abbie A. Cooledge Nov. 30, 1871, and bought the Dea. Bond place in 1876, where he now resides.

RING.

BENJAMIN RING, a man of whom little can be learned, came here from Dunbarton; lived here and there in town awhile, but built in 1792 a small house on the east side of the road between the Nathaniel Herrick place and Chester Conn's. He deserted his family in 1802, and nothing has been heard of him since.

RITCHIE.

REV. WILLIAM RITCHIE, of Scotch-Irish descent, son of James and Sally (Dunlap) Ritchie of Peterborough, and grandson of William and Mary (Waugh) Ritchie, who were among the first permanent settlers of Peterborough, was born in Peterborough March 25, 1781. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1804; studied theology with Dr. Lathrop of Springfield, Mass.; preached here awhile in 1806, and received a call from the Presbyterian Church in this place, which he declined, and went to Canton, Mass. He was ordained there July 1, 1807, and dismissed June 18, 1820. Being settled at Canton, as was supposed, for life, and being strongly attached to the place, he felt disposed to stand on his legal rights, and the parish gave him fifty dollars to leave quietly. Wouldn't liberal farewell presents often be a good investment for parishes to make now? After Mr. Ritchie left Canton, he was settled over the First Parish in Needham, Mass., to which he ministered twenty years, and died Feb. 22, 1842. Chapman's "Graduates of Dartmouth College" says that he became a Unitarian. He married Clarissa Kimball of Brad-

ford, Mass., who died at Needham, leaving children: William, James, Sophia, and Kimball.

ROACH.

CALEB W. ROACH, son of Timothy and Susan (White) Roach of Deering, was born in that town Jan. 19, 1809. He married Mary Farington March 14, 1850, and moved on to the Woodbury Fairbanks place, which he still occupies. Has but one child, Frank F., born Jan. 12, 1851, who is a tailor by trade and has carried on business in South Village some years; married Emily A. Clapp of Hillsborough, Jan. 31, 1877.

EDWARD B. ROACH, son of Josiah and Hannah (Weeks) Roach, married Mary J. Combs, who lived but a few days. Both are buried at the Branch cemetery. He built the house in South Village now Mr. Sweetzer's. He died July 16, 1864, aged thirty-one. She died Nov. 6, 1863, aged twenty-six.

CHARLES W. ROACH, brother of Edward, inherited the house built by him; married Jennie M. Day, and lived here a few years. Left Antrim about 1872, and now lives in Salem, Mass.

ROBB.

ANDREW ROBB (son of John Robb, whose wife was a Scott) came here from Peterborough, cleared on the west of Robb Mountain, and settled there in 1796. He owned a vast tract of land, and the mountain still bears his name. He married Betsey Robb, and went to Webster, N. Y., in 1816. The children were:—

1. JAMES, [went to New York; m. there and went into the army in the war of 1812; was captured, and d. a prisoner at Halifax, N. S.]
2. JOHN, [went to New York in 1811, and d. there.]
3. NANCY, [m. John Robinson, March 28, 1816.]
4. PATTY, [m. Reuben Cobb of Nelson, and moved to Webster, N. Y., where all the family went.]
5. DAVID, [went to New York while quite young, and we know nothing more of him, or of the younger children named below.]
6. ANDREW.
7. SAMUEL.
8. POLLY.
9. BETSEY.

MOOR ROBB, cousin of Andrew, lived on Robb Mountain many years, and moved to Webster, N. Y., in 1817, with an ox-team, being eighteen days in making the journey. Now we could go to San Francisco and back in the same time! His wife's name was Mary Evans.

Besides the two Robbs, Andrew and Moor, Nathan Cram, Thomas Aucerton, Daniel Paige, Thomas Carleton, Sampson Reed, Luther Conant, and John Edwards all lived in log houses on Robb Mountain; had large families, embracing in the neighborhood of sixty persons, — well-to-do, as shown by the fact that Andrew Robb carried with him three thousand dollars in silver when he moved away. They had a school-district, but there never was any public highway. Now all are gone, and scarcely any relic of a building can be found. Cattle roam wild where once were thrifty homes. But little can now be learned of these families.

MOOR ROBB, nephew of Moor Robb mentioned above, lived on the Andrew Robb farm several years after his uncle's departure. He married Lucy Barden, and they had one child born here but now dead. He moved to Stoddard, and now lives there in ripe age. Christopher Robb is his son.

SAMUEL ROBB and his brother William, sons of Moses and Fanny (Paige) Robb, and nephews of the last-named Moor Robb, each lived some years in Antrim. Samuel married Aurilla Emery of this town, July 3, 1851, and lived on the Eber Curtis place; moved to Stoddard and died there in 1873, aged fifty-one. William lived in the mill-house at North Branch, where his wife and two children died in 1871. He now lives in Harrisville, and draws a large royalty from Goodell Company for inventions used by them.

JOHN ROBB, son of Samuel and Abigail (Alexander) Robb of Peterborough, was born in 1799; married Roxanna Woodward of Marlborough; came here in 1838, and lived where William Boutelle, Jr., now lives. He built the present house on that place, though a small shelter had been there for years before. He also built the Loveren mills in 1839. He died in Stoddard, Dec. 23, 1855. His children were as follows, the three oldest being born before he came to Antrim: —

1. **ROXEY A.**, [b. Jan. 14, 1824; m. B. F. Dustin of Antrim, Oct. 14, 1845.]
2. **JOHN A.**, [b. Jan. 16, 1833; m. Martha J. Mc Niel; now lives in Waterman, Io.]
3. **ESTHER**, [b. Feb. 27, 1827; m. Mark Wilkins, and d. after a year or two.]
4. **DAVID C.**, [d. at the age of 13.]
5. **ROANCA A.**, [b. Feb. 19, 1842; m. John Butterfield.]

ROBBINS.

JOSIAH ROBBINS, son of Josiah and Anna (Felt) Robbins of Nelson, was born in 1791; married Polly White, and came here from Claremont in 1837, and lived in the South Village. He died in 1865, leaving children: —

1. WELLS, [b. in 1814 ; m. Emma Youngman, and lived awhile on the Robert Dodge place at South Village, where he had three children ; moved to Dorchester, where he d. in 1860.
The children were :—
Emma F., (m. 1st, a Cogswell of Dorchester ; 2d, Byron Shackford of Canaan, and is now living a widow in Concord.)
Josiah W., (d. young.)
Walter S., (now living in Dorchester.)]
2. LOVELL, [m. Joan Wheeler of Nelson, and lives in Peterborough.]
3. LOIS W., [b. in 1817 ; m. James T. Balch of this town in 1844.]
4. MARY, [m. Edward Goodrich, and lives in Claremont.]
5. JANE, [m. Silsby Cowles of Claremont, Dec. 21, 1837, and d. in 1865.]
6. LUTHER B., [m. Sarah Clark of Deering, June 1, 1853, and now lives in Warner.]
7. CHARLES G., [m. Margaret Austin, and lives in Oregon, Ill.]
8. NANCY C., [m. Augustus Laws, Oct. 30, 1847 ; d. in Peterborough, Jan. 5, 1871, aged 42.]
9. ALFRED F., [m. Susan Steenburg, and lives in Auburn, N. Y.]
10. GEORGE E., [m. Sarah Johonnett, and lives in New Boston.]
11. CALVIN C., [m. 1st, Susan Hews ; 2d, Charlotte Hutchinson ; 3d, Elizabeth Gowing, and lives in Peterborough. He has one son b. here :—
Frank J., (m. Sarah E. Stanley of Peterborough, and lives in that town.)]
12. HENRY T., [m. 1st, Sarah Merrill of Goffstown ; 2d, Clara —, and now lives at St. Katherine's, Ontario.]
13. LUCY A., [d. at the age of 21.]

CAPT. JOHN G. ROBBINS, a native of Hillsborough and born in that town in 1801, came here and bought the place next eastward of William Duncan's in 1849, and lived there till his death in 1859. In the prime of his earlier days he was captain of the "Troop." Was a friendly, jolly man, and is spoken of as a "good joker!" He married, first, Sybil Taylor, who was the mother of his children; second, Sarah N. Greenwood of Halifax, N. S. Children:—

1. ALMIRA, [m. George Johnson, and lives in Hillsborough.]
2. CAPT. JOHN G., JR., [unm. ; was one of the best soldiers New Hampshire sent to the war. Enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Mass. Regiment, Sept. 14, 1861, and was promoted from a

private to first sergeant, first lieutenant, and captain. He was so good a soldier that he was retained in the service after the close of the war, being stationed at Pensacola, Fla. He was mustered out April 10, 1866, on account of ill health brought on by exposure and hardship in the war, and coming home d. in Hillsborough, Sept. 8, 1867, aged 35. Capt. Robbins was entrusted with many perilous duties, was in many battles, and was often called to serve on the court-martial. While stationed at New Orleans, it was reported to Gen. Butler one Sabbath that a certain minister was uttering disloyal language from the pulpit. He ordered Serg. Robbins with a squad of six men to go and arrest the rebel preacher, — which he did, arresting him in the act of service, and leading him out of a large audience straight to Butler's headquarters. On another occasion, with a similar squad of men, he was on duty guarding a levee above New Orleans, when they were suddenly surrounded by thirty or forty cavalymen under command of a major. The major asked, revolver in hand, "Who has command here?" — "I have," said Serg. Robbins. — "You are my prisoners," cried the major. — "Not alive," said the sergeant. The major, flourishing his revolver as if to fire, sung out, "Shut up, you" — when a bullet from Robbins sent him to the ground without finishing the sentence. Immediately the rest of the rebels fled, and Robbins "appropriated a pair of *cavalry boots*." Another Antrim soldier speaks of having seen him with them on.]

3. ABBY, [d. aged 9 years.]

ROBINSON.

But little definite information can be gained concerning the ancestry of Peter Robinson of Antrim. The only person of this name in Hudson who signed any of the various petitions to governor or legislature from 1741 to 1765, was John Robinson. He was a freeholder as early as 1743, and probably was the father of Peter of Antrim. A Peter Robinson, probably the one afterwards of this town, was "Post Rider" for the State during much of the Revolutionary war, — a position of importance and peril, as may be seen in the Journal of the House, 1778-81. The father of Peter of Antrim, whom we suppose to be John Robinson, had two wives, whose names I cannot obtain. The first wife left two sons, Simeon and Douglas, and possibly other children. Simeon married Susannah Tarbox, and was father of Isaac Robinson, D. D., of Stoddard, who was a noted preacher in his day. Douglas Robinson settled in Greenfield in

1773, and was grandfather of Moses Robinson, Esq., now of that town. The *second* wife of John left several children, as follows so far as is known : Peter Robinson of Antrim, named below; Andrew, who settled in Francestown; David, who remained in Hudson; also Samuel and Moses, who, I am told, both settled in Greenfield. There was also at least *one* sister, and she married a Mr. Grimes. Some of these brothers, or their descendants, also subsequently settled in Hancock. This is about all that can be found, as yet, concerning this ancient family. There was a Capt. Samuel Robinson in the Revolutionary army from New Hampshire. Also a John, and an Alexander, signed the Association Test in Londonderry, their being in that town suggesting that they were of Scotch race. A family of Robinsons are found in Salem, Mass., very early, since Daniel, of the *fifth generation*, was born as long ago as 1783, in that town. These were, no doubt, of English origin. The children of the celebrated Rev. John Robinson, pastor of the Pilgrims at Leyden, settled in this country. Altogether the Robinsons are now a host in number, this side the water, and include many famous and widely cherished names.

PETER ROBINSON came here from Hudson in 1799, bringing quite a large family. Married, first, Sarah Peabody, who died March 8, 1802, aged forty-two; married, second, Naomi Darrah, who died Feb. 8, 1842, aged seventy-five. Peter died Aug. 5, 1828, aged seventy-one. He lived and died on the place west of the pond, first settled by William Bodwell, occupied (1877) by Hosea Dutton. Children:—

1. ELISABETH, [m. Daniel Paige in the year 1801; d. in Bedford April 8, 1817, leaving a large family.]
2. MEHITABLE, [m. David Hills; d. Sept. 28, 1850, aged 72.]
3. ASA, [b. Dec. 13, 1781; m. Rebekah, sister of Chandler Boutwell, Feb. 23, 1804; lived some years in Stoddard; moved on to the Cross place, now known as the Steele place, west of the pond; m. 2d, Elisabeth McIlvaine, May 29, 1832. She survives at the age of 92, a pious and worthy woman, being now the oldest person in town. He d. Sept. 29, 1866, aged nearly 85. His children were:—
John, (b. Jan. 28, 1805; m. Ann S. Buswell, Dec. 31, 1826; moved to Alstead, thence to California, and d. there.)
Reuben, (b. April 13, 1807; m. Mary Sweetser, Nov. 28, 1837; lived on the paternal farm, and d. there; built in Clinton and his family moved there soon after his death.
 He d. Nov. 19, 1852. His children were: Elisabeth R., who m. Benjamin R. Cree, her husband dying Oct. 18, 1872, and she Feb. 9, 1879; Lucretia M., who m. Geo. W. Shaw March 4, 1873; and Samuel A., captain of the Granite State Cadets, who m. Sophia, daughter of Rev. William Hurlin, and has one child, Fred William, b. May 3, 1872.)

Rhoda, (b. June 8, 1810 ; m. Artemas Brown, Oct. 30, 1827 ; d. Nov. 24, 1843, leaving one child, Sarah, b. 1836, who m. Nathan A. Brown.)]

4. JOHN, [b. Jan. 18, 1784 ; m. 1st, Polly Boutwell, sister of Rebekah, named above, and settled on the Robert Willey place adjacent to his father's, occupied (1877) by James E. Tenney. He m. 2d, Nancy Robb, March 28, 1816, and d. Feb. 25, 1854, aged 70. Mrs. Nancy Robinson d. Dec. 20, 1865. Children : —

Naomi D., (only child of first wife ; b. Jan. 17, 1808 ; m. Chandler Butterfield, July 16, 1835.)

John, (b. Dec. 1, 1817 ; m. Hadie Ann Marshall of Charlestown, Mass., May 27, 1845 ; went to Sparta, Wis.)

Betsey, (b. Jan. 8, 1823, m. John A. Sawyer April 1, 1847, and d. July 8, 1866, in Stranger, Kan.)

Franklin, (b. Oct. 8, 1824 ; m. Nov. 8, 1853, Mary E. Worthley ; lives on David Hill farm, next west of the pound. Have one adopted daughter, Mary Ella (Worthley) Robinson.)

Mary K., (b. May 12, 1826 ; m. Thomas S. Worthley, Aug. 31, 1847 ; d. June 15, 1857, aged 31.)]

5. REUBEN, [remained with his parents and inherited the old farm from them. He d. unm. Nov. 28, 1864, aged 72.]

ROGERS.

HUGH A. ROGERS, son of James and Hepsibeth (Tyler) Rogers, was born in Coventry in 1819 ; married, first, Mary J. Thorning of Peterborough, in 1841, who died in 1860. Mr. Rogers married, second, Mrs. Betsey A. (McMaster) Buswell in 1862, and came here from Bennington to live on the Buswell place. His children, all by his first marriage, are : —

1. LUCY A , [b. Oct. 20, 1842 ; m. Micajah George of Bennington, and lives in that town.]
2. LORENZO A., [b. Aug. 17, 1845 ; killed in battle at Wagner, S. C., July 22, 1863.]
3. MARY A., [b. July 17, 1847 ; m. Charles Shirley, and lives in Lowell.]
4. SOLON W., [b. July 27, 1849 ; d. at the age of 3.]
5. HENRY A., [b. in Bennington, Jan. 10, 1852 ; m. Clara E. Whitney, Nov. 27, 1872 ; moved into the stone house built by Charles Gates, and bought the Gregg mills in 1872. Subsequently lived on the E. L. Vose farm. They have two children : —

Gracie E., (b. Nov. 30, 1874.)

Mary Caroline, (b. July 21, 1877.)]

6. ALMUS T., [b. in Bennington, May 21, 1854; m. Julia E. Whitney in 1873, and lives at South Village, having one child:—

George G., (b. Sept 12, 1874.)]

7. GEORGE HARVEY, [b. May 13, 1856; m. Josephine N. Whitney, Oct. 18, 1879.]
8. ALBERT C., [b. May 22, 1860; m. Jennie F. Senter in 1879.]

ROLLINS.

BENJAMIN ROLLINS, son of David and Judith (Leach) Rollins, and grandson of John Rollins of Newburyport, was born in Salem, March, 1784; married Martha Nevins of that town in 1810; went to Tyngsborough, Mass., from which place he came to Antrim in October, 1815, and bought of Isaac Baldwin the old mill in South Village, which was burned Dec. 11, 1817. By the vigorous assistance of the public, a new mill was so far completed that he ground grain again the first day of the following month (New Year's, 1818). Mr. Rollins was conspicuous in building the East meeting-house, and was one of the committee to build the present town-house. He was a carpenter and bridge-builder. He sold to Elijah Herrick in 1832 and went into the provision business in Lowell, from which place he moved to Hopkinton in 1837, where he now lives with his daughter, Mrs. Colby, at great age. His children are:—

1. MARTHA M., [b. in Tyngsborough, Dec. 3, 1811; m. Rufus W. Long (son of Dea. Isaac Long of Hopkinton), who is now a cabinet-manufacturer in Manchester, Mass.]
2. BENJAMIN B., [b. in Tyngsborough, Mass., April 10, 1814; m. Alice Clark of Hopkinton; lives in South Orange, N. J.]
3. LUCIA A. D., [b. in Antrim, April 16, 1816; m. William H. Long (son of Dea. Isaac Long of Hopkinton), a graduate of Yale College, class of 1840, and of Yale Theological Seminary in 1847. Bronchial illness prevented preaching, and he has been for thirty years principal of one of the large schools in Boston.]
4. MARGARET B., [b. in Antrim, June 8, 1818; m. Timothy Colby, a farmer and lumber-dealer of Hopkinton.]
5. ALFRED A., [b. in Antrim, April 18, 1820; m. Mary E. Colby of Hopkinton, and lives in that town, having a large family. He was in the Union army three years, was wounded at Chancellorsville, and now draws a pension.]
6. NANCY W., [b. in Antrim, May 8, 1822, and d. of consumption

in Hopkinton in 1851. She was a devoted Christian and much beloved by every one.]

ROSS.

JOHN ROSS, son of Hugh and Mary Ross, was born in Woburn, Mass., in 1759. He was a Revolutionary soldier. He married Mary Barr of Bedford, and came here from Goffstown, bringing his family of children with him, and lived on the road east, between Mr. Turner's and the river, in a house put up by Dea. Daniel Nichols before the present century. He moved away in 1824, and died in Deering in 1843. The children were as follows: —

1. HUGH, [m. Abigail Sawtell of Sidney, Me. ; was out through the war of 1812, and d. in 1873.]
2. JAMES, [m. Melinda Grimes of Francestown: was in the army through the war of 1812, and d. in 1853.]
3. ANNA, [m. Nathaniel Griffin, April 14, 1840, and d. in 1868.]
4. MARY, [m. Isaac Templeton of Hillsborough, March 15, 1814, and d. in 1873.]
5. BETSEY, [m. Luther Sumner of Boston, and d. in 1869.]
6. SARAH, [m. Luke Sumner of Deering, and d. in 1862.]
7. JANE B., [m. Moses Codman of Deering, and d. in 1879 in Francestown.]

SALTMARSH.

ISAAC SALTMARSH, son of Thomas (whose name is prominent in old records in Goffstown) and Betsey (Abbott) Saltmarsh, and grandson of William Saltmarsh of Watertown, Mass., was born in 1779. Betsey Abbott, the mother of Isaac Saltmarsh, was the daughter of Edward Abbott, who was one of the original proprietors of Concord, and grandson of George Abbott who came from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Andover, Mass., in 1643. Isaac Saltmarsh came here from Goffstown in 1793, married Phoebe Stratton of Bradford (whose mother was Abigail Barnes, sister of Rev. Jonathan Barnes), and settled on the Rodney Sawyer place west of the pond. In 1818 he bought the James Duncan place, built the Saltmarsh house in 1820, and died in 1825, aged forty-four. His wife died Sept. 13, 1872, aged eighty-two. Their children were: —

1. CYRUS, [b. May 21, 1809 ; m. Hannah B. Howe of Hillsborough ; succeeded his father on the Duncan place, and d. Aug. 5, 1872, leaving one child : —
Mary J., (b. in 1861.)]
2. STILLMAN, [b. Dec 12, 1811 ; d. in childhood.]
3. BETSEY A., [b. in 1815 ; was many years an invalid, and d. Jan. 11, 1870.]

4. REED P., [b. Dec. 4, 1820 ; lives unm. on his father's place. His extensive and accurate memory has afforded many items for this work. In his school-district, with a population of more than three hundred, he is the only native now living here whose years go back to 1820.]

SARGENT.

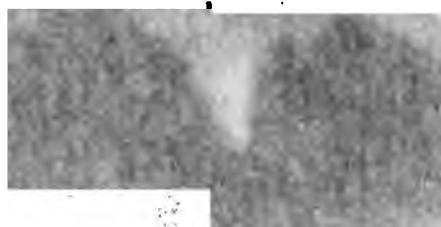
BENJAMIN SARGENT came here from Mont Vernon about 1786. He was a clothier by trade, and lived on the old Breed stand at South Village some over seven years, when he moved to the State of Maine, and nothing further has been ascertained with regard to him. He seems to have built the first little fulling-mill in Antrim in 1787, and was succeeded by James Taylor in the spring of 1796, the mill falling into the hands of Breed about 1803. Sargent's mill was a very humble affair of the kind, but a decided convenience to the people.

SAWYER.

ENOCH SAWYER, who came here from Goffstown in 1794, was the son of Edmond Sawyer, who moved from Hampstead (in which town he was selectman in 1758) to Sutton and died about 1805, aged ninety-two. This Edmond had three children: Joseph, whose descendants are very numerous and honorable; Enoch, who married Sarah Little and moved to Antrim; and Abigail, who married a Kimball, lived in Sutton, and has numerous descendants by the names of Martin, Andrews, Eaton, Adams, etc. Enoch Sawyer, who came to Antrim, brought with him four sons and four daughters. In Goffstown he was a leading man and had represented that town in the legislature. He lived in a house, now gone, south of Amos Dodge's, and often picked up deer's horns on his land. He was a vigorous and able man, and died in 1817, aged seventy-six. His four daughters were as follows: Betsey, who married Jonathan Marsh and lived in Hudson; Abigail, who became the second wife of Josiah Hayward Nov. 11, 1813, called "Nabby" on town record; Lucy, who married Richard Chase, and lived in Hillsborough; and Sally, who never married. The four sons will now be noticed separately.

SAMUEL SAWYER, son of Enoch and Sarah (Little) Sawyer, who came here from Goffstown in 1794, was married Dec. 29 of the same year to Susannah Reed, daughter of Zadok Reed who came from Litchfield to Antrim. He (Samuel) began the Caleb Clark farm, joining his father on the south, the following year, where his children by the first wife were all born. She died Jan. 17, 1815. Soon after he moved to Bedford. He married, second, Eleanor Orr of that town, May 16, 1816. She was daughter of Daniel Orr, was cousin of Hugh Orr of Antrim, and was sister of the celebrated teacher, Ann Orr. Samuel Sawyer died in Francestown June 22, 1848, aged seventy-seven, and was buried by his first wife on Meeting-House Hill. His children were:—

1. LUCY M., [b. Nov. 23, 1795 ; m. Thomas Carr, April 11, 1815 ; d. April 2, 1867.]





Reed P. Saltmarsh.



2. SALLY L., [b. Dec. 24, 1797 ; d. Aug. 9, 1800.]
3. ZADOCK R., [b. Oct. 3, 1799 ; d. Aug. 10, 1800.]
4. SALLY L., [b. Sept. 24, 1802 ; m. Samuel Murch of Quincy, Mass. ; d. in Boston, Jan. 2, 1858.]
5. MARIA N., [b. Aug. 25, 1804 ; d. March 5, 1876, unm.]
6. WILLIAM REED, [b. Dec. 22, 1806 ; m. Abby Stevens of Francestown, June 22, 1835 ; is one of the leading citizens of that town, and one of its worthiest men. Has but two children : Susie M., wife of Dea. Amasa Downs of Frances-town, and William Reed, Jr., who m. Ella F. Camp of Manchester, and lives in that city.]
7. ABIGAIL P., [d. in childhood.]
8. POLLY W., [b. Jan. 8, 1811 ; m. Francis B. Merriam of Boston. She now lives, a widow, in Nashua. Her son, Capt. Francis B. Merriam, was a commander of a gun-boat in the navy during the war, and made a brilliant record.]
9. NATHANIEL N., [b. June 12. 1812 ; was out in the Seminole war three years, and was wounded in the forehead. He m. Sarah Bagley of Windsor in 1842, and d. in that town April 18, 1851, leaving no children. His widow lived alone on the farm eleven years, when she fell and broke her hip. It was in midwinter, and she was alone. She managed to crawl into the house, and lay there several days without help, and must have perished had not a neighbor happened to call. Having survived her terrible sufferings, she sold and came to Antrim, buying the old Brackett house, where she has lived alone. She is old, lame, her large property gone, and her kindred mostly dead ; but she is sustained and comforted by a blessed Christian hope.]
10. GEORGE O., [child of 2d wife, b. in Bedford June 27, 1818 ; m. Elisabeth Beard of Wilmington, Mass. ; has been an extensive furniture-manufacturer in Charlestown, Mass.]
11. JONATHAN M., [b. March 22, 1820 ; m. Rebecca Lund of Boston. He d. in Stirling, Mass., October, 1873.]

ENOCH SAWYER, the second son of Enoch and Sarah (Little) Sawyer, was born in 1777 ; married Lucy Simonds in 1802, and began the Tenney farm, joining his father on the east, where Rodney was born. He afterwards moved into a house with his brother Tristram on Meeting-House Hill ; thence on to the mountain southwest of the Dinsmore place,—a wild tract of land, part of which he cleared, and on which he built a house, which has been gone many years. There his sons Edmond and Enoch were born. Mr. Sawyer died with his son Rodney, March 5,

1840, being a feeble man for more than twenty years. His children were : —

1. **RODNEY**, [b. March 10, 1804; m. Sarah Hills, Oct. 29, 1835, and moved on to the place west of the pond (begun by Samuel Vose), where he lived till 1855. His wife d. very suddenly, Feb. 11, 1858. He now resides in Clinton, working busily at the cooper's trade, quiet, respected, industrious, and devoted. Rodney Sawyer, though a man of unaffected manners and retiring habits, is possessed of tastes and capacities which favorable circumstances might have made conspicuous in the world. Like many a child of genius, he has lived unknown. Many of his musical compositions are worthy of a high place. The following poem, entitled "To the Friends of My Dear Wife," selected at random out of many, would do credit to many a writer's pen : —

"Go to the church-yard — there alone
I often go and weep,
For dearly loved ones down below
In death's cold prison sleep.
My aching heart, though bold and brave,
Melts there, beside the silent grave.

"In that lone place, my dear wife lies;
Death came and took her there;
She was, to me, earth's greatest prize,
She shared with me life's care.
But, oh ! what bitter grief I've known
Since o'er her breast the clods were thrown !

"And oft I go, with reverent tread,
Where sleeps her sacred clay,
To muse on joys forever fled,
Since she has passed away.
For oh ! 'tis sweet e'en through my tears
To look back on departed years!

"But while I muse on that dear one
Of tried and changeless love, —
That love, like rays shot from the sun,
Doth bear my thoughts above !
So I'll not grieve that thus she lies,
Since heaven, I trust, has been her prize.

"So in that church-yard let her sleep;
Her rest is still and sweet,
All undisturbed by storms, that sweep
Around our living feet !
Ere long, I must, like her, repose,
I trust, oblivious to my woes !"

The children of Rodney and Sarah (Hills) Sawyer are:—

Dr. Albert R., (b. Dec. 15, 1838. He graduated at a medical school in Cincinnati; m. Sarah A. Wright, daughter of Dea. Imla Wright of Antrim, in 1856; was a young man of sound mind and great promise, and established as a physician in Bunker Hill, Ill., where he d. June 21, 1868, at thirty years of age. Was a surgeon in the army, and his early death was supposed to be the result of his exposure on the field.)

Dea. David H., (b. Aug. 13, 1840; m. Ann R. Wood from Venice, N. Y., and now lives in Bunker Hill, Ill., being engaged, in company with Gardiner Parmenter, in a large furniture business. Is deacon in Congregational Church of that place.)]

2. *REUBEN M.*, [b. August, 1805; m. Mary Preston, and moved to Francestown. Was frequently in office in that town, a faithful and efficient man; d. July 9, 1878. He left but two children, Henry H., who is a merchant in Boston, and Clara, who m. Garvin D. Sleeper, Esq., of Francestown.]

3. *EDMOND*, [b. Sept. 17, 1807. He learned the blacksmith's trade by an apprenticeship of four years with Dea. Isaac Baldwin, and began business in Bedford; m. Nancy J., sister of Dea. Robert Steele, Nov. 19, 1835; bought out the blacksmith-shop at the Branch, in 1837, where he worked at his trade nearly forty years, hard and constantly, and has accumulated a large estate. He first lived in the Jones house, now Langdon Swett's; then exchanged with Francis Reed for the locality opposite, where he built the present house in 1846, and the old one, being removed from the spot, was taken across the river, and is now occupied by Robert Hopkins. Mr. Sawyer's children are:—

Samuel S., (b. Nov. 8, 1836; m. Mary Day of Peterborough, May 18, 1861; is chairman of the selectmen and representative of the town; lives at North Branch, on the John Wallace place, having children as follows: Willis H., b. Jan. 6, 1863; Eva L., b. Dec. 31, 1865; Georgie Anna, b. April 10, 1867; Alice B., b. Dec. 12, 1869; Harry G., b. May 18, 1873.)

Mary F., (b. June 18, 1846; m. D. P. Bryer, June 20, 1872.)]

4. *ENOCH*, [b. in 1812; m. Jemima Jones of Hillsborough, Dec. 10, 1835; moved to that town, and now lives in the Lower

Village, having only one child, Mrs. Sylvester Atwood, who lives with them.]

5. JOHN A., [b in 1818; m. Betsey Robinson in 1847; learned the blacksmith's trade with his brother at the Branch, and now lives in Kansas.]
6. LUCETTA T., [worked many years in mills at Nashua, and d. at the Branch in 1868, aged 44.]

DEA. TRISTRAM SAWYER, the third son of Enoch and Sally (Little) Sawyer, was born in Goffstown in 1780; came here at the age of fourteen; married Mary Ann Templeton of Hillsborough; bought of Henry White and lived in the first house north of the cemetery at the old Center; built him a new house in 1810, which he moved whole down the hill in 1821. He was chosen deacon in the Presbyterian Church in 1816; moved to Hillsborough in 1831, where he died Aug. 11, 1859, leaving children:—

1. SILAS N., [b. June 19, 1805; m. 1st, Lucy P. Moore, June 4, 1833; 2d, Sarah A. Gunnerson; lived mostly in Hillsborough, but recently moved to Newport, where he d. in 1877.]
2. MARY ANN, [b. Sept. 14, 1806; d. Sept. 4, 1807.]
3. MARY WEBSTER, [b. June 5, 1808; d. July 23, 1810.]
4. ELIZABETH, [b. Sept. 17, 1809; m. Andrew Mack, and settled in Orange, Mass.]
5. SAMUEL, [b. May 8, 1811; d. in infancy.]
6. JANE, [b. Dec. 26, 1812; m. Warren Foster, and lives in Keene.]
7. SAMUEL, [b. July 30, 1813; d. young.]
8. HARRIET N., [b. Aug. 6, 1814; d. unm. in 1864.]
9. JOHN NICHOLS, [b. Sept. 1, 1816; m. 1st, Frances Whitmore; 2d, Susan Newell, and lives in Denison, Tex.]
10. ABBY WHITON, [b. Dec. 28, 1817; m. John S. Burt, and lives in Fitchburg, Mass.]
11. TRISTRAM, [b. Nov. 3, 1819; m. Sarah J. Morrison; settled in Keene, and d. there, July 24, 1872.]
12. EDMOND, [b. May 11, 1821; m. Louisa Wright, and lives in Charles River Village, Mass.]
13. FRANCES CHRISTIE, [b. Oct. 5, 1825; lives unm. at Keene.]

EDMUND SAWYER, fourth son of Enoch and Sarah (Little) Sawyer, came to Antrim with the rest of the family from Goffstown, being the youngest. He learned the joiner's trade, and worked with his brother Tristram. He married Jane Taggart of Hillsborough; lived in Antrim somewhat over a year, and had one son, named Mark, born here. He

then went to Stockbridge, Vt., and began a new farm in that town, where he had a large family. His third son, Levi Parsons, graduated at Dartmouth Medical College in 1854, and was a very successful physician in Nashua. Dr. Sawyer married his second cousin, daughter of Frank and Polly (Sawyer) Merriam, and died at Nashua a few years ago. His widow still resides there. Edmund's youngest son, Reuben M., named for Reuben Mark Sawyer, his cousin, late of Francestown, has lived in Nashua several years, where he is largely engaged in the grocery business.

CHARLES SAWYER, son of Abel and Elisabeth (Goodhue) Sawyer, and grandson of Jonathan and Isabel (Grimes) Sawyer, was born in Hancock, Dec. 19, 1812; married Olivia B. Priest of Dublin, Oct. 4, 1838, and moved here from Stoddard in 1867. He soon after bought the place now Freeman Pelsey's, on which he remained till his death, which occurred May 8, 1872. His children were : —

1. CHARLES D., [b. in Hancock, July 26, 1839; m. Martha A. Swett, daughter of Daniel Swett, Nov. 5, 1863; now lives in Clinton, in the Widow Tenney house. Is a carpenter by trade.]
2. MARY A., [b. Feb. 26, 1841; m. Asher S. Burbank, April 4, 1867. They now live in Boston.]
3. ALLEN L., [b. in Hancock, Oct. 6, 1843; m. Carrie A. Wilson of Stoddard, Nov. 2, 1865; lives in Clinton; has children, as follows : —
George A., (b. in Stoddard, Sept. 6, 1866.)
Mary L., (b. in Antrim, Nov. 11, 1870.)
Lora, (b. Dec. 7, 1874.)]
4. GEORGE A., [b. Oct. 26, 1848; d. in infancy.]
5. CLARENCE E., [b. in Stoddard, Feb. 22, 1857.]

SAXBY.

MARK SAXBY came here and bought the Ferry place about 1816. He brought with him his aged father, James, a retired sea-captain. They came from Beverly, Mass. Mark also had followed the sea and commanded a ship. They came here under pressure of "hard times," at the suggestion of Dea. Taylor, a former acquaintance. Were a very respectable family, but poor. Mark worked here at the shoemaker's trade. After a few years they moved on to the McFarland place, but they all went with Dea. Taylor to Newark, N. Y., in 1824. They had several children, of whom old Mr. McFarland, living in the other part of the house, said: "If there's anything in the saying that snotty-nosed boys make respectable men, there's wisdom in them heads!" And these children are reported to have stood well in the world! So far as known, they were as follows : —

1. JAMES, [became a Methodist minister, and is spoken of as a man of culture and ability.]
2. MARK, [nothing known.]
3. MARIA, [nothing known.]

SENDER.

JAMES S. SENTER, son of Zaccheus and Dorcas Senter of Charleston, Vt., was born in that town, Dec. 7, 1822. Has lived in town in various places about a dozen years. Came here from Nashua. He married Ann Skinner. Only one child lived to maturity, Ada A., who was born in Morgan, Vt., June 25, 1855, and married Charles D. Whiting in 1876, and now lives in Nashua.

SHADDOCK.

JOHN SHADDOCK came here from Hillsborough, and built in 1812 what was subsequently known as the "Minister-Davis house," on the north side of the cross-road a few rods east of the Shattuck corner. He married Hannah, daughter of Dea. Barachias Holt. Was a shoemaker. Had two children here. Then went to Charlestown, Mass., where he buried his wife. He came back to Antrim, but soon went to New York, the time being about 1821, since which but little can be learned of him.

SHATTUCK.

DEA. FRANCIS M. SHATTUCK, of English descent, son of Abial and Sarah (King) Shattuck, and grandson of Abial and Phebe (Shattuck) Shattuck, cousins, of Andover, Mass., was born in Merrimack, Feb. 17, 1819. He spent most of his early years with Dr. Spalding in Amherst, where he received his religious impressions, and united with the church at the age of twenty-one. He married Almira Blanchard of Greenfield, Oct. 15, 1840, and lived in various places till 1855, when he bought the Dea. Steele farm and moved to Antrim in the spring of 1856. Having sold the Steele place, he bought the Warren Christie place in 1862, where he died Jan. 16, 1876. He was appointed deacon in the Center Church in 1866. Dea. Shattuck was an iron-molder by trade, and was a master-workman at that business many years. Was a man of remarkable energy and perseverance; a great worker; always the man sent for, for hard or dangerous jobs. He was a hearty, earnest Christian, always at his post, and greatly endeared to his church and all believers that knew him. On the whole, he was one of the most efficient men ever living in Antrim. His children are:—

1. MARY E., [b. in Amherst, July 11, 1841; m. Alvin R. Barker, June 1, 1859.]
2. LAURA, [b. Oct. 31, 1845, in Lyndeborough; m. Levi M. Curtis, March 19, 1864.]
3. MARTHA J., [b. Feb. 20, 1849, in Greenfield; m. Horace Brown Tuttle, Oct. 27, 1870.]

4. ALMA F., [b. May 19, 1855; in Nashua; m. Frank O. Clement, April 22, 1876, and now lives in Manchester.]

FRED H. SHATTUCK, who was a nephew of the deacon, and had his home here with him several years, was supposed to have been lost in the railroad calamity at Ashtabula, Ohio, as one item among the "killed" was "Fred Shattuck,—place unknown," and nothing was heard from him for a long time. But recently it is believed he has been heard from as a lumberman in the forests of Maine, and there disabled by an accident.

MRS. PHEBE SHATTUCK, the deacon's grandmother, lived to a great age, only lacking a few months of one hundred years. Her first home after marriage was in Hillsborough, where they remained but a short time. They then moved to Plainfield, Vt., and there raised a large family of children. When her son Abial last visited her, though upwards of ninety years of age, she walked with him some two miles when he left, and then with her blessing gave him ten dollars as her parting gift.

SHAW.

REV. E. M. SHAW, son of Jacob, Jr., and Hannah (Bartlett) Shaw of Rockland, Me., and grandson of Jacob and Sybil (Ward) Shaw, was born Oct. 14, 1842. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Daniel Bartlett of China, Me. Mr. Shaw fitted for college at Waterville, and was graduated at Colby University in 1871. He studied theology at Newton, Mass., and was ordained as pastor of the Baptist Church in Antrim Sept. 30, 1873. He was a man of culture and grace, and held in the highest esteem by all. He married Carrie M. Burpee of Rockland, Me., Oct. 7, 1873, and they have one child:—

1. MINNIE M., [b. May 3, 1875.]

GEORGE W. SHAW, son of Joseph and Martha (Farrar) Shaw, was born in Meredith in 1847; came here to work for Mark True in 1872; married Lucretia M. Robinson March 4, 1873, and lives in Clinton Village. Their children are:—

1. HATTIE ALICE, [b. Jan. 22, 1874.]
2. LILLIAN EMMA, [b. Aug. 10, 1875.]
3. WARREN COCHRANE, [b. Dec. 9, 1876.]

SHEDD.

JOHN S. SHEDD, son of John Shedd, Jr., and Betsey White, was born in Hillsborough, Oct. 15, 1819. John, Jr., was born Sept. 5, 1784, and married May 3, 1807. His wife Betsey died in Antrim, 1870, aged ninety. John, Jr., was son of John, who was born in Billerica, Mass., Aug. 7, 1756, and married Sarah Sprague Dec. 24, 1778. John moved to Hillsborough, and lived to great age. Was a witty man and always ready with a story, and was not in the habit of being outdone in that line. Coming down to John McNiel's store one afternoon in the "Grass-

hopper Year," they were telling what monstrous creatures of the kind had been found in the village. McNiel declared that one weighed two and one-half pounds. Shedd said that was nothing to what they had out on the farms; for that morning he went out a little before it was light to catch his horse, put his bridle on to the head of a grasshopper, and did not discover his mistake till he tried to get on and ride down to the house! Another story which is believed to belong to him is this: That he "went out one night to shoot skunks, and before nine o'clock he shot twenty on one log, — and it wasn't much of a log for skunks either!" John S. Shedd married Mary E. Tuttle of Antrim, May 20, 1846. Began life in New Bedford, but moved here in 1849 and went into trade with Almus Fairfield at the Branch. Soon sold out, and bought the south part of the Jacob Tuttle, or McClary farm, and put up the buildings there in 1850. In 1868 he moved into the Jonathan White house, South Village, which he still occupies. Children: —

1. MARY JOSEPHINE, [b. April 20, 1854; d. Aug. 17, 1856.]
2. NETTIE E., [b. July 5, 1857; m. Ruthven Childs, Jan. 1, 1879.]

SIMONDS.

BENJAMIN SIMONDS of Antrim probably descended from William Simonds, who married Mrs. Judith (Phippen) Hayward and settled in Woburn, Mass., about 1643. William had a son, grandson, and great-grandson by name of Benjamin. A very numerous posterity branched out into Eastern Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Benjamin Simonds came here from Mont Vernon in 1793, on to the place next north of Loveren's mills (begun by the first Reuben Boutwell in 1783); married Polly Avery; and died in 1826, aged sixty-five, leaving children as follows: —

1. LUCY, [b. in Amherst, Jan. 30, 1784; m. Enoch Sawyer, in 1802; d. June 7, 1853.]
2. POLLY, [b. in Amherst, May 21, 1787; m. Robert Burns, Sept. 1, 1812; d. Oct. 3, 1857.]
3. JOHN, [b. in Amherst, May 3, 1790; m. Sally B. Preston, Feb. 3, 1814; after living in various places, cleared and settled the Nathaniel Herrick place in 1816, where he d. in 1858, leaving children: —
Mark, (b. Aug. 23, 1815; m. Abney McClintock, and went to Windsor.)
Elvira, (b. Oct. 19, 1816; m. Nathaniel B. Herrick, Oct. 6, 1835.)
Charles, (b. Oct. 3, 1818; m. Harriet Buck of Windsor, and now lives in Providence, R. I.)
Lowell, (b. June 30, 1820; m. 1st, Nancy Barrett of Stoddard,

and went to Goffstown, where she d.; m. 2d, Marina Brown, and afterward lived at North Branch, owning the saw and grist mill there. He now lives in Northumberland.)

Achsah, (b. April 1, 1822; m. John Pitman, and lives in Nashua. Her husband d. January, 1875.)

Franklin B., (b. Feb. 20, 1825; m. Nancy Steele, and lives in Greenfield. Is conductor on the railroad.)

Almina, (d. in childhood.)

Mary P., (b. July 14, 1829; m. Alvah Copeland, and lives in Hancock.)

John R., (was drowned in the river near the house, April 29, 1838, aged 6.)

Reuben S., (b. Sept. 19, 1833; m. Sarah M. Pike of Windsor in 1860, and lives at South Village, in a house built by himself in 1864. His children are Harvey C., b. March 9, 1862, and Ned M., b. July 16, 1866.)

Henry, (b. May 11, 1836; m. Rebecca Blood, and lives in Marlow.)]

4. *SALLY*, [b. in Amherst, March 8, 1792; m. William D. Atwood, May 7, 1812; moved to Hartland, Vt., and d. in 1836.]

5. *BENJAMIN*, [b. in Antrim, June 5, 1796; m. Betsey Preston of Windsor; lived on his father's farm, and d. Oct. 27, 1850, leaving children:—

Daniel, (b. Dec. 5, 1822; lives unm. on the old place.)

Belinda M., (b. July 11, 1824; m. David Marden, and lives in New Boston.)

Cyrus H., (b. Sept. 28, 1826; went to Antrim, Minn., and was in the army.)

Elizabeth S., (b. July 14, 1830; m. Charles B. Cram.)

Ephraim, (b. July 27, 1832; m. Phœbe Kelsea, Dec. 24, 1857; built the Baker house, and lived some years at South Village. He now lives in Lowell, and has two children: Luella H., b. Jan. 16, 1859, and Fannie E., b. May 14, 1866.)

Lewis, (b. June 15, 1834; m. Etta Combs, Sept. 18, 1871, and they have two children: Willie H., b. in Antrim, Minn., July 22, 1873, and Mary, b. here Jan. 12, 1877. Mr. Simonds lost his right hand in the gearing of a threshing-machine in 1870. As he was oiling the machine his foot slipped and he fell forward, striking his hand into it. He now lives on the Conant place in the east part of the town.)]

6. NANCY, [b. in Antrim, Feb. 24, 1798 ;
Simeon Buck. Dec. 29, 1818, and d.]
7. SABRINA, [b. in Antrim, Feb. 25, 1800 ;
wife of Simeon Buck ; d. in Windsor
8. MARK. [b. May 24, 1807 ; d. Nov. 1, 1874

JOSEPH SIMONDS, JR., was son of Joseph Simonds of Townsend, Mass., but afterwards of Wilton, N. H., married, second and third, two wives by sisters. Joseph, Jr., married Rachel Burns, she lived in several places in town, longest on the Whitney Dr. Wilton. He died in Wilton in 1874, aged 70.

1. WILLIAM, [m. Mary Ann Gale ; lives in Wilton
2. JAMES, [m. Mary A. Gerry ; lived thirty years in
Wilton : in recent years has been a trader in
b. Oct. 5, 1822.]
3. JOHN, [m. Mary A. Burrill ; lives in C. Wilton
4. ROBERT B., [was in Sandwich Islands with
years ago.]
5. ABBY J., [b. in Townsend, Mass. ; m. C. Wilton.]

JOHN SYMONDS, son of Charles and Sarah, married Caroline E. Robbins, Nov. 3, 1841 ; lives in Wilton ; no children ; went to Keene, where he yet lives as a business man in that place.

DEXTER SYMONDS, brother of the last, born April 17, 1818. He married, first, Mary A. P. Arabella H. Closson of Lyme. Came here in 1841, in tanning business in South Village about five years. Well Dexter, born in Marlow, May 29, 1844. Went to Lowell, and is now in business on Middlesex street.

SMITH.

WILLIAM SMITH, a Scotchman, and intimate friend of the first settler, was born in Ireland, Feb. 9, 1715 ; was son of John Smith and came here from Londonderry in the spring of 1715, and was the second settler in South Antrim, and the third in the age of fifty-six, his children were all born in the town, and not far from the south line of the town. He died in 1841, and the barn subsequently was moved up to the farm on the Chessmore farm. Smith was a pious man, — of a simple and practical religion. His son John was designated to muster among the militia the company at New Boston, July 23, 1777, the

years old, decided to take his son's place, "giving as his reason, that should he himself fall in battle he trusted he was prepared to meet his Judge in peace; while should his son go and be killed, he could cherish in relation to him no such hope!" So the old man went into the ranks and marched to join the forces under Stark, went through the battles against Burgoyne, and was present at his surrender, Oct. 17, 1777. Returning safe, he survived twenty-three years, was held in great love, and died in peace in 1800, aged eighty-five. His wife was Margaret Duncan, who died in 1790, aged sixty-seven. She was a sister of James, and cousin of Hon. John Duncan. Their children were:—

1. WILLIAM, [b. in 1749; d. in 1818, aged 64; unm.]
2. JOHN, [b. in 1757; m. Jane Wilson; cleared and settled where Thomas Flint now lives. He had no children. His death occurred in 1826. His widow survived till 1856, and d. aged 88. There being no room either side, they opened her husband's grave and laid the coffin upon his bones,—all there was left of him! He was a Revolutionary soldier.]
3. JEMIMA, [b. in 1753; m. William Ramsay of Greenfield, in 1785. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay joined the Center Church at its formation in 1788. She d. in 1825, aged 72. He d. in 1833, aged 82.]
4. ROBERT, [b. in 1761; m. Hannah Moore, and lived a little southwest of S. S. Sawyer's at North Branch. He moved to Anson, Me., in 1816, and d. there in 1830, aged 69. His children have been prospered, and several of them live near one another in honored old age in North Anson, Me. They were as follows, all but the youngest b. here:—
Samuel, (b. June 7, 1796; m. Betsey Getshell of Madison, Me., and now lives in Anson, that State.)
John, (b. Oct. 6, 1797; d. in infancy.)
Peggy, (b. April 7, 1799; d. in infancy.)
Mary Duncan, (b. Aug. 28, 1800; m. Lemuel Rogers of Anson, Me., and d. there in 1869.)
John, (b. Aug. 31, 1802; d. of spotted fever in 1812.)
William, (b. May 5, 1804; m. Almeda Savage of Anson, Me., and d. there at the age of 33.)
Sutheric Weston, (b. Jan. 29, 1806; m. Allema Sawyer of New Portland, Me., and occupies the farm where his father settled in 1816.)
Jemima Ramsay, (b. Jan. 31, 1808; d. unm. at the age of 33.)
Peggy Jane, (b. Sept. 9, 1809; m. James Young of Madison, Me., and lives at a place called "The Forks," in Maine.)

Hannah, (b. May 30, 1811; m. John C. Me.; d. in 1840.)

Betsey Tuttle, (b. May 24, 1814; m. D son, Me.)

Joseph M., (b. in Anson, Me., in 1818; that place, and now resides there, has daughters.)]

5. JAMES, [went to Ohio, and nothing fur

ABRAHAM SMITH, son of Alexander S. born Jan. 23, 1768; came here from Hudson i north side of Meeting-House Hill, on the farm Dustin's. The buildings were on the old road. ter of Dea. William McNiel of New Boston, had 1816. She died Sept. 26, 1842, aged sixty-four.

1. SARAH, [b. June 18, 1796; d. in infan

2. JAMES, [b. July 27, 1798; m. Sarah 1832, and lived on the old place. F no children. His widow m. George 12, 1877.]

8. JOHN, [b. May 2, 1800; m. Clementin bury, Mass., in 1830. He was a ca the George McIlvaine house (now I and lived there, while his brother J part of the old farm. He moved to A and d. July 10, 1842. His only chil

4. WILLIAM, [b. April 13, 1802; d. in inf

5. RACHEL, [b. Dec. 12, 1803; m. 1st, P donderry; 2d, Samuel Corning. T place Feb. 14, 1826. Moved to Lor Her son, Horace Corning, was kille the late war.]

6. BETSEY, [b. Aug. 22, 1805; m. Samu 1829; went to Andover, Mass., wher

7. JANE, [b. Oct. 5, 1808; m. David Boy and is now living, a widow, in Milfor

8. WILLIAM McNIEL, [b. Nov. 12, 1810 lost a leg by fever-sore when five yer cinda Fowler of Hudson; went to M Dec. 10, 1872, leaving no children trade, and once had a shop on Meetin

9. SAMUEL, [b. Sept. 4, 1812; d. in 1837.

10. **GRISEL M.**, [b. Nov. 7, 1814 ; m. Reuben Melvin, Nov. 15, 1836 ; went to Londonderry, and d. there April 12, 1846.]

CAPT. ISAAC SMITH, son of Ichabod and Mary Smith, was born in Deering in 1766 ; married Nancy Codman, daughter of Dr. William Codman of Deering, and came here from that town in 1818. He bought the farm now the Widow Gould place, on which the three-story tavern (built by William Barnes of Hillsborough) had been burned Feb. 1 of that year, at once built the present house, and kept tavern there many years. He finally went back to Deering, where he died in 1834. His widow died in 1837. Their children were:—

1. **ISAAC**, [b. in 1791 ; m. Pamela Stevens of Hillsborough, June 10, 1817, and settled in Deering on the old farm, now occupied by his son, Isaac Smith, now one of the chief men in that town. Thus three Isaac Smiths were b. on that spot.]
2. **CATHERINE**, [b. in 1793 ; m. Joseph Merrill of Deering.]
3. **RHEMY**, [b. in 1794 ; m. a Mr. Jones, and went to Western New York.]
4. **AGNES**, [b. in 1796 ; m. William Campbell of Antrim, and d. here in 1828.]
5. **HENRY C.**, [b. in 1798 ; went to Cambridge, Mass., in early life ; m. Mary Tuten of that place ; after some years came to Antrim to live with his father, but, on removal of the latter to Deering, moved to Nashua, where he d. Had children, all of whom but the two oldest were b. in this town:—

Mary Jane, (b. in Cambridge, Mass. ; d. aged 20.)

Ann Maria, (b. in Cambridge, Mass. ; m. John Robinson of Nashua, now of California.)

Sarah, (lives in Nashua ; m. 1st, John Wright of Brookline ; 2d, George McIntosh.)

Charles H., (went quite young to South America ; m. a Chilian lady ; after her death he came back to the United States ; was awhile an orange-planter in Florida ; subsequently in the meat business, firm of Smith and Leighton, in Nashua, but has now fixed his home in Florida. He m. 1st, the lady referred to above, who never came to the United States ; 2d, Albertine Ball, daughter of Dr. Ball, a dentist of Nashua and vicinity for many years.)

Robert, (at age of 17 went to Texas ; was drafted into the rebel army and served till the close of the war ; is now a stock-raiser in the Lone Star State.)

Rebecca, (m. George McKeen of Nashua, where they now reside.)]

6. TURNER, [b. in 1800; went West in early life, and this is all that is known of him.]
7. LAURAIN, [b. in 1802; m. Samuel Gibson of Hillsborough, after whose death she went to Milford and d. there.]
8. JAIL, [d. at age of 11.]
9. ACHASA, [m. Charles W. Spalding, Sept. 17, 1832; went to Albany, N. Y., thence to Zanesville, Ohio.]
10. PRINCESS, [b. in 1806; m. a Mr. Fletcher; went to Albany, N. Y., thence to Zanesville, Ohio. Fletcher and Spalding, named above, were merchant-tailors, in company in both these places.]
11. LARNERD, [b. in 1809; went to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1830, thence to St. Clair City, Mich., where he amassed a large fortune, and d. in 1874, the last of the family.]

OTIS SMITH, son of Uriah and Susan (Cram) Smith, was born Nov. 2, 1807; came here from Wilton in 1837, and built the house he now occupies the next year. He married Roxanna Breed March 10, 1827. Their children are:—

1. SUSAN B., [b. Aug. 5, 1828; m. Cyrus P. Tenney of Hancock in 1849.]
2. SARAH, [b. Aug. 29, 1830; m. Alvah Hadley of Peterborough, and lives in Cambridge, Mass.]
3. GEORGE, [d. in 1841, aged 9.]
4. JENNIE, [b. March 16, 1835; m. Lewis Worcester of Rochester, and lives in Dubuque, Io.]
5. MARY, [b. April 9, 1837; d. in infancy.]
6. LIZZIE, [b. July 19, 1839; m. John May, and lives in Fitchburg, Mass.]
7. ALBERT O., [d. in infancy.]
8. WILLIE O., [b. Sept. 5, 1849; m. Delia Pettee of Frances-town; now lives in Boston.]

DAVID O. SMITH, son of David and Mary (Averill) Smith, married Mary Stone, and came here from Mont Vernon in 1846. He moved to Concord in 1852, where he still abides. He had two children:—

1. DAVID A., [m. Lydia A. Gray of Hancock; lived in Concord; was killed on the railroad at Canaan Nov. 25, 1868, aged 34.]
2. HELEN L., [with her father at Concord; unm.]

CAPT. LEANDER SMITH, son of James and Sarah (Hildreth) Smith of Mont Vernon, and grandson of Cooley Smith of Middleton, Mass., was born in Mont Vernon, Aug. 22, 1808; married Sophronia Wilkins, Nov. 29, 1833; came to Antrim from Mont Vernon in 1860, and bought the Buckminster place, where he now lives. He represented Mont Vernon in the legislature five years, and has been many years selectman, both in Mont Vernon and Antrim. His children are:—

1. **GEORGE W.**, [b. April 19, 1835; d. in the service of his country, Oct. 15, 1863, being a member of the Sixteenth N. H. Regiment.]
2. **AUGUSTA**, [b. June 5, 1837; m. 1st, Moses Carr of Newport, Nov. 15, 1861, who d. in 1864; m. 2d, William N. Conn, July 26, 1877. She has one child:—
George M., (b. Nov. 5, 1864.)]
3. **ELBRIDGE F.**, [b. Dec. 14, 1839; d. in the army at New Orleans (Eighth N. H. Regiment), Dec. 25, 1862.]
4. **JAMES M.**, [b. Sept. 19, 1842; d. from disease contracted in the army (Ninth N. H. Regiment), July 15, 1865.]
5. **EMLINE W.**, [b. Jan. 19, 1844; m. C. F. Holt of Antrim, Nov. 26, 1863, and lives in Clinton Village.]
6. **EMILY W.**, [twin-sister of Emeline W.; m. Francis White, Nov. 7, 1865, and lives in Cambridge, Mass.]
7. **ARTHUR L.**, [b. July 29, 1855; lives with his father.]

JOHN H. SMITH, son of John and Cynthia (Smith) Smith, was born in Mont Vernon in 1835; married Almira Fletcher in 1862, and came here to work in Clinton in 1867. He bought the north school-house in South Village in 1870, and fitted it up for a dwelling, which he has since occupied. He was out in the army as a member of the Thirteenth N. H. Regiment.

FRANK G. SMITH was born in Francestown in 1827; married Harriet N. Damuth of Calais, Me., and came to Antrim from Bennington on to the Jonathan Nesmith place in 1872, but moved back to Bennington in 1876. Their children are:—

1. **CHESTER R.**, [b. in 1864.]
2. **FRANK U.**, [b. in 1866.]
3. **CHARLES W.**, [b. in 1867.]
4. **HATTIE K.**, [b. in 1869.]

CHARLES H. SMITH, son of Prosper and Monica Smith, was born in Woodstock, Vt., Dec. 21, 1823; married Nancy M. Mumford of Eastford, Conn. He entered the N. H. Conference of the Methodist Church in the spring of 1853. Was stationed first in Derry one year; then in Gilmanton two years; then came here in the spring of 1866 and was sta-

tioned at the Branch two years. After four years elsewhere, was again appointed to Antrim, 1863-64. Now lives in Sandown. Was looked upon while in Antrim as a man good and faithful. Children:—

1. GEORGE A., [b. in Antrim, May 6, 1857.]
2. LIZZIE, [m. Forrest E. Cate in 1877, and they live in Epping.]
3. JENNIE S.

STACEY.

HARVEY STACEY, son of David and Rhoda (Curtis) Stacey of Windsor, was born in June, 1821; married Caroline E. Woods of Hancock in 1845, and moved to Antrim in 1849, on to the James Wallace place, now occupied by William Stacey. He now lives at South Village, having no children.

WILLIAM STACEY, brother of Harvey, was born in Stoddard in 1823. He moved to this town, on to the James Wallace place, with his father; and after the death of the latter in 1851, he bought out the other heirs, and still occupies the farm. In 1852 he married Mary A. Taylor, daughter of Dea. John Taylor of Danbury, and their children are:—

1. LIZZIE J., [b. Nov. 6, 1860.]
2. CHARLES E., [b. Oct. 31, 1865.]

DAVID M. STACEY, half-brother of Harvey and William (his mother being Louisa, sister of Rhoda Curtis), was born in Windsor in 1838. He came to Antrim with his father; married Mary E. Swett of Antrim, Nov. 27, 1862, and lives at North Branch. They have one child:—

1. MABEL, [b. April 24, 1867.]

NATHAN STACEY, cousin of Harvey, William, and David, named above, was born in Stoddard April 5, 1816. He was son of Samuel and Mary (Hardy) Stacey, and grandson of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Sawtelle) Stacey of Groton, Mass. Ebenezer had been many years a sailor, and was among the earliest settlers of Stoddard. Nathan Stacey came to Antrim in 1865, and moved back to Stoddard in 1870. He married Huldah Copeland of Stoddard. Children, all born in Stoddard, were:—

1. NETTIE M., [b. Feb. 16, 1849; m. William Blanchard, Nov. 4, 1868.]
2. HENRY P., [b. April 3, 1854; d. July 21, 1874.]
3. WILLIE L., [b. Dec. 8, 1860.]

STARRETT.

WILLIAM STARRETT was son of Dea. William (who was deacon of the church in Frances town forty-eight years, and one of those who signed a petition to Gov. Wentworth in 1773, for a land-tax to build a

meeting-house and settle a minister) and Abigail (Fisher) Starrett, and grandson of William and Mary (Gamble) Starrett, which last-named William came over from Scotland with his brother's family and settled in Warren, Me., in the early part of the eighteenth century. William, who came here, was born in Francestown, Nov. 4, 1771, being the second of thirteen children, all of whom are now dead. He came to Antrim from Francestown in 1793; was a tanner by trade, and put up the tannery long owned by George Duncan. He married Lucy Baldwin of Antrim (sister of Capt. Isaac Baldwin), Sept. 22, 1797; built and occupied the house now Isaac Fletcher's. He moved to Warren, Me., in 1803, and died in Putnam, that State, Aug. 25, 1817. His wife died in Warren, Me., Feb. 18, 1821, aged forty-five. Their children, except one that died here at the age of two, were : —

1. CHARLES HAMMOND, [b. in Antrim, July 6, 1800; was a blacksmith; lived awhile in Francestown, then in Nashua, then moved to Gray, Me., and d. there in 1869; m. Betsey Hopkins of Francestown. No children.]
2. CYRUS, [b. in Antrim, Feb. 21, 1802; started to join the Mormons but changed his mind and settled in Warren, Penn. He m. a Miss Philbrook of Appleton, Me. They are still living.]
3. LOE, [b. in Warren, Me., March 13, 1804; m. Johnson Thurston of Franklin, Mass.; settled in Appleton, Me.; now lives, a widow, in North Union, that State.]
4. WILLIAM, [b. in Warren, Me., Sept. 26, 1806; was a blacksmith; moved from Francestown to East Douglas, Mass., where he d. in 1848.]
5. MARK, [b. in Putnam, Me., January, 1809; was a blacksmith; unm.; d. at Douglas, Mass., at the age of 29.]
6. FANNY, [b. in Putnam, Me., Nov. 5, 1810; m. John Miller of that place; had nine children; moved to Lawrence, Mass. She d. there in 1855, and her husband in 1859.]
7. HARRIET, [b. July 24, 1814; m. William Perkins of Kennebunkport, Me. He d. young, leaving but one child, Philip Perkins, who graduated at Cornell and is now a lawyer in Wisconsin.]
8. ABIGAIL, [b. Sept. 25, 1817; went at the age of fourteen to Cincinnati, Ohio, as a teacher.]

JOHN STARRETT, son of John Starrett and Betsey Day, was born in Antrim, in 1807, and lived here until 1829. He now lives in Stoneham, Mass. Has been successful in business, and is placed among the most worthy that have gone out from Antrim. He married, first, Nancy Richardson of Hillsborough, who left one child, now Mrs. Ann O. Chase of

Winchester, Mass. He married, second, Adeline White of Deering, who died childless. He married, third, Minerva H. Cheney of Weare. Their daughter, Sarah E., married George J. Childs.

DAVID STARRETT, son of John and Anna (Love) Starrett of Francestown, married Sarah A. Bixby of Hillsborough, and came here in 1852, on to the Daniel Lowe, or Dea. Worthley place, which he soon sold and bought the Jonathan Carr place. This he sold to Dea. H. B. Newman in 1855, and now lives in Greenfield, having but one child born in this town:—

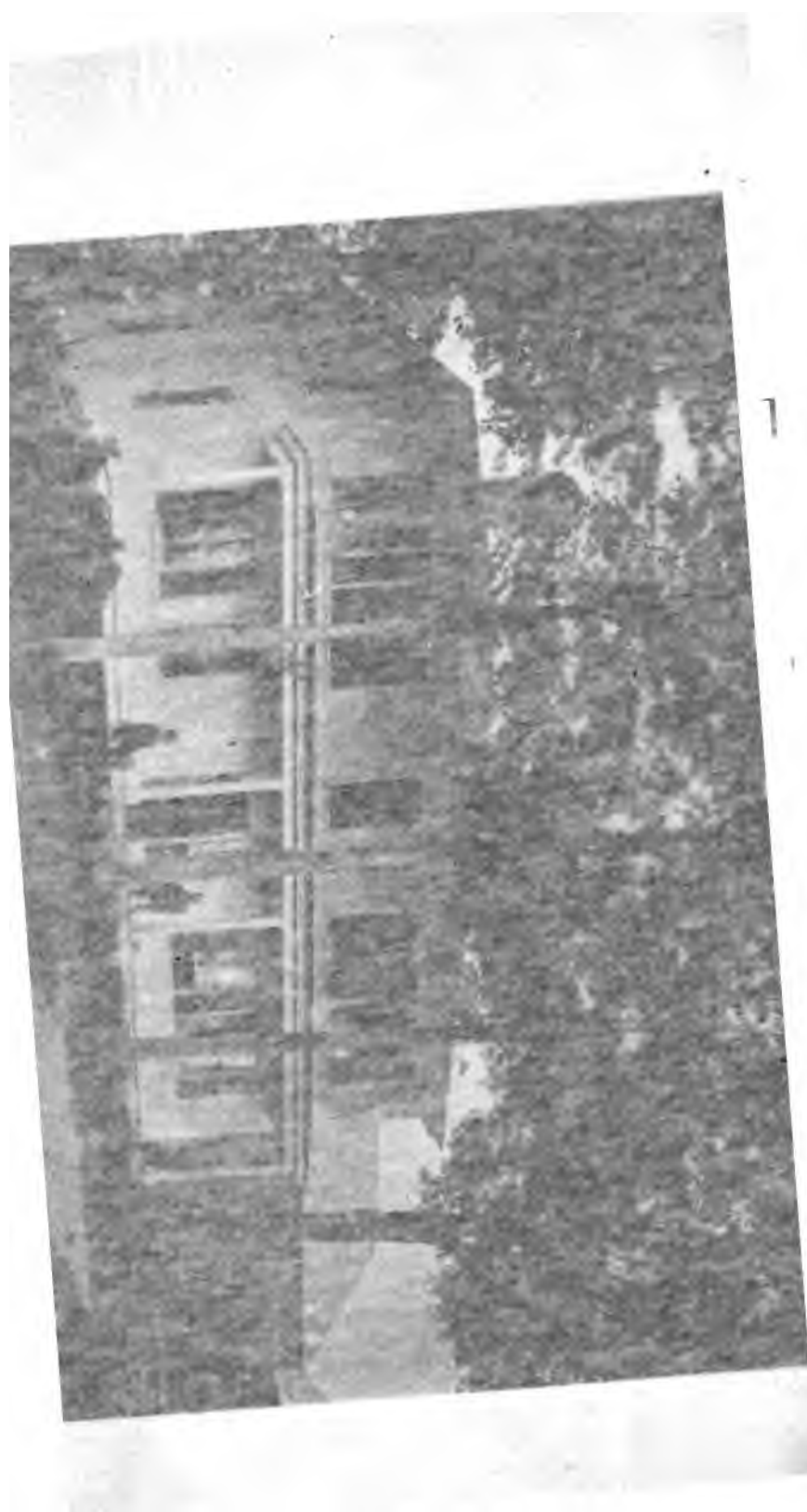
1. RANSOM B., [b. in Antrim, April 21, 1853.]

STEELE.

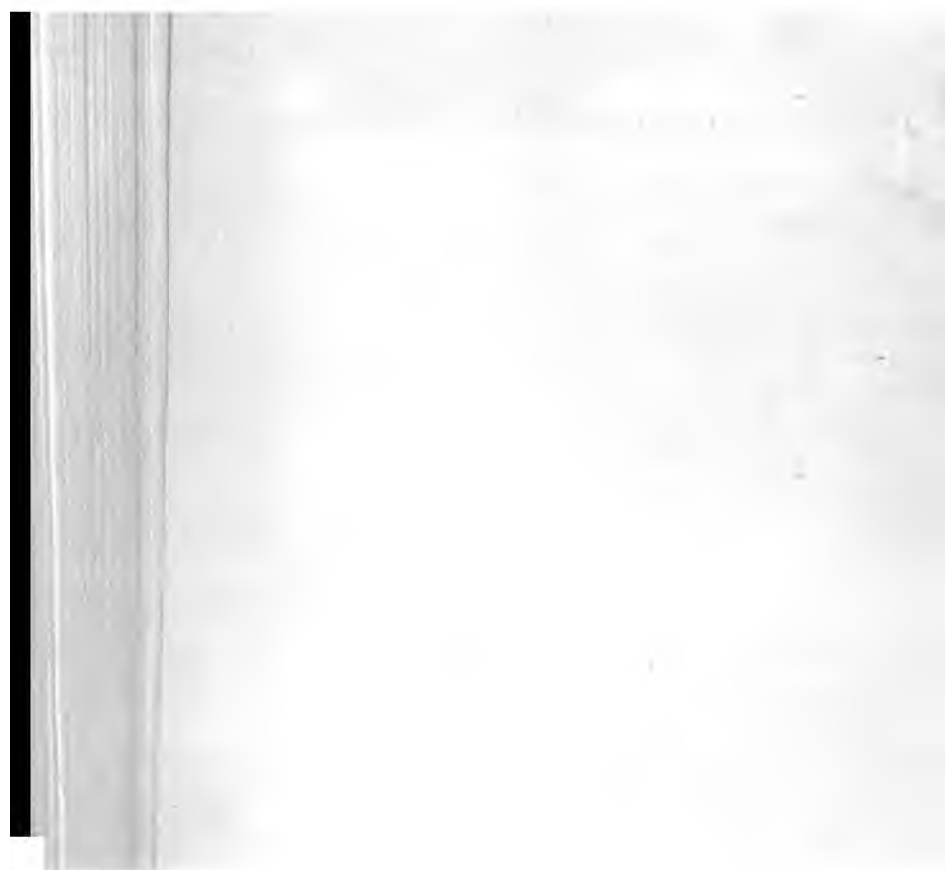
SAMUEL STEELE came here from Lyndeborough in 1782, and located on the Benjamin Kidder farm. It is not certain that his log cabin was on the site of the present house. His name appears in the transcript of a road July 9, 1783, "along Marked trees to Sam^l Steels house." He and his wife were warned out of town Oct. 22, 1783. This was only a legal formality, but it seems that they moved away in the following year. Whither they went, and what became of them, we have no means of knowing.

JAMES STEELE (son of Thomas, who was born in Ireland in 1694, married Martha Morrison in 1715, and became one of the first sixteen settlers of Londonderry) came here in 1780, being then fifty-five years of age, and began the clearing of the farm now Franklin Perry's. Two sons, Alexander, aged about seventeen, and Samuel, aged about fourteen, were left to clear the place, and boarded with Widow James Dickey, where the large brick house now stands. They worked every day until, in early twilight, they heard the wolves howl in the meadows below, when they started by marked trees to find the house. Mr. Steele married, first, Peggy Ramsay, daughter of Hugh Ramsay of Londonderry, who seems to have died near the close of 1757. He married, second, Mrs. Margaret (Parker) Cochran, and died here Feb. 19, 1819. Two children, one by the first, and one by the second wife, are supposed to have died in infancy. The following obituary, copied from the "Cabinet" of March 13, 1819, gives still further notice of his life and character:—

"In Antrim, on the 19th ult. [February, 1819], Mr. James Steele, aged ninety-five, wanting but a few weeks. From his extreme age, and the vicissitudes through which he passed, it may be proper to give a biographical sketch of his life. His parents were one of the first sixteen families which settled in Londonderry in 1719. He was born in March, 1724. He was twice married. By his first wife he had six children, and after her death he entered the army in the old French war, under Generals Amherst and Broadstreet, and was marched from Albany, by the way of Oswego and the lakes, into Canada, as far as Montreal. At the close of the campaign, in 1758, he returned to Londonderry. In 1761 he married his second wife, by whom he had seven children. After his second mar-







riage, he lived five years in Londonderry, and then moved to Haverhill, Mass., where he lived seven years, and carried on the potter's business. He then moved to Bedford, this State, and carried on his wife's farm till her first husband's children came of age. In 1780 he moved to Antrim, where he ended his days. He retained his mental faculties to a great age, though for several of his last years he was much superannuated and childish; but was carefully and tenderly used by an affectionate son and daughter-in-law with whom he lived, and no doubt they will receive their reward for performing the duty required in the fifth commandment. He was a professor of religion for above seventy years, and has left a numerous offspring. His last illness was short but severe. He lost his speech for some days, until within a few hours of his death, when he revived and made an appropriate prayer, to the astonishment of the beholders — then died — the good old man; and we trust he has made a happy change, and is now at rest. The memory of the just is blessed."

Children of James Steele are as follows : —

1. MARTHA, [m. Daniel McFarland ; d. April 25, 1831, aged 79.]
- 2 SARAH, [m. Dea. James Fisher, and lived in Francestown.]
3. MARGARET, [m. Hugh Jameson of Antrim ; d. June, 1848, aged 95.]
4. MOLLY, [m. Thomas Jameson ; d. June 5, 1831, aged 71.]
5. JAMES, [m. Alice Boyd, and settled where William Curtis now lives (the Asa Goodell farm). He built the large square house now standing there ; also the Steele mills (now Esty and McIlvaine's stand), next below the Branch. He d. March 5, 1825, aged 67. His children were : —
Lettice, (b. Oct. 21, 1786 ; d. unm. aged 60.)
Margaret, (b. Nov. 3, 1788 ; m. John Ramsay, and settled in Hancock.)
Alice, (b. Aug. 12, 1791 ; m. Jesse Cheney of Antrim, Nov. 25, 1813, and was mother of Benjamin P. Cheney, the proprietor of Cheney's Express. She d. July 28, 1849.)
James, (b. Oct. 7, 1793 ; m. Submit R. Tuttle, Dec. 21, 1824 ; lived on the Flint place at the Branch, and d. in 1831, leaving one son, Jacob P., who was b. Nov. 19, 1827, and is now living in Boston.)
Mary, (b. April 7, 1796 ; m. George Dascomb of Hillsborough, Feb. 26, 1822, and is the mother of Rev. A. B. Dascomb of Winchendon, Mass.)
Anne, (b. May 6, 1800 ; m. Nathaniel M. Wright of Concord, Mass., and now lives in Manchester.)
Isaac B., (b. April 19, 1803 ; m. Clarissa J. Stickney, Jan. 31,

1833 ; lived on his father's place, where he d. in 1846, leaving children as follows : Adeline M., who was b. April 24, 1836, and is now a teacher in Boston ; Frances M., who was b. Jan. 8, 1839, and is now a teacher in Boston ; George E., who was b. March 4, 1841, and d. June 11, 1844 ; James A., who was twin-brother of George, and d. Feb. 10, 1843 ; Georgianna, who was b. May 1, 1844, and is now a teacher in Boston.)

Thomas, (b. May 20, 1806 ; m. Diadeema Huse ; went to Hillsborough, thence to Manchester, where he d. in 1869, leaving no children.)]

6. THOMAS, [first child by second wife ; went to South Carolina in early life, and but little is known of him.]
7. ALEXANDER, [went South with his brother, and his descendants all live there.]
8. SAMUEL, [m. Nancy McKeen of Deering. Her father, Robert McKeen, settled in Cherry Valley, N. Y., and being on a sick-bed when that place was destroyed by Indians Nov. 11, 1778, rose and fled with his family to the woods. At night, driven by cold to seek shelter, they crept to a house which the Indians had spared, built a fire and warmed themselves, then all crept back again to the woods, not daring to stay in the house. After this was over, they came at once to New Hampshire, and settled in Deering, where his brother, Dea. William McKeen, had already settled. Samuel Steele lived on the old homestead, and d. June 21, 1845, aged 79. His wife d. Feb. 15, 1841, aged 74. His children were : —

Dea. Robert, (b. Dec. 25, 1791 ; m. Betsey Temple, sister of Zenas Temple, Dec. 26, 1815, and lived on the old homestead. He was appointed deacon in the Presbyterian Church in 1825, and was an able and good man. He sold his place to Dea. Shattuck in 1856, and, to the regret of all his townsmen, moved to Geneseo, Ill., where he d. in 1867, leaving four children, as follows : Mary, who m. John E. Bryant of Francetown, who carried on the shoe business in the Amos Holt house and thence went to New York, where she d. in 1873 ; Lizzie, who m. John M. Taylor of Geneseo, Ill., Oct. 6, 1852 ; Samuel, who m. Mary Fairchild of Ogdensburg, N. Y., went to Geneseo, and d. there in 1874 ; and Hon. Robert F., who m. Eliza Hardy and lives in Geneseo, Ill., having been promoted to many offices of trust in that

place, and being one of the most worthy of Antrim's scattered sons.)

Margaret, (b. Sept. 25, 1793; m. John Taylor, Dec. 7, 1815; d. in Geneseo, Ill., in 1862.)

Mary, (b. Oct. 31, 1795; m. Anson S. Slosson, Oct. 16, 1827; after his death she followed her sons to Albany, Kan., where she d. in 1867.)

James, (b. Feb. 26, 1798; d. Aug. 22, 1800.)

Nancy, (b. Jan. 25, 1800; d. Aug. 29, 1800.)

James, (b. April 8, 1802; m. Susan Manahan of Francestown in 1831, and moved on to the N. C. Ferry place; after some years he moved on to the Cram place, and thence to Nashua in 1852, where he d. in May, 1866, leaving eight children, thus: Nancy A., who m. Frank B. Simonds in 1852 and lives in Greenfield; David, who m. 1st, Ellen Ford of Bristol, Vt., and 2d, Elyira Hewlit of New York, and d. in Nashua in 1872, aged 33; Samuel, who m. Orient Turner of Canada, and d. in 1867, aged 28, leaving no children; James, who m. Jennie P. Chamberlain of Portland, Me., and lives in Nashua; Mary L., who m. Alfred Davis of Londonderry, Vt., and lives in Nashua; John A., who m. Lucy Greeley of Londonderry, and lives at Springfield, Vt.; Ella F., who d. in 1850, aged 4 years; Almon, who d. in 1862, aged 11 years.)

Nancy J., (b. May 20, 1809; m. Edmond Sawyer of Antrim, Nov. 19, 1835.)]

9. JENNETT, [b. 1772; m. Charles Wood, and was mother of Dea. Samuel Wood.]
10. SUSANNA, [m. 1st, Dea. James Robinson of Bow, Nov. 24, 1812, and after his death m. Dea. Jacob Spalding of Hillsborough, whom she survived, and d. in good old age, leaving generous sums of money for religious purposes.]
11. ROBERT, [b. in Bedford, April 13, 1774; m. Sally Carson of Francestown, Dec. 31, 1801; lived some years in a house on what was then part of his father's estate, now Franklin Perry's pasture. The house stood on the west side of Cochran brook. About 1807 he moved with three children to Hebron, N. Y. He d. Nov. 11, 1848, in Oberlin, Ohio. His wife d. in the same place, Jan. 25, 1864. Children were:—
Dr. Alexander, (b. here, Oct. 25, 1802; m. Maria Whedon of Hebron, N. Y., July 12, 1831; d. in Oberlin, Ohio, April

6, 1872. Had six children. John, lieutenant-colonel in the war, was on and at close of the war was judge-a. Another son, George W., was one of lin Conservatory of Music," is an o Hartford, Conn., and is professor of 1 Northampton, Mass. Charlotte, dau Steele, has charge of the music in Dr. Steele graduated at Castleton. at once into practice, but moved to among the first settlers in that place but survived to pursue an extensive years, amass wealth, and die with t tion of a large and most intellige philanthropist and Christian, a ple faithful to his convictions. Filled His record is an honor to his native

Dr. John, (b. here, Aug. 19, 1804; m field, Mass., Nov. 11, 1836; d. in D 1842. Left no children. Went to physician and secretary in 1836. a ful labor in this missionary work, l and d. in the midst of increasing t

Nancy C., (b. here, June 22, 1806; n Volney, N. Y., March 10, 1836, and 1858. Two of her sons lost their l Jay S. Butler, is an editor in Oswego

Rev. James, (b. in Hebron, N. Y., N Frances Cochran; 2d, Minerva Mc Oberlin in 1859. Was a student i one of the "thirty anti-slavery rebel called, who left that institution. F Theological Seminary in 1840. Wa dura Mission in 1841. Was a dev three children, one of whom is Rev. tor of the Congregational Church at

Mary Jane, (d. March 21, 1818, aged 8

Rev. Calvin, (b. in Rupert, Vt., Feb. ette Eells; 2d, Amelia Ferry. He 1851. Was a graduate of Oberlin 1844. Was an energetic minister,

the help and organization of churches on the frontier. Left but two children.)

Martha A., (d. in infancy.)

Samuel, (b. in Hebron, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1817. Graduate of Oberlin Theological Seminary, in class of 1843. Never went into the ministry. Was out in the Union army three years. Is now an extensive farmer in Ionia, Ill. He m. Elizabeth Kedzie, Jan. 4, 1844.)

Susannah, (b. April 30, 1819; d. in Oberlin in 1855, unm.)]

STICKNEY.

WILLIAM STICKNEY and his wife Elizabeth, with three children, Samuel, Amos, and Mary, were among the first settlers of Rowley, Mass. He was born in Frampton, England, in 1592, and died in Rowley, Mass., in 1665. His wife survived him several years. They had ten children, the eldest of whom, Samuel Stickney, was born in England in 1633 and came to America with his father when five years of age. He married, first, Julian Swan of Rowley in 1653; second, Mrs. Prudence (Leaver) Gage of Bradford, April 6, 1674. This Samuel had a son Samuel, by his first wife, Julian Swan, born in Rowley in 1663. This second Samuel married Mary Heseltine, who was born April 30, 1672, and they had among other children a son Abraham, born in Bradford, Oct. 16, 1703. Abraham married Abigail Hall of Dracut, Feb. 20, 1727-8. They lived in Billerica and afterwards in Tewksbury, where he was deacon of the Congregational Church. He died in that place, Aug. 23, 1783, leaving seven children. Abraham, son of Dea. Abraham and Abigail (Hall) Stickney, mentioned above, was born in Billerica, Mass., Nov. 28, 1733; married Sarah Kittredge of Tewksbury, Mass., Dec. 9, 1755, by whom he had ten children, and died in Tewksbury March 19, 1803. He was lieutenant in the Revolutionary service during the years 1776 and 1778.

DR. JEREMIAH STICKNEY of Antrim, the youngest child of Abraham and Sarah (Kittredge) Stickney, was born in Tewksbury, Mass., April 21, 1783. At the age of sixteen, he went to Mont Vernon to live with Dr. Zephaniah Kittredge (who was his brother-in-law, having married his sister Elizabeth). There he attended school awhile, and then went to Hancock to school, boarding in the family of Dr. Stephen Kittredge, brother of Zephaniah. He studied Latin with Rev. Dr. Church of Pelham, and also in Westford Academy. In 1803, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. P. Grosvenor of Pelham, and married Susannah Atwood of that town, Feb. 9, 1807. Equipped now, with horse and saddle-bags, he started in pursuit of a location. Arrived at Mont Vernon, he heard of the death of Dr. Cleaves, and came to Antrim at once (April 21, 1807). He engaged board with Dr. Cleaves's widow, and at once found himself in good practice. In July of the same year he brought his wife here, taking rooms in the Dea. Weston house (Oliver Swett's), then new, and the best in the place. In 1809 he moved and fitted up the

Champney house, which he occupied thirteen years, and there most of his children were born. In 1819, he went to Bradford under an urgent call, and every man in Antrim signed a petition to have him return, which he accordingly did. In 1822, he built the Moody McIlvaine house, and there spent the remainder of his days. He was a man of extensive influence; genial and social; was disabled many years by a shock of palsy. He united with the Center Church in his old age, and died in Christian peace, Aug. 24, 1865. His wife died in 1854, aged seventy. Their large family of children, all born in Antrim, are as follows:—

1. DR. AUGUSTUS GROSVENOR, [b. Sept. 7, 1807; studied medicine with his father, and at Williams College; m. Louisa Wilson of Hancock, June 10, 1834; settled in West Townsend, Mass.; had a large practice; d. in 1862.]
2. MOSES WHITING, [b. Dec. 7, 1810; m. Susan S. Carr of Antrim, Feb. 25, 1834, who d. in 1848; m. 2d, Mary A. Plank of Lowville, N. Y. He went to Boston as a clerk in 1826, but afterwards was in business many years in Albany, N. Y., having the largest spice and coffee establishment in America. He was one of the donors of the organ and vestry to the Center Church. A genial and good man. He d. Feb. 5, 1877. Left but one child:—
Milton Whiting, (b. Jan. 4, 1852; m. Rosa A. Hobbs, Dec. 26, 1878.)]
3. ALFRED, [b. Jan. 6, 1812; d. May 23, 1819.]
4. DR. JAMES MILTON, [b. Nov. 24, 1813; studied medicine with his father, graduated at Vermont Medical College, and has long been in practice in Pepperell, Mass. He m. Mary Eaton of Townsend, Mass., but has no children.]
5. LEANDER, [b. Nov. 12, 1815; m. Fanny Rogers in 1841, who d. in 1851; m. 2d, Mary E. Dowlin, in 1853. He is in company with his brother, Whiting Stickney, in the spice business at Albany, N. Y.]
6. MARY WHITING, [b. July 2, 1818; m. Moody B. McIlvaine, Oct. 29, 1835, and lives on the homestead at North Branch.]
7. EMILY, [b. Sept. 27, 1820; m. James Templeton of Peterborough, in 1844, and now lives, a widow, in that town.]
8. CAROLINE, [b. Nov. 28, 1822; m. Robert C. Stuart of Antrim, Oct. 1, 1844.]
9. SYLVESTER, [b. Dec. 12, 1824; d. Dec. 26, 1824.]
10. LOUISA TUTTLE, [b. Dec. 2, 1825; m. Harrison G. O. Whittle, Nov. 25, 1845, and resides in North Chelmsford, Mass.]

11. **ALMIRA**, [b. Nov. 8, 1827; m. Stephen W. Flint in 1848, and lives at Bellows Falls, Vt.]

STORY.

Ambrose, Daniel, Simon, and Hiram Story, four brothers, sons of William and Lois (Lowe) Story of Goffstown, were all born in that town. William Story's father moved there in 1777. He was of English origin, the son of Dea. William Story, whose father is believed to have been one of three brothers who came over and settled in Essex, Mass., and were probably the ancestors of all the Storys in New England. Two of these brothers were once out hunting and were surrounded by Indians, when one of them was killed and the other saved his life by hiding in a hollow log.

AMBROSE STORY was born in 1806. He came to Antrim in 1832, and boarded with his uncle, Daniel Lowe, while he built the house and mill now occupied by his brother, Daniel Story. In 1833 he married Rachel Smith, daughter of Dea. Thomas Smith of New Boston. In 1835 he sold his house and mill to his brother Daniel, and moved to Goffstown. He came back to Antrim in 1851, and sometime after bought the Dr. Whiton place at the Center, where his wife died in 1868. In April, 1869, he married Mrs. Almira Travis, and died in 1875, aged sixty-nine, leaving no children and devising part of his property as a fund for the Center Church.

DANIEL STORY was born May 8, 1807. He came to Antrim in 1833, to work for his brother, Ambrose Story, mentioned above; bought him out in 1835, and has since been engaged there in manufacturing bedsteads and similar wares. Sept. 24, 1835, he married Almira Parmenter, who died in 1846, leaving two children. Mr. Story married, second, Hannah M. Gregg, Sept. 10, 1847. He is one of the purest of men, peaceable and Christian, without deception and above reproach. He was appointed deacon in the Presbyterian Church in 1860, but declined.

1. **WILLIAM W.**, [b. June 16, 1837; m. Lizzie, daughter of Hon. R. B. Cochrane of New Boston, Nov. 6, 1870; built his house in Clinton in 1872, and has children as follows: —
Anna G., (b. March 8, 1872.)
Myra F., (b. May 9, 1874.)
John Parker, (b. April 15, 1878.)]
2. **CHARLES H.**, [b. July 20, 1841; m. Margaret J. Holt in 1862; entered the army, and d. in service at Milldale, Miss., July 24, 1863, leaving one child: —
Charles F., (b. Nov. 23, 1862; now lives in Lowell.)]

HIRAM STORY, a younger brother, was born in 1824. He came to Antrim in 1849, and worked some years for his brother Daniel. He mar-

ried Keziah Wellman of Lyndeborough, May 8, 1855; and bought the Cummings place (now Dea. E. C. Paige's) and mill, where he manufactured bedsteads until he died, much lamented, in the prime of life, June 22, 1866, aged forty-two. He had two children, both of whom died before him. The widow married Henry W. Austin, Feb. 6, 1872, and lives in Milford.

SIMON STORY, another brother, was born in 1815. He married Mindwell Smith, and came to Antrim from Mont Vernon in 1860, and lives in "Happy Valley," so called. They have but one child living:—

1. WILLIAM, [b. Feb. 13, 1846, in Mont Vernon; m. Nellie Brooks, and lived in Greenfield several years. Has recently moved to Antrim.]

STOWELL.

JOSHUA P. STOWELL, son of Moses and Mary (Chessmore) Stowell of Ashburnham, Mass., and grandson of John and Susanna (Todd) Stowell of Temple, was born in Leominster, Mass., May 10, 1837. He married, first, Eunice L. Whipple of Ashburnham, Mass.; was out in the army in the Twenty-fifth Mass. Volunteers (October, 1861), and in September, 1862, was discharged on account of an injury received in the service, by which he was disabled. Mr. Stowell married, second, Elvira L. Green of Antrim, Dec. 29, 1874, having come here the same year on to the Caleb Clark place, owning one-half of the same. His children are:—

1. ELMER F., [b. in Ashburnham, Oct. 11, 1861.]
2. IRVING E., [b. in same town, June 17, 1865.]
3. EDGAR A., [b. in Antrim, Oct. 30, 1875.]

STUART.

CAPT. THOMAS STUART came here from Merrimack and settled the Flint place at the Branch in 1775; married Sarah McCauley, a most excellent woman; was called a Revolutionary soldier. Was chairman of the first board of selectmen, though but twenty-nine years of age, and was ten years selectman. He died Dec. 9, 1803, aged fifty-four. He and his wife were among the founders of the church in 1788. She died July, 1817, aged sixty-seven. Their children having all died, their property was inherited by Capt. David McCauley, a nephew, whose brief history will be found on another page. John, only son of Capt. Thomas Stuart, died December, 1785, aged eight years. His only daughter, Molly, died May 30, 1800, aged twenty. This family were of Scotch race. A Mr. "John Stewart" was one of the proprietors of Londonderry, 1722. This name, once common in Antrim, long since disappeared. A John Stuart lived on the Dimon Dodge place in 1804, possibly being one of the old gentlemen named below.

FRANCIS STUART, brother of Thomas, married Susannah Swan of Peterborough, and moved on to the English Hill northeast of the Branch

in 1777. After two years he went on to the Stacey place. The house stood in the field south of William Stacey's. He went to Canada, in after years, thence to Grand Isle, Vt., and died there. His children were : —

1. ANN H., [m. Robert Carr, and d. Jan. 24, 1856, aged 73.]
2. ELIZABETH, [m. Brewer Dodge ; went to Montreal, and d. there.]
3. SUSAN, [m. Silas Gear of Canada.]
4. NANCY, [m. Silas Carr, and went to Canada, thence to Franklin, Vt., where she d.]
5. THOMAS, [m. Sally Combs, May 31, 1814 ; lived in various places in town, then went to Canada, thence to Ohio, where he lived many years a sort of hermit life, accumulated property, and d. in 1860. After his departure Mrs. Sally (Combs) Stuart lived many years in a small house which stood on the south side of the road at the corner just east of Reed Carr's. Nearly opposite and close by, on land now Mr. Pelsey's, stood another small house remembered as occupied by a Widow Blanchard. Thomas and Sally had two children : —

Harriet, (m. Alvin Glover of Berkshire, Canada, and raised up fifteen children.)

Robert C., (was brought up from a babe by his uncle, Robert Carr ; m. Caroline Stickney, daughter of Dr. Jeremiah Stickney, Oct. 1, 1844, and lived some years at the Branch. Afterwards, his father, who had never seen him, wrote to him to come to Ohio and receive his property and care for him in his old age. He first wrote to the postmaster of Antrim, inquiring if such a young man were living. The son immediately started for the place (Peru, Ohio), took care of his father in his last sickness, and remained in that vicinity till his own family was broken up by death. His wife d. Feb. 12, 1876, in Ashley, Ohio. He d. very recently in Palmyra, Mich. The children of Robert C. Stuart and Caroline Stickney, the three oldest of whom were b. in Antrim, were : Emma, who d. at the age of thirteen ; Albert J., who lives in Palmyra, Mich. ; Frank Carr, who m. Lillie Julian and lives in Ashley, Ohio ; Carrie, who m. Willis Julian, and lives in Ashley, Ohio ; Henry L. ; and Mary E.)]

6. FRANCIS, [m. in Canada, but left and went to Ohio and lived with his brother Thomas, where he d. in 1850.]

7. JANE, [m. Silas Durgee, and has always lived in Canada.]

JOHN STUART, cousin of Capt. Thomas and Francis Stuart, was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1727. He came here from Londonderry in 1778; lived a year or so on the Wallace place, south of William Stacey's, then some years out northeast of the Branch. He moved to Unity in 1816, where he died in 1818, aged ninety-one. His wife was Abigail Phipps, born in Cape Ann, Mass., and was said to be a great-granddaughter of Sir William Phipps, the royal governor of Massachusetts. She was probably a remote connection, but Gov. Phipps is understood to have left no children. Mrs. Stuart was always called "Granny Stuart." She was a woman of great endurance, was excellent in sickness, and frequently took the place of a doctor in the new settlement, being always ready for many years to start at any hour of the day or night in service to the suffering. She died in 1800, aged seventy-five. She was said to be a second wife, and to have left no children. She was marked with negro blood; and this surely may be said of her, that she did a great deal of good in her day. I can learn nothing positive about the descendants of this John Stuart; but he seems to have gone in old age to live with some of them, and I think they are still living in Unity and Goshen.

JOHN STUART and Jean Stuart were "published" in Antrim, Jan. 14, 1781. I think this John was son of the preceding John by a former wife, but cannot be sure. He had his leg taken off, after having been lame many years. Was a shoemaker; lived in a house that stood at or near the place now occupied by Grafton Curtis; afterwards lived at the Branch, but became poor and died on the town farm some forty-five years ago. He had a sister Lydia that married David Stevens of Bedford and lived and died with him there. Another sister, Sarah, was a great spinner and weaver, and used to go from house to house to carry on this work; lived many years in New Boston, but died here, unmarried, on the town farm about 1845, aged about eighty. The children of John and Jean (Stuart) Stuart were as below, though perhaps in different order:—

1. JOHN, [was out in the war of 1812; was several years after the war in the United States service; came back and d. here on the town farm, unm., March, 1856.]
2. WILLIAM, [m. Betsey Hall; lived some years in the Dea. Alexander house at the Branch, and in other places in town; subsequently went to Washington, and d. there Jan. 21, 1845, aged 56. His son, James Stuart, lives in Walpole.]
3. SARAH, [m. John Pettingill, and d. in 1855.]
4. MARY, [m. John Elliot of Mont Vernon, and d. in that town very aged, 1879.]
5. ABIGAIL, [called "Nabby," unm.]
6. HANNAH, [m. Joseph Derush.]

SUMNER.

SYLVANUS SUMNER owned and run the clothing-mill at the Branch a short time. He married a daughter of Samuel Gove of Weare. Little is known of him.

SWAIN.

JEREMIAH SWAIN, first of this family known in America, was in Charlestown, Mass., in 1638, and soon after moved to Reading, Mass. His son, Maj. Jeremiah Swain of Reading, was born in 1643. Was a physician by profession. Was commander-in-chief of all the forces raised in the colony against the Eastern Indians, and had his headquarters for some time in Berwick, Me. Was in many battles and skirmishes with the red men, and is described as "an able and brave officer." Benjamin Swain, son of Maj. Jeremiah, was a physician, selectman of his town, and lieutenant in the army. John Swain, son of Dr. Benjamin, was a captain in the army. Rev. Joseph Swain, son of Capt. John, was born in 1723; was graduated at Harvard College in 1744, and was pastor of the Congregational Church in Wenham forty-two years. He married Mrs. Elizabeth (Chipman) Warren, widow of his predecessor, Rev. John Warren, and daughter of Rev. John Chipman, who was pastor of the church in North Beverly, Mass., sixty years. Rev. Joseph Swain had six children, and died June 27, 1792. It must not escape our notice that he was the author of several of the most beautiful hymns in our language. Some of these may be found in almost any collection. The hymns commencing, "O thou in whose presence my soul takes delight," and "I stand on Zion's mount," are worthy of note. Few hymns have been more admired than that we sing so often:—

"How sweet, how heavenly is the sight
When those who love the Lord,
In one another's peace delight,
And so fulfill his word!

"When each can feel his brother's sigh,
And with him bear a part
When sorrow flows from eye to eye,
And joy from heart to heart!"

Daniel, the fourth child of Rev. Joseph Swain, was born Sept. 19, 1756. He went to New Ipswich in 1780 and set up business as a hatter, which he continued till his death by spotted fever about 1808. Was a man of wit and considerable ability. The first page of his account-book dated "Nov. ye 3^d 1780" is headed thus:—

"Daniel Swain is my name,
English is my nation;
The hatter's trade my choice—
An honest occupation."

He married Hittie Stickney of New Ipswich, April 25, 1782, and had nine children. The widow died in Antrim, June, 1847, aged eighty-nine.

GILMAN SWAIN, eighth child of Daniel, was born June 6, 1800, and came to Antrim to work at the age of fourteen. He married Betsey Combs, April 19, 1825; lived on the B. F. Dustin place in the west part of the town, and died April 5, 1862. His widow reached the ripe age of eighty-two. They had children thus:—

1. ROANSA F., [b. Jan. 28, 1826; m. Alonzo Dimond of Antrim in 1850, and d. July 20, 1854. Left no children.]
2. ADNA T., [b. April 1, 1828; m. Alice Lonergan of Boston, April 12, 1863, and lives in that city.]
3. CHARLES, [b. Sept. 8, 1830; d. in infancy.]
4. SARAH M., [b. Aug. 27, 1833; m. Charles W. Abbott of Lowell, Mass., Oct. 23, 1858. They now live in Reading, Mass. They have one child, Frank P., who was born at Salmon Falls, this State, Jan. 11, 1860. Mrs. Abbott has furnished much information concerning this family and others, and in most welcome and scholarly shape.]
5. ANSON T., [b. Sept. 13, 1836; m. Mary — in New York City in 1864, and d. there April 12, 1865. The widow soon after m. and went to California. They had one child, Sarah Louise.]
6. HENRY E., [b. Sept. 15, 1838; m. Mary A. Upton of Stoddard, Sept. 15, 1862. Was a cavalry soldier in the war against the rebels. Has been a life-long student in phrenology and kindred sciences. Is abroad on lecturing tours most of the time, with noteworthy success. Is described as an easy and agreeable speaker, and as one having marked proficiency in the line of his subject. Resides at the Branch. Has children:—

Helen R., (b. March 14, 1864.)

Mary A., (b. April 6, 1866.)

Henry E., (b. July 8, 1868.)

Gracie A., (b. Oct. 11, 1870.)

Sarah B., (b. April 23, 1873; d. July 30, 1878.)]

SWETT.

Three brothers, Henry B., Daniel, and Oliver, came here from Windsor. Their grandfather, Jonathan, settled in that town in 1779, coming there from Nottingham. This Jonathan was son of John Swett; and John's father, Jonathan, came from England and was among the early settlers of Portsmouth.

HENRY B. SWETT, son of Samuel and Mary (Dresser) Swett, and grandson of Jonathan and Lydia (Huntress) Swett, was born in Windsor

June 26, 1810; married Sarah B. McIlvaine of Antrim, and lived in Windsor many years. After the death of his son he came to North Branch, where he now resides. He was selectman in 1862. His children are:—

1. DANIEL M., [b. in Windsor, Dec. 19, 1834; d. Dec. 7, 1861.]
2. MARY E., [b. April 11, 1839; m. David M. Stacey, Nov. 27, 1862, and lives at North Branch.]

DANIEL SWETT, brother of Henry B. Swett, was born in Windsor in 1812; married Roxah Boutwell of Antrim, June 18, 1840, and came here from Windsor in 1857. He bought the Webster place. The house once stood on the north declivity of Meeting-House Hill, and was there occupied by Abraham McNeil. It was moved to its present locality in 1832. The old Webster house stood on the opposite side of the road, so high on the bank that they had to have stairs to get up to it. Daniel Swett's wife died Aug. 26, 1875, aged sixty. Their children are:—

1. MARTHA A., [b. in Windsor, March 27, 1841; m. Charles D. Sawyer of Antrim, Nov. 5, 1863.]
2. ANSON, [b. in Windsor, Feb. 2, 1845; m. Alice C. Wilkins, March 15, 1877.]
3. FRANK, [b. March 31, 1848; leader of Center choir; lived on the homestead with his father; m. Lizzie J. Goodwin, Feb. 4, 1879; d. June 7, 1880; a young man universally loved, and of great value in the community.]
4. MARTIN, [b. Nov. 22, 1855.]

OLIVER SWETT, another brother, was born July 16, 1818; married Mahala Perkins in 1845, and came to Antrim in 1860 and bought the Dustin, or Dea. Weston place at North Branch. They have two children:—

1. LUMAN A., [b. Aug. 5, 1847; m. Alma A., daughter of Benjamin Swett, Dec. 2, 1874, and lives at the Branch, having one child:—
Edward H., (b. Aug. 8, 1876.)]
2. LAURA J., [b. July 13, 1850; d. Oct. 24, 1868, aged 18.]

LANGDON SWETT, son of John and Mary (Preston) Swett, and cousin of the brothers Henry B., Daniel, and Oliver Swett, was born in Windsor in 1805; married Sarah Allds, April 25, 1833; came here in 1863 and bought what was called the Cooledge place at North Branch (house built by Joel Jones in 1807). His wife has become totally blind. She is a devoted Christian and wonderfully sustained in this affliction by the grace of God. Have no children.

BENJAMIN SWETT, son of Daniel and Jane Swett, was born in Perry, Me., Feb. 5, 1805; married Elsie J. Shannon of Gilmanton, and

came to Antrim in 1869. Mrs. Swett died April 10, 1874. Their children are:—

1. CELESTIA A., [b. in 1833 ; m. William Eaton; lives in Weare.]
2. ELIZA J., [b. in 1836 ; m. Edward F. Beals, and lives in Augusta, Me.]
3. DANIEL E., [b. Dec. 4, 1838 ; m. Mrs. Ellen (Smith) Lazelle; lived in Boston, but moved back to Antrim in 1877, now occupying the Chapin place.]
4. NATHANIEL F., [b. Dec. 4, 1840 ; m. Lucy W. Annis of Goffstown, May 5, 1858 ; moved to Antrim in 1872, and occupies the William Wilkins place, having two children : —
Willie N., (b. in Goffstown, July 3, 1859.)
Florence E., (b. in Sanbornton, June 27, 1872.)]
5. ELLA M., [b. Nov. 8, 1849 ; m. Marshall J. Wood, Feb. 10, 1870, and went to Brooklyn, N. Y.]
6. ALMA A., [b. in 1852 ; m. Luman A. Swett, Dec. 2, 1874.]
7. FRANK, [b. Aug. 3, 1853 ; m. Lizzie Early in 1874, and now lives in Nashua.]

NAHUM B. SWETT, son of Bela M. and Persis (Brown) Swett, was born in Henniker in 1822; married Ruth I. Stearns of Bradford, Me., in 1851 (both mutes), and came here from Henniker on to the Thomas Barker place, at the foot of sand-hill, in 1870. Mrs. Swett died Aug. 10, 1872, aged forty-eight. Their children are :—

1. MARY J., [b. in Henniker, Jan. 6, 1857 ; m. Andrew J. Stevens of Bennington, Aug. 24, 1879.]
2. CHARLOTTE E., [educated mute, b. April 2, 1861.]
3. MITCHELL S., [educated mute, b. Oct. 2, 1862.]
4. MARGARET S., [educated mute, b. Jan. 12, 1866.]

TAYLOR.

JAMES TAYLOR, named below, came here, a young, unmarried man, to succeed Benjamin Sargent as a clothier. The following advertisement appears in the Amherst paper:—

“CLOTHING BUSINESS.

“The subscriber takes this method to inform the public that he carries on the clothing business at the Fulling mill in Antrim lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Sargent, where he proposes dying deep blue, crimson, scarlet, and other good durable colors. Those who will favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with fidelity and dispatch. Constant attendance will be given, and any favor gratefully received.

“JAMES TAYLOR.

“Antrim, July 25, 1796.”

In this business he continued several years. The mill stood on the site of the Breed mill, just below the blacksmith's shop of Locke Hill in South Village. James Taylor was son of James Taylor. His mother's name was Elizabeth Center. He came here from Dunstable in 1795, and married Rachel Duncan, daughter of Hon. John Duncan, in 1801. He was once licensed as a hotel-keeper here, was quite a military man, and a long time captain of one of the companies of this town. He lived in several places in town, was a short time in Lyndeborough, and after a return went to New Boston, thence to Herkimer, N. Y., in 1814, where he died July 1, 1834, aged sixty-seven. His widow died May 7, 1852. Their children were :—

1. WILLIAM T., [b. June 24, 1802 ; d. in infancy.]
2. JOHN MOOR, [b. Jan. 7, 1804^o; in Antrim ; went West in early life and d. unm.]
3. ADELIN, [b. in Lyndeborough, Dec. 5, 1806 ; d. in 1822.]
4. ELIZABETH C., [b. in Antrim, Oct. 20, 1807 ; m. William Tubbs of Herkimer, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1831.]
5. KATHERINE MCF., [b. in Antrim in 1810 ; d. unm. Feb. 14, 1863.]
6. JAMES B., [b. in New Boston, Feb. 17, 1812. He was last heard of in California, about 1850 ; was shot in the street while having his boots blacked. One son, Charles B., lives at Mohawk, N. Y.]
7. THERESA A., [b. in Lawrence, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1815 ; m. Michael Schaffner of Herkimer, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1840, and lived in New York City till 1861. He was a wholesale confectioner ; went into the army in 1861, thence retired, in poor health, to Herkimer, N. Y., where they now reside.]

NATHAN TAYLOR moved here from Amherst in 1780, and subsequently succeeded John Gordon on the Dea. Weston place at the Branch (now Oliver Swett's), and died about 1808, after great suffering. Nothing more can be learned of him. He seems to have lived on the Gordon place only a short time before Dea. Weston. But he was in town as early as 1776, though probably without his family, having a log house somewhere in the vicinity of the Branch. His name appears to the Association Test in the summer of 1776. The town voted him "six cord of good fire wood" at the March meeting of 1802, and continued the same by annual vote for five years. As they voted March 10, 1807, "not to supply the wood," it is supposed he was understood to be near his end so as not to need it.

DEA. JOHN TAYLOR came here from Beverly in 1800, and lived where Raymond afterwards lived, at the corner below the Nesmith place. He was appointed deacon in the Presbyterian Church in 1816; went to New York in 1824, and died in Newark, N. Y., in 1837, aged seventy-five.

He married, first, Hannah Woodbury, who died in 1819, aged fifty-seven; married, second, Mrs. Judd of Newark. His children, all by the first wife, were as follows : —

1. POLLY, [b. in 1784 ; m. James, son of Dea. Jonathan Nesmith ; lived on a farm now George Brown's some years, then moved to Cortland, N. Y., where she d. in 1845.]
2. JOHN B., [b. in Beverly in 1787 ; m. Margaret Steele, sister of Dea. Steele, Dec. 7, 1815 ; built southeast of the Thomas Brown place, now Andrew Cochran's pasture, in 1812 ; went West in 1821 ; then his house fell to pieces. He was noted as a musician, being for some years a leader of church music. He d. in Geneseo, Ill., in 1839. The children of John B. Taylor were : —
Nancy S., (b. in Antrim in 1816 ; m. Sperry S. Howard in 1832, and now lives, a widow, in Edgerton, Wis.)
John, (b. in Antrim in 1818 ; d. in infancy.)
Harriet N., (b. in 1820 in Antrim ; m. 1st, John T. Nesmith in 1842 ; 2d, William T. Crosier in 1854, and lives in Sharon, Ill.)
Mary A., (b. after her father moved West ; m. Charles B. Miner of Weathersfield, Ill.)
Samuel S., (m. Rosaltha M. Bliss of Sharon, Ill.)
John M. W., (m. Lizzie T. Steele of this town, Oct. 6, 1852, and d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1873.)
June C., (m. George I. Bliss, and lives in Geneseo, Ill.)]
3. ANDREW, [b. in Beverly, Jan. 17, 1789 ; m. Polly Brown, Oct. 11, 1814, who d. in 1828 ; went to Union County, N. Y., in 1825 ; m. 2d, Rebecca Butterfield, and d. Oct. 26, 1843. His children, all by the first wife, were : —
John B., (b. Nov. 7, 1815 ; d. in infancy.)
Nathan W., (b. July 28, 1817 ; m. Elizabeth Coleman in 1844, and d. July 4, 1875.)
James N., (b. June 17, 1819 ; m. Sarah Decker in 1842, and d. March 26, 1866.)
John, (b. Aug. 16, 1821 ; m. Elizabeth Ogden, Nov. 15, 1849, and lives in Atkinson, Ill.)
Mary E., (b. March 4, 1823 ; m. James S. Hamilton, March 4, 1840, and lives in Florence, Io.)
Sarah A., (b. May 18, 1827, in Union, N. Y., and d. in infancy.)]
4. HANNAH, [b. in 1791 ; m. John McCoy, Jr., April 13, 1813,

and d. in Bennington, Sept. 5, 1847; several of her descendants reside in Lowell.]

5. ABIGAIL, [b. in 1793; m. Isaac Barker of Antrim, Dec. 25, 1817; lived in Somerville, Mass., where she d. in 1846.]
6. NANCY, [b. in Ipswich, Mass., in 1795; m. Thomas Barker, Dec. 8, 1825, and d. in Bennington in 1849.]

TEMPLE.

ZENAS TEMPLE, son of Jonathan and Hepsibah (Parker) Temple, was born in Reading, Mass., Feb. 17, 1786. He came to Antrim in 1805, and with his father bought the then-called Alexander Jameson place, where he lived sixty-six years. He married Margaret J., daughter of Thomas Jameson, Dec. 23, 1813. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church forty years,—the father, mother, and daughter uniting at the same time. His wife died Aug. 4, 1870, aged eighty-three. He died April 7, 1871. His father died here Jan. 1, 1842, aged eighty-two; and his mother, Jan. 27, 1837, aged sixty-three. His children were:—

1. JANE M., [b. in 1814. She was a dressmaker, and d. here Nov. 11, 1861.]
2. HARRIET N., [b. Sept. 21, 1815; d. of brain fever, March 27, 1836, at the age of 20.]
3. JONATHAN E., [b. May 15, 1818; m. Lucy Damon of Reading, Mass., and d. Jan. 1, 1869. They had six children, only two of whom are now living: Lucy E., now Mrs. A. G. Patch of Boston, and John F., who lives with his sister.]
4. MARGARET A., [b. March 12, 1820; m. Simon A. Peaslee of Nashua, Oct. 8, 1850, and had two daughters and a son, all of whom d. in infancy. Mr. Peaslee lived largely in Nashua, but spent the last few years of his life in South Village on the spot where Dea. Aiken built. He was foreman in the knife-factory till failing health compelled him to give up business; was a genial, generous, and good man, and d. in the summer of 1877. His widow survives.]
5. SOPHIA J., [b. in 1822; d. in childhood.]
6. THOMAS, [b. in 1824; d. in childhood.]
7. MARY J., [b. Feb. 4, 1827; m. William A. Ober of Nashua, Oct. 8, 1850. The two sisters, Margaret and Mary, with their husbands, were united in marriage by Dr. Whiton in one ceremony. She has no children and resides in Nashua.]

TEMPLETON.

There was a Matthew Templeton in the French war, who was discharged Oct. 27, 1758. This was, without question, the settler in Antrim.

He was son of Adam and Margaret (Lindsay) Templeton, and was born in Ireland, though of Scotch race. He came over to Windham with his parents when a small boy. There he married Jeunie Harkness. He came from that town to Antrim in 1775 (though he lived in Peterborough part of several previous years), and began the Isaac Cochran place. He was constable in Windham before coming here. The name of his father, Adam Templeton, appears on the town record of Windham in 1753, and occasionally until the fall of 1776. Adam Templeton's wife, Margaret (Lindsay) Templeton, died in Windham, April 5, 1784, aged sixty-five; and after her death he followed his son to Antrim, died here in 1795, aged eighty-four, and was buried in the old cemetery on the hill. They had other children, as John, who was the father of Isaac Templeton of this town; Daniel Templeton of Hillsborough; James, who settled in Peterborough; and others. Matthew Templeton's wife died in Antrim in 1780, aged forty-three. He moved from this town to Peterborough in 1784, where he died May 30, 1809, aged seventy-three. He was an odd mortal, strictly pious, a rigid Presbyterian, and terribly bitter against all innovations. His cuts and thrusts against new fashions became by-words, and probably helped along what he opposed, as is often the case. He considered the use of instrumental music in church an invention of the devil, and left the church in indignation when a bass-viol was first introduced. While living in Peterborough, he thought to get rid of the offensive music by going to Greenfield to meeting; and accordingly he started one Sabbath morning, but, he says, "When I got in sight of the meeting-house, there was a man with a goon [bassoon], and Dagon [bass-viol] was there too, and I jist got on to mee ould meer and cum home." The pitch-pipe he called the "whistle." On one occasion when the chorister, John Smith, gave the key with the pitch-pipe, the choir broke down and stopped, when Mr. Templeton called out in an audible voice, "Ah! Johnny Smith, ye maun blow your whistle again!" If the old gentleman had lived in these days of operatic performances in church music, he might think the devil rather active, and, perhaps, not get far from the truth. His children were:—

1. BETSEY, [b. in Windham in 1770; m. John Holmes of Peterborough, and went to Montpelier, Vt.]
2. SAMUEL, [b. in Windham in 1772; m. Jane Miller, and settled on his father's farm in Peterborough. He d. in 1832, and of his children his daughter Catherine (b. Oct. 22, 1811) alone survived him. She m. Caleb F. Wilder, and occupies the homestead.]
3. JEAN, [called "Jane," b. in 1774; m. Hugh Miller of Peterborough in 1795, and d. June 9, 1845.]
4. SALLY, [b. in Antrim in 1776; m. Reuben Robbe, but didn't succeed in living with him.]
5. JENNIE, [b. in Antrim in 1778; d. unm. Feb. 19, 1849.]

ISAAC TEMPLETON, son of John and Mary (Mayhew) Templeton of Windham, grandson of Adam and Margaret (Lindsay) Templeton, and nephew of Matthew Templeton, mentioned above, was born in Windham in 1795; married Mary Ross, March 15, 1814; came here from Hillsborough in 1817, lived here and there in town, and after several years moved to Deering, thence back to Hillsborough, where he died April 19, 1869, aged seventy-four. His wife died in 1874, aged eighty-three. Their children were :—

1. ———, [b. in Hillsborough in 1815; d. in infancy.]
2. **MARY J.**, [b. in Hillsborough, April 21, 1816; m. Robert B. Austin of Deering, who was a mechanic and worked at making organs, and d. in Worcester, Mass., in 1875. She now lives, a widow, at Hillsborough Bridge.]
3. **JAMES R.**, [b. in Antrim, May 4, 1818; m. Emily Stickney, daughter of Dr. Stickney of Antrim; was a tailor; lived several years at the Branch, thence moved to Peterborough, where he d. April 8, 1876. Their children are :—
Harry H., (b. Oct. 8, 1846; m. Mary Ella, daughter of Frederick Livingston of Peterborough, Jan. 2, 1870, and is engaged in business as a merchant-tailor in Peterborough.)
Frank G., (b. in Nashua, Nov. 9, 1853; m. Mattie J. Hubbard, Nov. 27, 1876; is assistant in clothing-store of Marshall Nay, Peterborough.)
Carrie, (b. Dec. 10, 1855; d. in infancy.)]
4. **MARGARET**, [twin-sister of James R.; d. in infancy.]
5. **JOHN**, [b. in Antrim, July 31, 1822; m. Mary J. Nichols of Hillsborough; d. in 1848.]
6. **ISAAC**, [b. Sept. 22, 1824; m. Sarah A. Brooks of Bennington; d. in the army at Hilton Head.]
7. **LINDA E.**, [twin-sister of Isaac; m. William Pritchard, and lives at Hillsborough Bridge.]
8. **LUTHER**, [b. in Antrim; d. at the age of 4.]
9. **MADISON**, [one of triplets, b. April 22, 1830; m. Mary A. Newton of Bennington; d. in Worcester, Mass., in 1868.]
10. **MILTON**, [one of triplets mentioned above; d. in infancy.]
11. **MARIA**, [one of triplets, sister of Madison and Milton; d. in infancy.]
12. **EMILY**, [b. in June, 1835; m. Rodney Clark, and lives in Deering, near Hillsborough Bridge.]
13. **EMELINE**, [twin-sister of Emily; m. Edward Cotter, and lives at Hillsborough Bridge.]

TENNANT.

ROBERT TENNANT came here from Deering in 1795, or before, and bought, of John Gilmore, the Whitney place, which he occupied many years, and was appointed by the selectmen of Antrim to keep tavern and sell rum at that place in 1795. He married Elizabeth Alcock, daughter of Judge Robert Alcock of Deering. His name was Hogg, but just before his marriage he had it changed to Tennant. Probably she didn't want to be called "a Hogg!" She died Oct. 30, 1839. He lived awhile on the Charles Appleton place, where he died May 26, 1843, aged eighty-two. They had but one child:—

1. JOHN, [m. Elizabeth Houston of Antrim, who d. April 18, 1823, aged 31. He was drowned in the Contoocook River, not far from George Thompson's, Oct. 12, 1839. He walked off the bank into the river, it being a dark night, and thus perished, being the last of the family. They had three children, as follows:—

Moses B., (d. Jan. 3, 1832, aged 17.)

Elizabeth, (d. Oct. 20, 1829, aged 13.)

Aura Ann, (d. Oct. 10, 1829, aged 10.)]

TENNEY.

In the year 1638, Rev. Ezekiel Rogers and twenty families of his people came over from Rowley, in Yorkshire, England, and settled a township in Massachusetts which they called "Rowley," for their old home. Among these families were Thomas Tenney and his wife Ann. The next year, William Tenney, a younger brother of Thomas, came over with forty families. In 1667 this William was chosen deacon of the church. His only son died young. Thomas had four sons and two daughters. One son, Daniel, by his wife Mary had six sons and two daughters. William, fourth son of Daniel and Mary, had two wives, Abigail and Mehitable. The first wife died young, leaving one daughter and no sons. The second wife left four sons and two daughters. William, second son of William and Mehitable, married Ann Jewett, moved to Hollis in 1750, and died in 1783, leaving children: Martha, Benjamin, William, Ann, and Oliver. The second of these, Benjamin, born Oct. 28, 1746, married Ruth Blanchard and settled in Temple. He died at the age of forty-three, leaving children: William, Benjamin, Lucy, Amos, Samuel, Solomon, and John. The widow afterwards married Darius Hudson of Temple, and died April 13, 1831, aged seventy-nine.

JOHN TENNEY, youngest son of Benjamin and Ruth (Blanchard) Tenney, was born in Temple in 1787; came to Antrim in 1815; bought the Nathaniel Griffin place, now J. F. Tenney's, and married Betsey Wright of Concord, Mass. He died in 1820, aged thirty-three. Children:—

1. BETSEY CAROLINE, [b. in Temple, March 19, 1812; became

second wife of John S. Parmenter, April 5, 1882; d. suddenly, Dec. 31, 1867.]

2. LUCY ELVIRA, [b. in Temple, Oct. 1, 1813; m. Luke Nichols, April 21, 1836; d. very suddenly, Jan. 30, 1856.]
3. RUTH MERRIAM, [b. June 30, 1815; d. at age of 20.]
4. JOHN W., [b. June 8, 1817; m. Louisa Hills, April 18, 1844; lived on the old homestead, and d. March 10, 1851, leaving children:—

Lizzie S., (b. March 8, 1845.)

John E., (b. March 25, 1850.)]

5. ABNER SPOFFORD, [b. Feb. 8, 1819; d. in childhood.]
6. BENJAMIN B., [b. Feb. 10, 1821; m. Tryphena Putnam of Lyndeborough; came on to the old homestead at the death of his brother John, and d. there Jan. 1, 1866, leaving children:—

John F., (b. May 30, 1851; m. Julia L. Richardson of Dublin, Dec. 14, 1876, and lives on the old homestead; has one child, Lucy Anabel, b. Dec. 4, 1878.)

Amy T., (b. Sept. 7, 1854; d. March 10, 1871.)]

JAMES E. TENNEY, son of Stillman and Roxanna (Smith) Tenney, was born in Hancock in 1840; came to Antrim in 1866, and bought the John Robinson place; is engaged in the lumber business; married Leona A. Dutton of Greenfield, March 7, 1864, and they have one child:—

1. NETTIE L., [b. Dec. 1, 1871.]

THAYER.

CHARLES THAYER came into possession of the mill on the old Aiken stand, South Village, after Abijah Whitcomb. He married a Miss Mayo from Cape Cod, from which vicinity he came. He lived here and carried on the mill about eight years.

THOMPSON.

JOHN THOMPSON was actively engaged in the war of the Revolution, being out at sea in privateers. He was twice taken prisoner by the British, once being taken to Halifax, and once to the Island of Bermuda, where he was charged with desertion from the British, and his life threatened. The officer who examined him being a Tory, and having some knowledge of the town from whence he came, confirmed his statement of being an American, and he was accordingly liberated or exchanged. He married, first, Esther Redington, and came to Antrim from Beverly in 1793. They lived in a log house at the corner of the roads east of the Artemas Brown place, where they had seven children, only one of whom, James C. Thompson of Illinois, now survives. Several years after the

death of his first wife, Mr. Thompson was in the United States navy; but returned about 1810, married Betsey Day, July 25, 1811, and lived on the mountain southeast of Samuel Dinsmore's. About 1830, he bought land of John C. Flint, and built on it the house recently occupied by Henry D. Chapin. After a few years he sold that and moved into the stone house by the pond, where he died in 1842, aged eighty-one. By the last marriage there were the following children : —

8. THOMAS, [b. May 11, 1812; m. Elizabeth M. Buswell in 1842, and lived on the Dea. Bond place, from whence he moved to Francestown, remaining there four years. He came from thence into the stone house in Antrim, and in 1850 he built over what had been the tin-shop of his brother Luke into the house he now occupies in Clinton. He is a humble, modest, and godly man, well versed in the sacred Word, and was appointed deacon in the Presbyterian Church in 1860. His children are : —

Augusta M., (b. Aug. 6, 1843; m. James Thompson of Fall River in 1872; d. in Antrim Feb. 10, 1878.)

Daniel W., (b. Nov. 19, 1844; cabinet-maker by trade; lives in Melrose, Mass.)]

9. SARAH, [b. May 1, 1813; m. Aaron Morse of Lynn, Mass., and has since lived there.]

10. BETSEY, [d. at the age of 13.]

11. LUKE, [b. May 30, 1817; m. Sabra A. Muzzey, April 18, 1844, and went to Nashua. He afterwards came to Clinton, where he had a tin-shop some years. In 1862 he built the tin-shop at South Village, and did a good business for ten years, when he sold out to Squires Forsaith, the present occupant. In 1863 he built the house he last occupied. Built the lower mills in 1868, where, in connection with his son, he carried on manufacturing business of various kinds. He d. suddenly, Nov. 16, 1878. His children are : —

Edward J., (b. Feb. 11, 1846; m. Flora Goodell, Oct. 15, 1868; is a printer by trade; was for a time editor of "Hillsborough Messenger." Published the "Antrim Home News" for a time. Has a good job-printing business at South Village, and does highly creditable work.)

Emma F., (b. Oct. 31, 1848; m. Stephen Trask of Lynn, Nov. 27, 1869.)

Charles W., (b. May 5, 1851; m. Mary E. Richardson, Oct. 7, 1875.)]

ALEXANDER THOMPSON, an emigrant from Perth, Scotland, was of a family of wealthy land-holders there. His father had six sons, and some of them, according to the English law, must be given to the army. The lot fell on Alexander to go, and he served in the British army several years. He began the farm now occupied by his son, George Thompson, about 1796. He descended from a daughter of the Scottish chief Robert Bruce. Was born in 1761. Married Elisabeth Nutt, and died in 1827. His wife died May 27, 1840, aged seventy-eight. Their children were:—

1. **MARY M.**, [b. May 27, 1790, in Londonderry; m. 1st, John McCoy of Franchestown, March 10, 1814; 2d, Israel Gillingham of Newbury, Oct. 20, 1838. She d. in the last-named town, Dec. 26, 1876.]
2. **ALEXANDER**, [b. in 1792; m. Matilda Richardson; moved to Newbury, Vt., and d. there.]
3. **LEVI**, [b. in 1793; left town when a young man, and never subsequently heard from.]
4. **ISABEL**, [b. in 1794; m. Benjamin Durant, Jan. 19, 1815; went to Stowe, Vt., and d. there.]
5. **DEA. DANIEL**, [b. in 1796; m. Persis Ladd of Haverhill; was a blacksmith many years in Franchestown; was deacon in the Congregational Church there; now lives in Lancaster.]
6. **ELISABETH**, [b. in 1798; m. Ephraim Stearns, Dec. 19, 1823; d. in this town many years ago. Her husband m. again, and is now living in Nashua.]
7. **SAMUEL**, [b. in 1801; m. Rachel Kingsbury; lived and d. in Roxbury, Mass.]
8. **GEORGE**, [b. July 26, 1803; m. Melita Gillingham of Bradford, in the spring of 1839; lives on the farm settled by his father, and is among the largest land-owners of this vicinity. His wife d. May 20, 1852. Their children were:—

George E., (b. Sept. 11, 1840.)

Helen M., (b. June 25, 1842; m. Marcus M. Bailey, April 18, 1867, and lives in Nelson.)

Eveline M., (b. Dec. 16, 1843.)

Addie E., (b. March 9, 1845; m. Alvin Sheldon, June 4, 1871, and lives in Hancock.)

Samuel M., (b. Aug. 9, 1848; m. Sophia Chaney of Bennington, Oct. 29, 1878; lives on the McCoy or Reuben Boutwell place.)

Mary J., (d. in infancy.)]

TODD.

SOLOMON TODD, a connection of Col. Andrew Todd named below, was born in the north of Ireland, and came over to Londonderry in 1740. He is said to have been nineteen years old on his arrival. He married **Elisabeth**, daughter of John and Janet (Steele) Wallace. He was an officer in the Revolutionary army, serving through the war with distinction; but the exposure and hardship told upon him, and he died soon after the close of the war. Not long subsequent to his death, in the year 1787, his widow and her five children came here. **Samuel Gregg**, who was then wealthy and lived at the Center, and whose wife **Margaret** was a sister to Mrs. Todd, built a house for the widow and her children. It stood on the west side of the old road a few rods above the town-house. Here they had a home many years. The children were "put out" at one place and another in town and served till "twenty-one." Mrs. Elisabeth Todd subsequently married a Kinnard, whom she also survived; was a useful and noble old lady, known as "Grandmother Kinnard;" and died at the age of ninety-six. The children of Solomon and Elisabeth Todd were :—

1. **HENRY**, [m. Sarah McIlvaine, who d. in childbirth, leaving a babe, b. Nov. 2, 1802. He was named Robert M., and on coming of age went below, m. Elisabeth M. Hodgkins of Gloucester, Mass., and is now one of the leading and most worthy citizens of Milton, Mass. Henry Todd, soon after the death of his wife, went off into the State of Maine, and d. in Knox, that State, in 1820.]
2. **JOHN**, [b. Feb. 17, 1777; m. Dolly Hood of Boxford, Mass., Nov. 3, 1806; lived in Salem, Mass., where he d. Jan. 15, 1831. Left five sons and four daughters. Two sons, John and Benjamin, d. in Africa. Most of this large family are now gone. One son, Charles, now lives in Salem, Mass., after years of life on the sea.]
3. **DEA. SAMUEL C.**, [b. in Peterborough during a brief sojourn of his parents in that town. In August, 1808, he m. Lydia Gould, who is now living, at the age of ninety-one. He was brought up by James Steele, his mother's uncle, in the east part of Antrim. In 1803, he went to Topsfield, Mass., and learned the trade of making fishermen's boots, which trade he followed most of his life. He d. Dec. 31, 1858, aged 75 years and 8 months. Was deacon in the Orthodox Church of Topsfield, more than forty years. Left a family of eleven children. Prof. A. C. Perkins of Exeter, a native of Topsfield, speaks of him as his "first Sabbath-school teacher, and a godly man, whose good name will live

forever in the Topsfield church." His oldest son, Samuel Todd, Esq., b. Oct. 15, 1812, is one of the leading men of Topsfield at the present time, honored in every possible way by his native town.]

4. ALEXANDER, [went to Belfast, Me., quite young, to live with a person for whom he was named. Two sons, Samuel and Alexander, were in the lumber business in the city of Belfast a few years ago.]
5. MARGARET, [went with her brother to the State of Maine. She was b. about 1781. It is not known that she was ever married, though a report has it that she entered the sacred bonds somewhat late in life, spent her days in Belfast, and d. without children.]

COL. ANDREW TODD, ancestor of the other Todds of Antrim, was born in Ireland in 1697. His parents, James Todd and Rachel Nelson, were both born in Scotland. He was married in Ireland to Beatrix Moore, daughter of John Moore who was murdered in the massacre of Glencoe, Scotland, in 1692. Andrew Todd was not one of the first settlers, but arrived in Londonderry in the year 1720. He soon became a leading man in town; was often moderator of their public meetings; was fourteen years a selectman; was representative of the town in the provincial legislature; was an officer in the French war of 1744, and again in the war of 1755, in the course of which he was promoted to the rank of colonel. His military reputation was of the best. In his old age he went to live with his daughter in Peterborough, but survived there less than a year, dying Sept. 15, 1777. Of his eight children we have only room to say, that they were as follows: Samuel, who was born in Londonderry, June 3, 1726, married, first, Hannah Morrison, and second, Ann Cochran, and, settling in Peterborough, was killed by the fall of a tree, March 30, 1765; Rachel, who married Moses Morrison and lived in Hancock; John, who was drowned at Amoskeag Falls at the age of twenty-four; James, who inherited the homestead of his father in Londonderry, but died soon after; Jane, who married William Miller of Peterborough; Andrew, who was called "Uncle Andrew" by everybody, led a wandering life, never married, was full of jokes and stories, and loved a "drop of spirit" a little too well. At one time he stopped over night with Samuel Duncan of Hancock, carrying his faithful jug. In the morning he went out in the woods where Duncan was chopping, and lay down to sleep near by, having his jug beside his head. A large hemlock-tree fell the wrong way, and the limbs crashed down on to the sleeping man. Duncan ran and pulled him out, crying "Uncle Andrew, are you dead? Uncle Andrew, are you dead?" — "I can't tell, Sam; but hand us the jug; we'll na part wi' dry lips!" Todd lived to wet his lips a good many times after that. The other child of Col. Andrew was Capt. Alexander, who was born Jan. 2, 1731; married Letitia Duncan; lived on a beautiful farm in Hooksett, and died in Londonderry at the age of sev-

enty. He was a captain in the French war; w Indians, and after due time they prepared to b custom. When all was ready, they stripped hi got his shirt off over his head, he sprang away was hotly pursued but managed to escape, w naked in the woods, and succeeded in reaching Alexander Todd left several children, one of married Margaret Duncan and was father of J Todd of Antrim.

JOSIAH D. TODD, son of the last-named . cock, May 26, 1817. At the death of his fath live with his uncle, Dea. Robert Duncan. Tl hood, and has spent most of his life in Antrim ter by trade, and lives in Hancock at this writi

GEORGE TODD, brother of Josiah D., wa was brought up by Giles Newton of Antrim. Silvia N. Todd, widow of his brother, John T ough, July 10, 1878.

JOHN TODD, brother of Josiah D. and G 1809; lived some years with Dea. Josiah Dunc ton of Nelson, and settled in Hancock, where children are mostly in Peterborough.

It may be added to the above that it is belie a younger daughter whose birth is not recorde 1744, and married Dea. Robert Duncan of Har

CAPT. JOSHUA TODD married Mrs. mother of Dea. Samuel Fletcher, and came h him, but did not survive many years. His dea at the age of ninety. His wife died Dec. 25, five.

TOMB.

REV. SAMUEL TOMB was born in Wall of the Scotch-Irish race, and hence was introd of Dea. David Tomb. Studied for the most p was licensed to preach by the Associate Refor in 1789; came here early in May, 1792, and st people were greatly pleased with him and g declined. But so much were the people desir for him the next spring and renewed their cal of sad disappointment to them when he decline settled in Newmarket in July, 1793. After f Newbury, Mass. From that place he was so where he was settled in 1806. In this field 1832, when he resigned his charge on account died a few weeks after. Tall, slim, of dark cor



Mark Twain

any task on account of its difficulty, or because it was unpleasant. Indeed, I am assured that he was accustomed to pursue, with the same



ing eye, and strong voice, he made an impressive appearance in the desk. He was a man of accurate scholarship, peculiarly gifted in prayer, fluent without notes; and it is no wonder the people sought after him. He used to keep his finger in his vest-pocket when he prayed, so an old person remembers hearing it said: "Mr. Tomb, we always know when we are to have a good prayer by how deep you dig in your pocket."

TRAVIS.

LEVI TRAVIS came from Deering, but lived in Washington, and came here from that town about 1840; lived in various places in town, being a shoemaker by trade. He married Almira Hall of New Boston, and died here (Clinton) May 6, 1866, aged nearly fifty-nine. Children were as follows:—

1. LUTHER C., [d. Dec. 4, 1852, aged nearly 23.]
2. JAMES H., [d. Nov. 5, 1850, aged 16.]
3. SARAH, [m. Henry W. Tuttle, June 14, 1868; d. Nov. 26, 1871, aged 23.]

TRUE.

MARK TRUE, A. M., son of John and Lucy (Dole) True, and grandson of Reuben and Hannah (Osgood) True, was born in Francestown, Nov. 1, 1815. His grandfather was born June 26, 1732, and married April 19, 1758. He was early noted for a desire to obtain an education, taught his first school at the age of sixteen, and worked his way to the accomplishment of his design in the face of great obstacles, graduating at Dartmouth College in 1845. He immediately devoted himself to the profession of teaching, which he followed for twenty-five years with unusual zeal and success. He came to Antrim in 1860, and was a great force in the business of Clinton Village. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church, of which he was a staunch supporter with heart and hand. He was a thorough Christian, one of stout convictions, great humility, and unflagging zeal. He was always ready to acknowledge wrong when he saw it in his own course, and always ready to see the virtues of others as well as his own. Fearless, manly, honest, devoted, and full of work, his influence will long be felt for good, and his memory long be dear. The long services of Mr. True as teacher, during twenty-five years, were at New Hampton, Hancock, Brewster, Mass., Winchester, Mass., and New London. He was an enthusiastic educator; was up with the times, stirring, and wide-awake; was superintending school committee of the town at the time of his death, and often before. He was at times moderator of town meetings; was representative in 1864 and 1867. I append some just words of another:—

"He had a quick, nervous spirit, which could not brook inactivity. He kept abreast of his time. I do not know that he ever shrank from any task on account of its difficulty, or because it was unpleasant. Indeed, I am assured that he was accustomed to pursue, with the same

industry and patience and perseverance, whatever devolved upon him, whether disagreeable in itself, or more to his taste. He loved work, and he worked fast. His life was comparatively short — at least, not long; but if we take into account what he accomplished, we shall feel that he lived much longer than thousands of men whose years have greatly outnumbered his.

"His spiritual perception was quick and discriminating, and he had a sound judgment. Error did not easily escape his detection, though dressed in the semblance of something better. A half truth, in his view, was no better, and, if anything, a little less respectable, than a straightforward, ungarnished lie. Strict with himself, of simple, unpretending life, he made no attempt to conceal his dislike for everything bordering upon the artificial, the pharisaical, and the extravagant. He loved justice. Indeed, I have met very few men who had such a keen sense of right, and who so despised everything that was low and mean and false and unfair among his fellows. Having a somewhat extensive knowledge of men and things, his opinions, ripe with experience and observation, were just and accurate. Nothing could induce him to violate his sense of right and his love for the truth. It was on this account that his counsel was often esteemed of the greatest value.

"He was also a man of very strong convictions. His ideas did not suffer change with every wind and tide. Naturally cautious and somewhat conservative, yet when his judgment was formed and the path of duty lay open before him, he acted with great warmth and energy. In a cause of righteousness he was fearless of consequences and careless of popular opinion. He was decisive in the principles which he embraced. He knew what he believed, and held nothing with a loose hand. At the same time he would not measure other men by his standard. Though firm, he yet knew how to be charitable. He judged no man harshly for not accepting his opinions. When he differed from you, it was always with a kind and Christian spirit."

Mr. True married, first, Laura A. Fiske of Dublin, in May, 1846. She died April 16, 1851, leaving one child. In 1852 he married, second, Mary H. Crocker of Brewster, Mass.; and she died in April, 1861, also leaving one child. In 1862 he married, third, Hannah S. Neal of Meredith, who survives him. He died of apoplexy, Feb. 13, 1875. Children were as follows:—

1. ABBOTT F., [b. April 4, 1852; built in South Village in 1876; m. Mary Brant of Stoddard, Aug. 28, 1877; superintending school committee of the town in 1876 and 1877; was member of Brown University at the death of his father, but did not finish the college course; bought the lower crib and bedstead factory of Dea. E. C. Paige, which he now occupies, employing several hands.]
2. HERBERT O., [b. May 30, 1859; graduate of Exeter Academy; member of Brown University, class of 1884.]

TURNER.

CALEB TURNER was born in Harvard, Mass., Oct. 27, 1785. His mother's name was Martha Conn. He married Sally Conn of the same place. She was born Oct. 5, 1788, and died in the summer of 1868. Mr. Turner came here from Milford in 1834, on to the Dea. Daniel Nichols place, into the large house built by Dea. Nichols in 1803. He died in 1864. Most of his large family of children were born in Milford.

1. BETSEY, [b. July 27, 1810; d. Nov. 2, 1814.]
2. SALLY, [b. Oct. 27, 1812; d. April 8, 1841.]
3. GRANVILLE, [b. Oct. 5, 1815; m. Martha Marcy of Hillsborough; lives in Milford.]
4. GEORGE, [d. in infancy.]
5. AVERILL, [b. March 21, 1819; drowned in Contoocook River, June 9, 1837.]
6. MARY S., [b. Feb. 21, 1820; d. July 12, 1839.]
7. CALEB, [b. March 14, 1823; drowned in Contoocook River, July 18, 1841.]
8. RACHEL G., [b. Dec. 25, 1826; m. James S. Ellenwood of Deering, Nov. 25, 1851.]
9. GEORGE, [b. Aug. 17, 1828; m. Caroline E. Duncan, Jan. 1, 1863; occupies the homestead of his father; has one child: *Anna M.*, (b. May 4, 1865.)]
10. CHARLES, [b. Jan. 14, 1831; m. Geraldine Kennedy; was some years in manufacturing business at Clinton. Is cabinet-maker and carpenter by trade. Now lives in Hancock.]

TUTTLE.

HON. JACOB TUTTLE, a man very prominent in Antrim for half a century, was born Feb. 6, 1767. His father, Sampson Tuttle, was born Aug. 29, 1738, and died at the age of seventy-seven. His mother, Submit Warren, was born March 12, 1742, and died at the age of fifty-five. Samuel Tuttle, the father of Sampson Tuttle, was born in 1709, and in 1729 married Martha, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Shattuck, the first minister of Littleton, Mass. The Hon. Jacob came here from that place in 1795, and bought the McClary farm, now the home of his grandson, James A. Tuttle. At once he opened a store, and for a long time carried on a heavy business, both in trade and in farming. In 1818 he moved his store and residence to the Branch village, where he continued business many years. He built the store now occupied by Almus Fairfield, and the large house now Hiram Griffin's. Few men in town have been kept in office so long as he. He was known as "Judge Tuttle," having been a judge in the court of common pleas. He was three years moderator, three years selectman, three years town clerk, and sixteen years representative. Was state senator, councilor, and presidential elector. He died Aug. 20, 1848,

aged eighty-one. He married Betsey Cummings of Westford, Mass. She was daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Trowbridge) Cummings, and was born May 25, 1778. She united with the church in 1801; was intelligent and highly esteemed; and died Jan. 28, 1852, aged seventy-three. They had a large family of children. They buried three children in one month in the dysentery of 1800, and were left childless; but eleven were afterwards born to them. All the names were as follows:—

1. BETSEY, [b. June 13, 1796; d. Sept. 13, 1800.]
2. JACOB, [b. Feb. 4, 1798; d. Sept. 3, 1800.]
3. NANCY, [b. Jan. 17, 1800; d. Sept. 25, 1800.]
4. BETSEY, [b. July 13, 1801; d. Feb. 15, 1814.]
5. NANCY, [b. April 9, 1803; d. May 6, 1805.]
6. SUBMIT R., [b. April 21, 1805; m. James Steele, Jr., Dec. 21, 1824; d. on the Flint place, Aug. 3, 1833.]
7. LUCETTA, [b. March 23, 1807; m. John Sargent, Sept. 29, 1829, and went to Cambridgeport, Mass. She d. Aug. 1, 1855.]
8. LOUISA, [b. June 3, 1809; m. Andrew C. Cochran of Hancock, Dec. 11, 1828; d. Jan. 11, 1849.]
9. LYDIA S., [b. June 1, 1811; m. Hiram Griffin of Antrim, Oct. 27, 1835, and now lives on her father's place at the Branch.]
10. JAMES M., [b. July 6, 1813; m. Hannah Shedd of Hillsborough, Sept. 8, 1836, and lived on the original homestead. He d. Dec. 5, 1861. His widow d. March 5, 1873, aged 62. Her mother closed her life with her at the age of 91. The children of James M. and Hannah (Shedd) Tuttle were:—
Mary E., (b. Dec. 27, 1838; d. unm. July 24, 1877.)
James A., (b. Sept. 1, 1841; lives on old homestead.)]
11. SUSAN, [b. July 17, 1815; m. Henry D. Pierce of Hillsborough, Nov. 11, 1841; d. Oct. 20, 1874.]
12. HARRIET, [b. Aug. 3, 1817; m. David W. Grimes, May 30, 1844; moved to Boston, and d. Sept. 2, 1848.]
13. ISAAC C., [b. Sept. 11, 1820; m. Louisa J. Lowe, Nov. 11, 1846, and lives in Pecatonica, Ill.]
14. MARY E., [b. May 15, 1823; m. John S. Shedd of Antrim, May 20, 1846.]

CHARLES TUTTLE, a Revolutionary soldier, was born in Hamilton, Mass., March 11, 1749. His father, Charles Tuttle, was born in that town, Dec. 1, 1708; married Anne Jewett; and died on his birthday, 1788. They were of English descent. Charles Tuttle who came here was collector of Hamilton, his native town, in 1794, and, it seems, moved here

in 1796. He married Lucy Dodge, sister of Ammi Dodge of New Boston. All his children were born in Hamilton, Mass. Several of them were buried there; and the oldest came here with a family of his own. They settled on the north side of Tuttle Mountain, south of the Dinsmore place. The buildings have been gone many years, but the mountain bears his name to this day. On this spot he died, Oct. 29, 1820. His wife subsequently went to New Boston, and died there June 9, 1843. The children were:—

1. CAPT. WILLIAM T., [b. Feb. 1, 1773; came here with his father, or soon after, and built on the same tract of land, their houses being but a few rods apart. He had m. Mary Woodbury in his native town. Here he remained till 1812, or a little later, when he moved to where is now the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and thence to Ashtabula, Ohio, where he d. in 1853. His sons are said to be all dead; but several daughters, who m. and settled near Cleveland, yet survive. The names of his children were Charles, William, Sarah, Barnet, Annie, Martha, John, and Mary,—all b. in Antrim. They settled in the West in a line,—so that their land reached seven miles, and were all wealthy people.]
2. SETH, [m. Elisabeth Poland of Hamilton, Mass., in 1811; was a carpenter; d. on the passage from New York to South America in 1825.]
3. JEDEDIAH, [m. Jane Warren of New Boston, Dec. 26, 1809; lived here and there awhile, then built a small house on the old road next east of Samuel Dinsmore's, but after some years moved to New Boston, and d. there in 1845. He had five children, all but the last b. here:—
Lucy J., (b. Nov. 6, 1810; m. Jonathan G. Leach of New Boston; d. December, 1855.)
Daniel M. C., (d. in childhood.)
Charles, (d. in infancy.)
Josiah W., (b. Jan. 10, 1818; went into the Mexican war under Gen. Pierce, and lost his life in battle, in May, 1847.)
James M., (b. in New Boston, Nov. 8, 1821; lives in that town and is a most respectable and good man; m. 1st, Esther Warren of Goffstown, his cousin, daughter of Dea. Ephraim Warren; 2d, Rachel McNiel of New Boston, daughter of Dea. Peter McNiel.)]
4. DANIEL, [d. Dec. 16, 1798.]
5. HEPSABETH, [d. Jan. 30, 1799.]
6. ANNE, [d. Jan. 29, 1799. This one was taken suddenly ill,

and while they were working over her a messenger came saying that Hepsabeth, who had gone a few miles on a visit, was also very sick. But the parents stayed with Anne till she died, — then started to aid the other, and found her also dead. One was 18, and the other 20 years of age.]

7. CHARLES, [b. Jan. 25, 1777; m. Sarah Austin of Salem, Mass., Feb. 5, 1808; was a cabinet-maker; d. in Cambridge, Mass., April 30, 1843, leaving a large and respectable family.]
8. SARAH, [m. 1st, Isaac Warden; 2d, John Allds, 1803; d. Feb. 18, 1853, aged 79.]
9. ELISABETH, [m. her cousin, James Tuttle of Hopkinton.]

SAMUEL TUTTLE, son of Samuel and Betsey (Baker) Tuttle of Acton, Mass., and a connection of Hon. Jacob Tuttle it is believed, came to Antrim from Temple in 1816, and bought the farm in High Range cleared by Alexander Witherspoon. This Witherspoon set out the old orchard of sixty-six trees, now mostly gone, with his own hands, then walked to Francestown, — twelve miles, — got two gallons of rum and brought it back on his shoulder, — all in the same day! It may be added that all the trees lived! Mr. Tuttle married Mary W. Wright of Concord, Mass., September, 1805, and they lived on this farm until their death, when it was occupied several years by their son, William N. Tuttle. The parents of Samuel Tuttle came to live with him, and were here several years before their death. His father, Samuel Tuttle, Sen., died Feb. 25, 1829, aged seventy years; and his mother, Mrs. Betsey Tuttle, died Sept. 29, 1834, aged seventy-two. Samuel Tuttle, Jr., died Sept. 10, 1854, aged seventy-three, and his widow died Dec. 2, 1859, aged seventy-five. Their children are as follows: —

1. HORACE, [b. in Acton, Mass., April 11, 1806; m. Mrs. Almira (Brown) Handly of Carlyle, Mass., in 1832, and lived on the farm now occupied by Jackson Boutelle. Before that this place is said to have been drunk out three times in sixteen years. He d. Nov. 16, 1859, and his wife August, 1877, leaving children: —
Almira E., (b. Oct. 18, 1833. She was driven into fits and insanity by a fall at the age of three years, and d. April 5, 1877.)
Mary J., (b. Feb. 28, 1835; became third wife of Edward Z. Hastings of Antrim, Aug. 21, 1860.)
Lucy A., (b. Aug. 22, 1837; m. George L. Herrick of Antrim, Jan. 1, 1865; d. June 20, 1870.)
Horace Brown, (b. March 1, 1840; m. Martha J. Shattuck, daughter of Dea. Shattuck of Antrim, in 1870, and lives in

this town on the Shattuck farm, having one child, Otis Henry, b. Oct. 25, 1875.)

Henry W., (b. April 29, 1846; m. Sarah Travis of Antrim; was a blacksmith in Clinton, and d. June 28, 1870. His widow d. Nov. 26, 1871.)]

2. JONAS W., [b. in Acton, Mass., Dec. 31, 1807; m. Mary Dinsmore of Antrim, Feb. 20, 1834, and moved to Newbury, Vt., in 1840, where he is now a prominent citizen. Their children were b. first three in Antrim and last three in Newbury:—

Edwin, (b. Oct. 3, 1834; m. 2d, Mary Temple, and lives in Newbury, Vt. His first wife was Ruth Whitcher.)

Mary E., (b. Jan. 22, 1838; m. William Buchanan, March 12, 1857, and lives in Boston.)

Susan D., (b. Dec. 19, 1839; m. Walter Buchanan, Nov. 30, 1858, and lives in Newbury, Vt.)

Samuel, (b. Oct. 26, 1841; m. Rebecca Caruth, and lives in Newbury, Vt.)

Clarissa, (b. Aug. 19, 1844; m. Nathan A. Hunter; d. recently in her native town.)

Silas M., (b. Jan. 16, 1851; m. Ella M. Maloon, and lives in Grinnell, Io.)]

3. MARY A., [b. in Temple, July 9, 1811; m. Samuel P. Chase, Feb. 16, 1837, and lives in Biddeford, Me.]

4. GEORGE F., [b. in Temple, Jan. 19, 1813; m. Lucy Kendall of Tyngsborough, Mass.; d. in 1850.]

5. SAMUEL E., [b. in Temple, July 14, 1815; m. Abby F. Demerett of Nottingham, April, 1844; lived here some years, and now lives in Harrisville, having children as named below, all b. in Antrim save two:—

Josephine S., (b. April 12, 1846; m. Thomas E. Colby of Henniker, March, 1869.)

Charles D., (b. in Lancaster, Mass., Nov. 16, 1849; d. in infancy.)

Mary A., (b. July 24, 1851; m. William W. Applin of Marlborough, January, 1876.)

Samuel W., (b. June 11, 1853; m. Lovella J. Lewis of Stoddard, August, 1874.)

Selden P., (b. Dec. 9, 1855; m. Laura F. Tufts, Nov. 3, 1878.)

John D., (b. June 30, 1857.)

George, (b. Aug. 11, 1860; d. in infancy.)

- Horace C.*, (b. in Stoddard, Sept. 4, 1866.)
6. *ELIZABETH*, [b. in Antrim, Aug. 7, 1842; Oct. 6, 1842.]
7. *ALMIRA*, [b. in Antrim, Jan. 19, 1820;]
8. *WILLIAM N.*, [b. Feb. 11, 1822; m. *A. A. A. A.* ison, Jan. 11, 1848, and lived on the farm until 1870, when he sold to Gardiner V. South Antrim, where he now resides. He was burned in 1873. His townsmen have elected him with the highest offices within the town. He has one child:—

Emily F., (b. Dec. 31, 1851; m. *William D.* of Francestown, son of Samuel D. D. 1875. Mr. Downes is now a merchant. They have one child, *Nellie S.*, b. July 9, 1875.

9. *SARAH J.*, [b. September, 1829; became the wife of Edward Z. Hastings of Antrim, Nov. 1860.]

ISAAC M. TUTTLE, son of Benjamin and grandson of Sampson and Submit (Warren) Tuttle, previously mentioned, was born in 1845. He married *Sophronia Chase* of Hillsborough and bought the *Houston and McAllister* place, which remained till now. The new house he now occupies. Their children are:—

1. *MILES BENTON*, [b. June 22, 1845; m. *Elizabeth* of Hillsborough in 1868, and lives on the farm. He was selectman in 1875 and 1876.]
2. *LUCY A.*, [b. Oct. 24, 1849; m. *Scott* in 1867.]
3. *ANNA L.*, [b. Sept. 1, 1855.]

TWISS.

DIMON C. TWISS was only child of *Daniel Twiss* of Marblehead, and grandson of *Daniel Twiss* of his brothers, *Robert* and *Nathan*. *Dimon C. Twiss* was a minute-man in 1812. His father, *Daniel Twiss*, was a minute-man in 1793. He was at work in the field when the signal-gun was fired at the house, and started, and was killed at *Bunkers Hill*. *Dimon C.*, on growing up, married, first, *Mary Woodbury*, who died in childbed, 1795, and was buried in 1798, he married, second, *Sarah Ireson* of Marblehead in 1815, leaving eight children. He afterwards

Jones of Hillsborough, July, 1817. He came here from Hudson in 1818, and bought of Nathan Pierce, who lived there a short time, the place now Luther Campbell's. There he lived about thirty years, when he sold to Jonathan Carr, moved to Amherst, and died in Mont Vernon, January, 1861, aged eighty-eight.

2. **FANNY C.**, [b. in Beverly, Mass., Oct. 18, 1799; m. Jesse Carr, Dec. 3, 1833; d. in Antrim, Nov. 30, 1858.]

3. **POLLY**, [b. in Beverly, Nov. 22, 1800; d. in 1814.]

4. **THOMAS D.**, [b. in Marblehead, Mass., Dec. 23, 1801; m. Betsey H. Brackett, Jan. 30, 1834, and the same year erected the buildings which he occupied until his death, March 21, 1876. The children are:—

Alfred C., (b. April 25, 1837; m. Sarah E. Goodwin of Thornton's Ferry, Aug. 25, 1863; was a machinist; moved to Lawrence, Mass., where he held a position of responsibility, and d. greatly respected, in the prime of life, July 21, 1875.)

Sarah E., (b. June 23, 1840; m. Charles J. Davis of Hancock, Feb. 23, 1865; d. Jan. 20, 1870.)

Hannah A., (b. July 12, 1843; m. Nathan D. Curtis Dec. 4, 1866, and lives in Stoddard.)]

5. **DIMON**, [b. August, 1803; m. 1st, Harriet Parmenter, Oct. 30, 1834. He was a blacksmith, and built him a shop just below the bridge, on the brook, south of his father's house. One day in August of 1832, Dea. Parmenter, who was a live man, asked him how he would like to go on if his shop were in Clinton. He replied favorably, and accordingly the neighbors went up and the shop went down. It is said that buildings are not often known to move so quickly as that did. On the new stand in Clinton he followed his trade more than thirty years. At the time the shop was moved, the only houses in Clinton were Edward Hastings's and Daniel Story's. Mrs. Harriet (Parmenter) Twiss d. in 1844. Mr. Twiss m. 2d, Mehitable Hills, June 10, 1845. They moved to Mont Vernon in 1868, where she d. June 4, 1874, and he still resides there. His first wife left children as follows:—

Harriet M., (b. Jan. 29, 1836; m. Dr. William H. Hines of Milford, Aug. 23, 1861, and d. in that place Feb. 7, 1871.)

Mary E., (b. June 20, 1838; m. Daniel Richardson, May 9, 1857, and lives in Mont Vernon.)

- Hannah M.*, (b. Oct. 17, 1840; m. Elbridge F. Trow, Jan. 1, 1868, and lives in Mont Vernon.)]
6. SARAH, [b. Aug. 23, 1811; d. in infancy.]
 7. GEORGE, [b. Dec. 10, 1804, in Hudson; m. Mary Flagg of Boston, 1831, and d. in that city July 26, 1852.]
 8. DANIEL, [b. Dec. 18, 1806; painter by trade; m. a Nova Scotia lady; lives in East Boston.]
 9. JAMES, [b. Aug. 27, 1809; unm.; d. Sept. 14, 1859.]
 10. ABRAHAM G., [b. in Hudson, May 19, 1818; m. Sabra G. Carr of Antrim, 1841; was a machinist; d. in Manchester, April 8, 1876.]
 11. MARY W., [b. in Hudson, Oct. 26, 1819; m. Mark Putnam, Dec. 10, 1839; now lives in Amherst.]
 12. JOHN W., [b. in Antrim, May 2, 1822; m. 1st, Hannah McIlvaine; 2d, Margaret Price of Plattsburg, N. Y.; d. March 6, 1876.]
 13. MARK, [b. in Antrim, Feb. 5, 1827; m. Mrs. Caroline Crosby of Milford, 1852; lives in Providence, R. I.; iron-molder by trade.]
 14. CHARLES CUMMINGS, [b. in Antrim, Aug. 8, 1829; m. 1st, Harriet Glover of Franklin, Vt., March 4, 1857; 2d, Mrs. Ellen Jaquith, September, 1876; lives in Nashua.]
 15. CATHERINE J., [b. in Antrim, Dec. 21, 1824; m. Freeman C. Bills of Amherst, March 12, 1845.]
 16. ADONIRAM JUDSON, [b. in Antrim, March 21, 1832; m. Mary Gibson of Nashua; lives in Chelsea, Mass.; is foreman in a stove-foundry.]

VARNUM.

ANDREW J. VARNUM came here from Amherst when a boy to live with James Wood. Married Susan E. Keyes of Antrim. Moved to Ashland and lived there several years, but came back insane in 1871, and wandered off and hanged himself on the top of Tuttle Mountain. He had concealed himself so cunningly, that, despite a general hunt of the people, the search was given up. The body was found many weeks afterwards, by accident, hanging in a state of shocking decay. His age was thirty-nine. He left three children:—

1. CHARLES A., [b. in 1860.]
2. MARY F., [b. in 1864; these two oldest were drowned in Bridgewater, July 19, 1871; were fishing on the banks of the stream, when the little girl fell in, and the boy springing in to save her, both perished.]
3. JOHN L., [b. in 1869.]

VOSE.

The Voses came to this town from Bedford. They emigrated from Lancashire, England, to Dorchester, Mass., in 1638. Robert Vose, the original settler there, lived to a great age and left two sons, Edward and Thomas. Edward remained on the homestead, and his posterity kept the name on that spot for nearly two hundred years. From him descended Col. Elijah Vose and Col. Joseph Vose, who each commanded a regiment in the Revolution. Col. Joseph Vose was grandfather of Rev. Thomas Savage of Bedford. Thomas, the younger son, settled near the homestead of his father, locating in that part of Dorchester now Milton; was a farmer, smart, and locally distinguished, and seems to have left but one son, Henry. This Henry left a numerous family, several sons being among them, one of whom was Robert, who inherited the homestead and was father of Samuel Vose of Bedford, and his brother Lieut. James Vose of Bedford. The Voses now living in Bedford are descended from Lieut. James. It is not known when Samuel Vose came from Dorchester (Milton), Mass., and settled in Bedford; probably, however, it was not later than 1755, as he married in Bedford, and his fifth son, Hon. John Vose, was born there in 1766. Samuel Vose was on the "Committee of Safety" in Bedford in 1778. He married Phebe Vickery. She seems to have been daughter of Thomas Vickery (then spelled "Vickere"), a sturdy Presbyterian, whose name appears on a petition to Gov. Wentworth in behalf of that denomination, May 10, 1750. The Vickeres were among the early settlers of Bedford, which town was settled in 1737, as their names appear—Thomas Vickere and Thomas Vickere, Sen.—appended to a petition from that place (Sow-Hegon) for protection against the Indians, June 12, 1744. "Old Thos. Vickery departed this life Feb. 27, 1767, about 10 o'clock forenoon." (Matthew Patten's Diary.) The children of Samuel Vose and Phebe Vickery were: Thomas V., born Aug. 5, 1757; Samuel (of Antrim); Robert (of Antrim); Francis; Hon. John Vose (of Atkinson; Dartmouth College, 1795; gave Phi Beta Kappa oration, 1805; published several books on astronomy; state senator, 1816; deacon Congregational Church; died in 1840, aged seventy-four); Roger; Mercy; and Phebe. The last-named married Capt. John Worthley of this town. Roger went with a family of ten children to Spencer, N. Y.

DEA. SAMUEL VOSE of Antrim was born in Bedford, May 23, 1759; came here in 1788, and began the farm west of the pond long occupied after him by Rodney Sawyer. Lived many years in a log house, in which most of his children were born. He lived in his rude cabin upwards of two years alone. At one time during his absence a bear broke in, ate up his provisions, and upturned things in a careless way. Dea. Vose was for many years a leading spirit in the town; was a man of marked ability, and ready for every call. The good Dr. Whiton says of him that he kept the Sabbath so sacredly that he would not answer a man who spoke to him of secular business on the holy day. He married Mary Saltmarsh. Was appointed elder in the Presbyterian Church in

1816. He died Aug. 8, 1830, aged seventy-one. His wife died April 21, 1848, aged eighty-one. Their children were :—

1. **DR. SAMUEL**, [b. Aug. 2, 1792. After the best use of the limited opportunities of his native town, he studied with Dr. Nathan Smith of Hanover. He graduated from the Maine Medical School in 1823, and immediately commenced practice in New Portland, that State, where he was an active and successful physician till his death, which occurred Nov. 14, 1860. He was a very modest and retiring man, of genuine ability and personal excellence, and held in the very highest esteem. Was out for a time in the war of 1812. He m. Ruth D. Hanson. His children were :—

Mary E., (b. March 3, 1832; m. Sylvester Little, March 27, 1860.)

Harriet E., (b. Aug. 12, 1834; m. B. F. Walton in 1857.)

Ruth A., (b. in 1836; m. E. W. McIntosh, and lives in Peterborough.)

Sarah H., (b. in 1845; m. James M. Nay, Oct. 26, 1867, and lives in Quincy, Mass.)

Samuel, (d. in childhood.)

Samuel, (lives in New Portland, Me.; m. Etta M. Buckley of that place.)

John T., (lives in New Portland, Me.; unm.)]

2. **THOMAS**, [twin-brother of Dr. Samuel; built in 1822, on the west part of his father's farm, at the end of the road. He m. 1st, Sally Muzzey of Weare, May 20, 1823; 2d, Isabella Waldron, July 1, 1847. The first wife d. Dec. 9, 1845, aged 47. Thomas Vose d. March 22, 1849. His children were :—

Almeda, (b. April 30, 1824; d. aged 7.)

Col. Samuel I., (b. Dec. 31, 1825; m. Sarah J. Nay of Sharon, Oct. 21, 1850; lived in Peterborough; was distinguished far and near as an auctioneer; his much-applauded response on Centennial Day has already greeted the reader's eye; was an exceedingly pleasant and kind man, making friends everywhere; went to Milford as proprietor of the hotel there, in 1878, where he d. suddenly, Aug. 31, 1880.)

Nancy B., (b. April 12, 1828; m. Samuel Nay, May 13, 1845.)

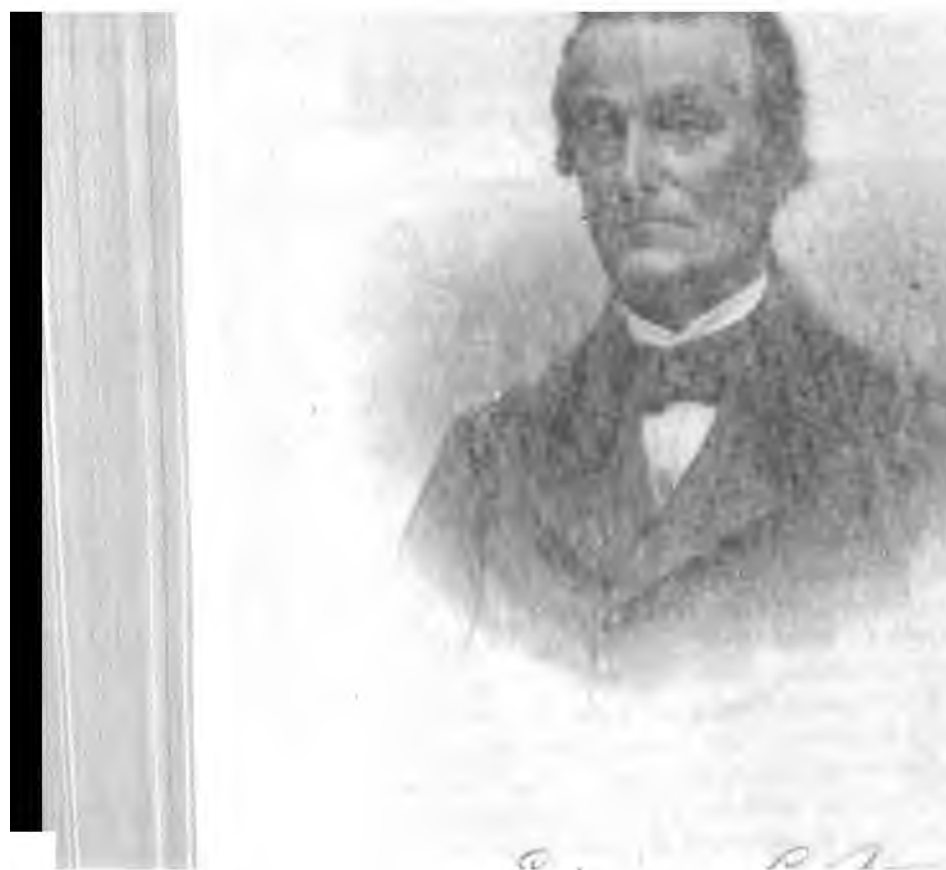
Julia H., (b. Aug. 17, 1831; m. Isaac Pettengill of Peterborough, Nov. 26, 1857.)

Thomas J., (b. July 11, 1834; m. Anna Finn of Boston. Was



Edward L. Rose.

Mr. Vose at once took down and replaced with the present



out in the army. Was sick and started for home on a furlough. The morning he started his trembling hand wrote in his diary, "Thank God, I'm going home." But he d. on the way, May 10, 1862. He left one child, Nellie Frances, now Mrs. Frank P. Steel of Peterborough.)

Mary H., (d. March 22, 1852, aged 15.)]

POLLY, [b. Sept. 26, 1795; m. Philip Averill of Antrim, Sept. 25, 1834; d. in 1838. No children.]

ISAAC, [b. June 10, 1797; d. in childhood.]

DEBBY, [b. May 15, 1799; d. in childhood.]

DEA. JOHN, [b. Aug. 28, 1801; m. 1st, Julianna Hunt, daughter of Dea. Timothy Hunt of Peterborough; m. 2d, Maria Poor. The first wife d. here Dec. 23, 1831, aged 29. He sold to Rodney Sawyer and moved to Peterborough in 1835, and d. there June 4, 1867. Was appointed elder in the Presbyterian Church here in 1830, which office he declined, but accepted a similar one in the Congregational Church at Peterborough, which he held till death. His children were: —

John Hazen, (son of first wife, b. here Feb. 2, 1830; m. Alice Cragin; lives in Peterborough.)

Samuel W., (son of second wife, b. Jan. 27, 1840; m. Hannah M. Cragin, sister of Alice; inherited homestead of his father in Peterborough.)

Harriet M., (d. at age of 10.)

Mary Frances, (b. Aug. 2, 1844; unm.)]

HAZEN S., [b. July 12, 1804; d. Sept. 16, 1828.]

EDWARD L., [known as "Luke" Vose, b. Aug. 16, 1806; m. Aurelia Wilson of Stoddard, Oct. 28, 1835, and lived in that town a short time succeeding his marriage. She was daughter of Capt. Joel Wilson. Her parents both d. here at great age and were buried in the Center yard. Mr. Vose was in trade at the Center in 1834 and 1835, and probably somewhat earlier. In 1846 he bought of Baker Pratt the place known in recent years as the Luke Vose farm. There was on it a large, two-story house, probably built by Samuel Caldwell. At one time Zaccheus Fairbanks, successor of Caldwell, kept tavern in this great house; and also for a short time had a store in it. Singing-schools and dancing-schools were kept in the great hall overhead. This house Mr. Vose at once took down and replaced with the present

structure. Here he resided till his death, May 1, 1868. Mr. Vose was often called to places of trust by his townsmen ; served as superintending school committee ; was often selectman, and was chairman of the board at the time of his death. Was a thinking man, enjoyed the highest respect of all, and d. in a Christian hope. Was very plain in speech, keen in sarcasm, witty, full of jokes, and ready to turn back a hit in the shrewdest way. At a meeting of the selectmen at the Branch, the question arose and was warmly discussed, whether Mr. Edmund Sawyer spelled his first name with a *u* or an *o* in the last syllable. Mr. Vose declared it was spelled with an *o*. In the height of the discussion Mr. Sawyer happened to come in, and said it was spelled with a *u*. But as the laugh began to roll upon Mr. Vose he drawled out: "Well, I'm not to blame if he don't know how to spell his own name!" Mr. Vose left but one child, now Prof. James E. Vose of Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass. He was b. July 18, 1836. He was an invalid and sufferer through all his youth, yet by indomitable courage and patience he pursued his studies until he stands in the very front rank of the scholars and educators in New England. It is within bounds to say that he is one of the clearest thinkers and keenest writers to be found. He is what is called a self-made man, and that in spite of constant sickness and frailty. His admirable oration will be found among the Centennial papers. Has published an excellent treatise on grammar. He m. Mary Neville of New Boston. She was a brilliant scholar, a sweet Christian, and a most amiable woman. The writer, who knew her from childhood, counts it a privilege to say that hers was the most remarkable mind he ever met with, and that she was among the best of girls and saintliest of women. She d. Jan. 6, 1875, and her body rests in Maplewood cemetery. She departed at the early age of 28. Her only child, Edward, was b. in Albany, Kan., Aug. 1, 1870. Prof. Vose m. 2d, Mrs. Lois E. (Stickney) Rockwood of Ashburnham, Mass., a native of Townsend, that State.]

9. HARRIET, [b. March 19, 1810 ; unm. ; d. at Dea. John Vose's in Peterborough, of consumption, about 1840.]

ROBERT VOSE, brother of Dea. Samuel, came here from Bedford in 1790, or a little earlier, and began the old Gates farm at the foot of Holt's

Hill. Here he lived in a log house several years, and then moved to some town in Vermont. His wife's name was Mehitable. This is all I can learn of him. He had two children born here : —

1. POLLY, [b. Oct. 27, 1796.]
2. PRISSY, [b. March 25, 1799.]

WALKER.

JAMES WALKER was son of Andrew Walker of New Boston. The latter came from Londonderry in 1753 and began a contract to build a grist-mill for the people of New Boston, for which he was to receive five hundred acres of land, provided he kept the mill in order and was fair in tolls. But he managed to get the intense ill-will of the people of that town, by hard tolls or otherwise, so that the proprietors sent a committee to get redress, or eject him. Thus driven to the test, he gave some satisfaction to them, improved his dealings, retained his mills, and died there in ripe years. He had two sons in the Revolutionary army: Alexander, who lost his life in 1776, and James, who came to this town. The latter settled in New Boston and had a family of six children there. His first wife was Hannah Woodbury of that town. Soon after his return from the army, probably not far from 1800, he left New Boston, and after a time located here; married, second, Lucinda Bowen; built a log house in the woods a half-mile west of Ira Holmes's, to which there never was any road, though one was vainly petitioned for several times. On this spot he spent the rest of his days. He was frozen to death on his way home from the Branch Feb. 17, 1837, aged seventy-seven. His children were as follows, the three last being children of the second woman and natives of this town: —

1. ALEXANDER, [went when a young man to Cherry Valley, N. Y.; came back on a visit, was taken sick with small-pox in Acworth, and d. many years ago. He was unm.]
2. BENJAMIN, [went to Cherry Valley, N. Y.]
3. SIMEON, [m. Martha Ring; settled and d. in Cherry Valley.]
4. JACOB, [went to Cherry Valley.]
5. JAMES, [m. Sally Curtis of Windsor in 1813, but soon ran away and was never again heard of.]
6. RACHEL, [m. Joshua E. Woodbury of New Boston, and was mother of Hammon Woodbury, a graduate of Dartmouth College.]
7. ELVIRA C., [m. John L. Tewksbury, and lives at Weeping Water, Neb.]
8. MARGARET A., [lived here and there many years; then m. James Towns of Hancock, and d. in that town in 1869.]
9. ISAAC F., [b. Jan. 16, 1820; is a very respectable citizen of North Weare at the present time. He m. Nancy J. Rich-

ardson of this town, and lived several years in the Herrick house, adjacent to Loveren's mills." Left Antrim in 1858. Three children were b. in this town, whose names are Jenness M., Leona J., and Julia E.]

WALLACE.

JOHN WALLACE came over from Coleraine, county of Antrim, Ireland, in 1719, and was one of the most active settlers of Londonderry, occupying from time to time many important offices. He married Annis Barnett, May 18, 1721, they being the first couple married in Londonderry. They had eight children, of whom John, the fourth child, born April 12, 1727, married Sarah Woodburn, daughter of John Woodburn who came from Ireland to Londonderry a few years after its settlement. They settled in Bedford in 1786, and had four sons and five daughters. Their sons were: James, who settled in Antrim; John, who settled in Antrim; Thomas, who married Mercy Frye, settled in Bedford, and was the father of Rev. Cyrus W. Wallace, D. D., of Manchester; and Josiah, who settled in Antrim. The three brothers who settled here will now be noticed in order.

JAMES WALLACE, son of John and Sarah (Woodburn) Wallace of Bedford, and grandson of John and Annis (Barnett) Wallace of Londonderry, was born in Bedford, Aug. 8, 1760. He was in the Revolutionary army, being enrolled as a soldier at the age of seventeen, and was under Gen. Stark at Bennington. He married Jennet Walker, daughter of James Walker of Bedford, and came to Antrim in 1784 or earlier, being among the early settlers. He settled where William Stacey now lives, and had a store there, the first opened in town. His first log house was a little west of the present house, and on the opposite side of the road. Soon after his settlement he was driven up a tree by a bear. Bruin sat and watched him, as a cat watches a mouse, for about two hours, and then walked off, sour and hungry! Mr. Wallace lived to a great age; was much honored by his townsmen, being called "Judge," on account of his soberness and good sense. James Wallace died in May, 1848. His wife died in March, 1834. Their children were:—

1. BETSEY, [b. April 1, 1786; m. Francis Reed, Dec. 23, 1817; lived at North Branch some years, when they moved to Manchester, where she d.]
2. JOHN, [b. June 5, 1789; m. Sally Paige of this town, Feb. 24, 1824; built the house now Samuel S. Sawyer's, where he d. July 20, 1861. His widow d. Jan. 22, 1864, aged 67. Their children were:—
Ira P., (b. Jan. 6, 1825; lives in Chicago, Ill.; unm.)
John M., (b. Feb. 18, 1829; m. Frances A. Holmes, Nov. 14, 1853; lives in Fairfax, Io.)

Miles N., (b. May 20, 1830; was clerk in McKeen's store, and d. Oct. 21, 1850.)

Sarah E., (b. March 18, 1835.)]

3. JAMES, JR., [b. Aug. 2, 1792; m. Naomi Cochran, granddaughter of Dea. Isaac Cochran, Feb. 5, 1818; built the east house on Stacey hill, but moved to Bedford in 1837, thence to Manchester in 1839, and d. March 19, 1859. She d. May 19, 1877, aged 83. They had children as follows:—

Sarah J., (b. Dec. 19, 1818; m. Frederick Mitchell of Claremont; d. at Manchester, Nov. 29, 1849.)

Col. Andrew C., (b. Oct. 26, 1820; m. Olive Sturtevant of Meredith, and lives in Manchester. He has often been representative from Manchester, been honored with many offices, both civil and military, and is a man of great business capacity, being the largest individual manufacturer of lumber in the State. His children are Clara A., and Andrew C., Jr.)

James M., (b. Nov. 24, 1822; m. 1st, Nancy Tebbets of Lee; 2d, Laura Dunham of Hooksett; 3d, Mrs. Susan (Tebbetts) Drew, and now lives in Manchester.)

Charlotte W., (b. March 10, 1825. She lives in Manchester, unm., being a book-keeper on the Amoskeag corporation.)

Betsey A., (b. May 10, 1827; m. Charles White of Concord, where she recently d.)

Luther C., (b. Oct. 24, 1829; d. Aug. 20, 1831.)

Harriet M., (b. March 18, 1832; now lives in Manchester; is a book-keeper on the Amoskeag corporation.)

Elwin C., (b. Oct. 20, 1834; d. November, 1835.)

Luther C., (b. Nov. 15, 1836; m. Frances O. Tufts; was a book-keeper, and d. in Manchester Feb. 21, 1877.)]

4. SALLY W., [b. July 27, 1794; m. Dr. James A. Gregg, Sept. 27, 1810, and d. March 3, 1812.]

5. IRA, [b. June 13, 1798. He volunteered in the war of 1812, to take the place of a drafted man in Windsor, and d. in service at Portsmouth.]

6. BENJAMIN F., [b. Oct. 8, 1802; m. 1st, Marion Shattuck of Amherst; had a large family of children by his first wife, who d. in 1847, and he m. 2d, Mary Butler. He d. in this town, May 5, 1864. Mr. Wallace was for a time editor of the "Manchester Saturday Messenger," which had been an independent paper, but was at once made by him an ardent

JOSIAH WALLACE, brother of James and John, mentioned above, was born in Bedford in 1769. He married Polly Goffe of Bedford, and came to Antrim in 1804. He lived at North Branch, built the three-story house there, and, in connection with his brother James, built a clothing-mill just opposite Parkhurst's mill. After running it many years, he sold to Francis Reed. It was subsequently moved down to the dam below, made into a bobbin-factory, and burned. Josiah Wallace died April 6, 1848. His widow died Oct. 25, 1854, aged eighty-three years. Their children were:—

1. **ROXANNA**, [b. in Bedford, Sept. 25, 1791; m. Moses Davis, Sept. 19, 1811, and moved to Manchester.]
2. **THEODORE G.**, [b. in Bedford, Jan. 31, 1795; m. Mrs. Ann (Dustin) Holmes of Francestown, Nov. 10, 1835. He was in the war of 1812; built the Sewall Preston house at the Branch, where he d. April 7, 1852. His widow d. Dec. 12, 1853, aged 66. He had no children.]
3. **BARTLETT**, [b. in Bedford, Aug. 6, 1797; m. Lucy K. Little, sister of Dea. Little, and lived on the McNiel place, now Hiram Eaton's, finishing both houses there. He was sheriff many years, and d. June 2, 1855. His wife d. July 11, 1855, aged 55 years. Their children were:—

Hiram L., (b. April 4, 1824; m. Elizabeth Putnam of Lyndeborough, November, 1847, and moved West some years ago. He was a photographer in California, and d. in Oakdale, Cal., June, 1877. He had two children. His son Edward was b. in Antrim, Dec. 11, 1853, m. Laura Glover of Boscabel, Wis., and is a merchant in Oakland, Cal. The daughter, Charlotte, b. Dec. 11, 1854, is a public reader, highly successful and popular. She has filled most acceptably the office of superintendent of schools in Lyndeborough.)

Henry, (never m.; went West, and was murdered in Minnesota, at the age of 27.)

Charlotte M., (b. Nov. 9, 1827; d. Dec. 25, 1849.)]

4. **SAMUEL G.**, [b. in Bedford, Sept. 1, 1799; m. Sarah Crandall of Homer, N. Y., and went to Michigan.]
5. **ELVIRA**, [b. in Bedford, Jan. 31, 1802; m. Judge Elkanah Richardson of Ohio.]
6. **JOHN W.**, [b. in Antrim, July 15, 1804; m. Ann C. Brackett, and lived in the Robert Carr house (moved from opposite Reed Carr's and put up where it now stands in 1859), where he d. April 13, 1878. The children are:—

- Oliver M.*, (b. Feb. 12, 1833; m. Hattie Adams, and lives in Revere, Mass.; painter by trade.)
- Silas G.*, (b. Oct. 25, 1834; m. 1st, Sarah E. Roach, July 4, 1860, who d. Nov. 20, 1864, aged 27. He m. 2d, Eliza J. Whitmore of Salisbury, and lives at South Village; house built in 1870. His children are: Sarah A., b. Nov. 9, 1866; Flora J., b. Feb. 13, 1868; Mary L., b. Feb. 23, 1870; Abbie S., b. Nov. 12, 1871; George W., b. Dec. 29, 1873; Emma F., b. Nov. 29, 1875; and Charles G., b. Dec. 14, 1877.)
- Caroline A.*, (b. June 27, 1837; m. Daniel S. Fuller, Nov. 27, 1859, and lives in Revere, Mass.)
- Edgar A.*, (b. June 7, 1843; m. Gertrude E. Lightcap. He graduated at Harvard Law School in 1867, and went into the practice of law in Havana, Ill.)]
7. NANCY, [b. May 1, 1806; m. Dr. John Scoby, and now resides in Shellrock, Io.]
 8. MARY E., [b. Nov. 14, 1809; m. Judge Luke Woodbury, June 10, 1834, and now resides at South Village.]
 9. JOSEPH G., [b. Feb. 11, 1818; d. March 4, 1815.]

WALTON.

AMOS WALTON, son of Josiah Walton, was born in Temple. He married Eunice Oakes of Oakham, Mass., Jan. 18, 1825, and came to Antrim from New Ipswich in 1827. He lived here a few years, in the Gregg house by the pond, and manufactured hand-bellows; then went to Lowell, Mass., thence to Iowa, and died there. Children:—

1. JOSIAH, [b. in New Ipswich; settled in the West.]
2. JOHN WARREN, [b. in Antrim, March 4, 1828; went West with his father. Beyond this we do not trace any of them. They settled in Muscatine County, Mich.]

WARD.

DR. WILLIAM WARD came here probably as early as 1787, and remained about five years, when he seems, like Drs. Frye and Adams, to have sought a better field. It is not known where he lived in town, but probably it was on the Knights place (Harold Kelsea's), or in a little house that stood about on the spot now Mr. Corey's. A tract of land in that vicinity, which it would be difficult now to define, was in after years designated as the "Ward Land," as appears in a transcript of a road changing the north end of the street to its present locality. Dr. Ward left town about the close of 1792. Nothing more is known of him.

A hundred years ago there was a William Ward in New Boston, near

my father's, who was a somewhat noted character, a Scotchman, a blacksmith, full of fun, and engaged in various practical jokes, characteristic of that day. He printed over the door of his shop in rude, plain letters:—

“Now pay me down upon the board,
Your humble servant, William Ward.”

WARREN.

JOHN WARREN lived here about twenty-seven years. He came here as early as 1774, and that year built his cabin on what is now S. S. Sawyer's farm at the Branch. In 1776 he built the first saw-mill in town. It stood eight or ten rods below the bridge in Branch Village, and a little below the Wallace or Parkhurst mills, and the remnants of it may still be found. Subsequently he seems to have built another log house to go with his mill, and to have disposed of the first one. This second log house stood a little south of the mill, on a knoll back of the Sylvester Preston place. Here he lived a dozen years or more, when this property passed into other hands, and Warren moved on to Meeting-House Hill. Thence, about 1802, he went to Canada. He was noted for telling great stories,—of the kind so great that nobody would believe them. Hence, anything doubtful used to be called one of “John Warren's stories.” As an instance of his exceedingly vigorous talent in setting things strong, we may notice his distinguished shot at wild geese. He saw the flock coming, and, telling his wife to watch them, he hurried in to load his gun. He poured in one-quarter of a pound of powder and two pounds of shot, when his wife shouted, “They're right over the house!” Without taking out the ramrod, he fired up the chimney, and brought down eleven of the flock all skewered on the ramrod! Of course it was very thoughtful in him to save the ramrod in this way! John Warren of Antrim was born in Chelmsford, Mass., Sept. 14, 1733; was son of Ephraim and Esther (Parker) Warren, and grandson of Joseph and Ruth (Wheeler) Warren; and was said to be akin to Gen. Joseph Warren, of Bunker-Hill fame. He was brother of Capt. Josiah Warren of New Boston, and, therefore, great-great-uncle of the writer. He was also own uncle of Mrs. William Duncan and Mrs. Samuel Christie of Antrim. This latter fact accounts for his going to live near Samuel Christie on Meeting-House Hill after the death of his wife and the sale of his property at the Branch. It is to be regretted that so little can be learned concerning this pioneer of the town. He was constable of Antrim in 1784. Sold his pew, Sept. 2, 1801, to Asahel Cram. His wife seems to have died at the Branch about 1800. A grandson, Eben Warren of New Boston, thinks that John Warren died in Antrim, but it is certain that he left Antrim in the year 1802, going to the northern part of Vermont, or to Canada. He probably followed his son Moses to that region. His wife was a Dimond. Their children, so far as known, were:—

1. MOSES, [probably b. as early as 1770; is said to have owned a slate-quarry in Vermont.]

2. POLLY, [went to Vermont with Moses and settled there.]
3. DIMOND, [settled in Amherst, about a mile north of the village, and d. there about thirty years ago, in good old age. Eben Warren of New Boston was his son, and he left several other children.]
4. JONATHAN, [b. April 15, 1788. He settled in Canada, and d. in Portland, Province of Ontario, in April, 1854. He was known as "John Warren," though he wrote his name "Jonathan." He m. Mrs. Mary Jaquith, Feb. 6, 1834. One child of Jonathan survives, Mrs. Elizabeth Trickey of Oso, Fontenac County, Ont. Her son, John Warren Trickey Esq., is a business man in Oso.]

WEBBER.

BROOKS K. WEBBER, son of Maximilian J. and Clarissa (Sweet) Webber, and grandson of Jeremiah and Lydia Webber of Boscaawen (now Webster), was born in the above place in 1837. He studied law in Newport, and in Woodstock, Vt., and was admitted to the bar in 1859. Opened a law-office in South Antrim in May, 1862, but after return from the army he moved to Hillsborough Lower Village, and thence, after a few years, to the Bridge, where he now resides, having a large practice and enjoying the confidence of the community. Mr. Webber enlisted from Antrim in August, 1862, and was promoted to first lieutenant. Was representative of Hillsborough in 1868 and 1869, and was a member from that town of the constitutional convention of 1876. He married first, Francelia E. Gage of Washington; second, Louisa L. Brigham of Lempster; third, Annie L. Merrill of Deering. Has children:—

1. NED DOUGLAS, [b. in Washington, Jan. 19, 1865.]
2. CLARA SOPHIA, [b. in Hillsborough, Oct. 6, 1872.]

WEBSTER.

ISAIAH WEBSTER, son of Nathan (who was killed by the falling of a tree in 1787) and Hannah (Bailey) Webster of Salem, Mass., was born in 1766. He married Abigail Heath of Pelham in 1790, and came to Antrim from Salem, N. H., in 1794, lived a few years on the Jonas White place, and went to Salem, Mass., in 1811. He was out during the war of 1812, and at the close of the same, on his way home, stopped here at his brother Nathan's, where he suddenly died, aged forty-four. His children were:—

1. HEMAN, [m. Mary Eaton of Andover, Mass., in 1807, and settled in Methuen.]
2. PHOEBE, [b. in Antrim, Jan. 22, 1795; m. Edward Perry of Danvers, Mass., in 1817.]

3. RHODA, [became second wife of John Frye, and went to Java, N. Y.]
4. MARY G., [b. in 1806 ; m. John Frye of Salem, Mass., in 1823, but lived only a few years.]

NATHAN WEBSTER, brother of Isaiah, mentioned above, was born in Salem, N. H., in 1771 ; married Anna Bayls of his native town, came here in 1798, settled on the place now Daniel Swett's, and died Aug. 4, 1845. His widow died May 14, 1854, aged eighty-three. Their children were : —

1. PAMELIA, [b. in 1797 ; m. Lemuel Curtis of Windsor, Feb. 28, 1822, and d. in 1857.]
2. JONATHAN, [b. Nov. 4, 1798 ; d. Feb. 5, 1814.]
3. ENOS, [b. Nov. 28, 1800 ; m. Elizabeth Keyes, Jan. 20, 1831 ; lived on the homestead with his father, but sold in 1855. He lived some years on the Ambrose Story place ; went West in 1867, and now lives in Antrim, Minn. His children are : —

Fanny M., (b. Jan. 5, 1832 ; d. April 6, 1858.)

Jonathan E., (b. July 16, 1833 ; m. Cynthia J. H. Cram of Bennington, Nov. 23, 1851, and d. in that town, July 14, 1856.)

Elizabeth A., (b. March 21, 1835 ; m. 1st, Orren D. Parker of Hillsborough, March 26, 1851, and lived in this town several years, where they had four children. He d. in Stoddard in 1862, and she m. James P. Wood in 1866, and now lives in Antrim, Minn.)

Orlando T., (b. Sept. 23, 1836 ; enlisted in the Union army, Ninth Illinois Regiment, and d. in service, Dec. 15, 1861.)

Loammi H., (b. July 30, 1838 ; entered the army and starved to death in a Southern prison, dying March 23, 1864.)

Anna B., (b. May 11, 1840 ; d. April 10, 1859.)

Jason K., (b. April 12, 1842 ; m. Lizzie A. Fisher, Jan. 1, 1867, and is now postmaster in Madelia, Minn.)

Ulyssa H., (b. Oct. 10, 1845 ; m. Luther M. Wilkins, Nov. 8, 1860, and d. in 1861.)

Mary E., (d. in infancy.)

Enos B., (b. May 5, 1857.)

4. NATHAN, [b. Sept. 14, 1802 ; m. Martha Hurd of Maine, and went to Charlestown, Mass., where he d. in 1865.]
5. BENAIAB, [b. Jan. 1, 1806 ; d. April 1, 1806.]

6. BENJAMIN, [b. June 8, 1807; m. Katherine Godfrey of Charlestown, Mass., and d. in that place Oct. 31, 1864.]
7. FANNY, [b. Oct. 8, 1809; d. Oct. 10, 1831.]
8. HANNAH, [b. Jan. 12, 1812; m. Loammi S. Hurd of Maine, April 10, 1834, and moved to Charlestown, Mass., where she d. August, 1843.]
9. KIMBALL E., [b. March 5, 1814; d. in infancy.]

SAMUEL WEBSTER built, in 1806, a large three-story house on the west side of the old common on the hill. He was a shoemaker by trade, and had a shop for that purpose in the basement of the lower story. In the upper part he intended to keep tavern; but he probably did not count the cost, inasmuch as he never finished the building, and moved away about three years afterwards, greatly in debt. Nothing is known of whence he came or whither he went. The house stood awhile, unfinished, being occupied by transient parties, several dying there of spotted fever, but was finally taken down and used for the frame of the Appleton house, now standing in the west part of Deering, and known as "Appleton Tavern."

WEEKS.

SAMUEL WEEKS was born in 1764; married Sarah Wadleigh of Londonderry, and came from that town to Antrim; lived in a long, low, wooden house where the brick house, now Samuel M. Thompson's, stands. He was a drover, and brought large flocks of sheep and hogs from Vermont. He seems to have lived awhile about 1812 on the Shattuck place; was an active, energetic man; moved to Chelmsford, Mass., and kept tavern awhile, then came back and settled in Bennington, just over the river from his old home, where he died in 1816, aged fifty-two. His wife died in 1813, aged fifty-three. Their children were:—

1. MARTHA, [m. Thomas D. Nesmith, March 30, 1813, and d. in Antrim, June 17, 1828.]
2. JOHN, [m. Hannah Hunkins, and d. in Poplin, now Fremont.]
3. HANNAH, [m. Josiah Roach, and d. in Bennington.]
4. SARAH, [m. 1st, a Mr. Lowe; 2d, George Gibson, and went to Fremont, where she d.]
5. SAMUEL, JR., [lived some six years with Capt. Thomas D. Nesmith; went to Charlestown, Mass., where he d. about 1825, a young man.]
6. MARY, [m. Jonathan Atwood; moved to Haverhill, and d. there.]

WELLMAN.

ISRAEL WELLMAN was born in Lyndeborough in 1829; married Orra A. Dutton of Greenfield in 1855; came here in 1873, lived in vari-

ous places about town, and has recently moved to Stoddard. His children are Henry P., George W., Ida A., Nellie O., John R., and Charles.

WESTON.

DEA. SUTHERIC WESTON, son of Ebenezer and Mehitabel (Suth-
eric) Weston, grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth Weston, and great-
grandson of John and Sarah (Fitch) Weston of Reading, Mass. (which
John came from England to Salem, Mass., in 1644, at the age of thirteen,
and settled in Reading, Mass., in 1652, where he married Sarah Fitch),
was born Nov. 19, 1751. Judge Weston of Augusta, Me., and Ex-Gov.
Weston of Manchester are of the same stock. The "Weston coat of
arms" being identical with that of the "Earl of Portland," it is claimed
that their descent can be traced from him. The parents of Dea. Sutheric
Weston moved to Amherst, N. H., in 1752. He was out in the Revolu-
tionary war, and suffered much from hardship and starvation. At the
battle of the Cedars in Canada he was taken prisoner by the Indians and
nearly starved, when they decided to give him and others a chance to
run for their lives. The deacon, being a man of great muscular power
and endurance, made for the woods, rushed into a dense swamp, and
managed to escape pursuit after a time. He was finally discovered by a
scout of his regiment, his flesh torn and bleeding, his clothes hanging in
fragments about him, and in a nearly famished condition. He is also
said to have been once regularly exchanged, in company with Lemuel
Curtis and others, for British prisoners. He went from Amherst to
Bunker Hill, and was one of those who went across and shared in the
last part of that battle. Jan. 20, 1779, Dea. Weston married Mary
DeLancy; came from Amherst to Antrim in 1786; and succeeded John
Gordon at North Branch on the place now owned by Oliver Swett, build-
ing, in connection with his son, Capt. Sutheric Weston, the large house
on that place, in 1807. He was appointed deacon in the Presbyterian
Church in 1800; was a faithful, able, and good man, and died May 11,
1831, aged over seventy-nine years. His wife died Aug. 4, 1838, aged
eighty-two. Their children are as follows:—

1. MARY L., [b. Nov. 12, 1780; m. Daniel Moore of Bedford,
and had a large family; d. in Montpelier, Vt., at great age.]
2. CAPT. SUTHERIC, [b. March 8, 1783; m. Sally S. McCauley in
1808; was familiarly called "Captain," holding that com-
mission in the cavalry in 1819; lived for some time with
his father, afterward moved into a house then standing
northeast of J. G. Flint's, (built by Francis Stuart just
within the town line, because he wanted the honor of living
in Antrim,—wise man!) moved thence to Whitney place,
and from there to Nashua in 1836, where he d. May 30,
1850. His widow d. in Holyoke, Mass., in 1854. Their
children were:—

Esther M., (b. June 24, 1809; m. Joseph Atwood of Bedford,

Feb. 11, 1834, and lives in Hamilton, Ill. One old resident says : " She was as smart a woman as was ever raised in Antrim." She was a fine scholar and teacher.)

Sarah, (b. Dec. 14, 1811 ; d. at the age of 3 months.)

David, (b. in 1813 ; d. at the age of 5 months.)

Mary D., (b. April 25, 1815 ; d. in Nashua, Oct. 26, 1836.)

Sutheric J., (b. July 28, 1816 ; m. Elizabeth Porter of Manchester, and now resides in San Francisco.)

David M., (b. May 22, 1818 ; m. Mary Jane Carter of Hollis, and now lives in Boston. Was one of the donors of the Center vestry ; is a man of large means, and a generous giver to all the charities. Is a man full of faith and full of good works. Mr. Weston is the inventor of the machine for drying sugar in process of manufacture, now used all over the world. This invention is simply the application of centrifugal motion to useful purposes. The same principle appears in his " laundry-machine," " centrifugal clothes-wringer," and in his " cream-machine." The latter effects the mechanical separation of cream from the milk in less time than is occupied in milking, and promises to revolutionize the dairy business in all large establishments. Mr. Weston holds several patents, both in the United States and Great Britain, of inventions highly useful to the world and profitable to himself. He is a thinking, practical man. — one of the ablest and best that have gone out from Antrim : a Christian, enjoying the confidence of men and living in the fear of God.)

Rebecca J., (b. April 8, 1820 ; m. Lawson E. Russell of Bethel, Me. : d. in that place, Sept. 10, 1855.)

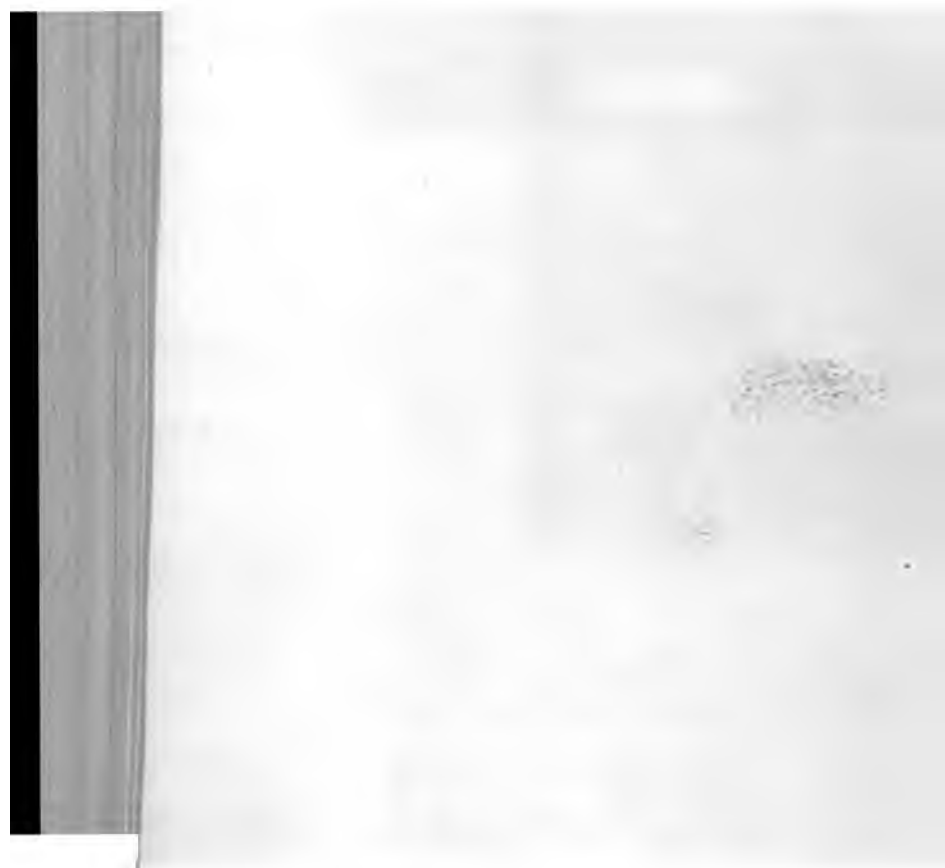
Harriet N., (b. April 2, 1822 ; m. Sidney Alden of Troy, N. Y., in 1838, and now lives in that city.)

Eliza A., (b. May 15, 1824 ; m. Hon. Charles Williams of Easton, Mass., in 1846. They now reside in Nashua. She is a woman widely known, gifted, devoted, charitable, and a leader in the missionary work of the N. H. Woman's Board. Mr. Williams has been several times mayor of the city. — is a man affable, efficient, and with hosts of friends. Their son, Dr. Seth W. Williams, just dead at the age of 30, was a graduate of Yale, a young man of most finished education and most noble character, and had begun life's work with much promise in New York City. He was under appoint-





D. M. Weston.



ment to a position of heavy responsibility in Bellevue Hospital, but was taken down suddenly with congestion of the brain and d. on his way home from an excursion, at Portland, Me.)

Leonard, (b. April 28, 1826. Graduated at Phillips Academy, class of 1846. Was a talented young man, from whom the family had many hopes. He entered Dartmouth College with the intention of studying for the ministry, but d. in his Freshman year, Sept. 1, 1848. Thus dying at the age of 22, the work which his piety prompted was not done, but its reward was reached early and triumphantly.)

Sarah J., (b. July 7, 1833; m. Benjamin P. Crocker of Cambridge, N. Y., and lives in that place.)]

3. REBECCA, [b. April 24, 1785; d. unm. in Hancock, Dec. 25, 1841.]

4. LEONARD, [b. Oct. 10, 1791; went to Phelps, N. J.; m. Alma Wright in 1818; moved to Michigan in 1840, where he d. in 1855.]

5. SOPHIA, [b. Oct. 20, 1794; m. Capt. William Gregg of this town, Feb. 7, 1814; went to Nashua in 1837, where she d. June 29, 1844.]

6. LANCY, [b. Nov. 11, 1800; m. Elizabeth Moore of Bedford in 1831; lived many years on the Taylor place, east of the Jonathan Nesmith place; went thence to Bedford in 1847, but moved to Mount Clemens, Mich., in 1850, and d. there December, 1877. His children, all of whom are believed to have been b. here, were : —

Nathaniel H., (b. July 21, 1833; m. 1st, Miss H. P. Hoyt of Weare; 2d, Mrs. Laura Moore of New Boston; lives in Oscada, Mich., winters in Detroit.)

Clinton H., (b. Dec. 7, 1839; m. Martha Ketchum, May 1, 1873, and lives at Au Sable, Mich.)

W. Clark, (b. Dec. 8, 1842; was out in the Ninth Michigan Regiment, and d. in service at West Point, Ky., Dec. 4, 1861.)

George W., (b. Aug. 7, 1846; m. Jennie Bowman, Dec. 29, 1875, and lives in Richmond, Mich.)]

SAMUEL WESTON came here from Stoddard, married Mary Dunlap, and lived on the old Burns place near the first High-Range school-house, where he died Dec. 10, 1836, aged forty. Their children were : —

1. MEHITABLE B., [b. May 8, 1824 ; m. Amos Dodge, April 18, 1844.]
2. HANNAH, [b. March 9, 1826 ; m. Veranus Atwood, and lives in Nelson.]
3. SAMUEL, [b. March, 1828 ; d. in Sanbornton, aged 24.]
4. SARAH, [b. April, 1830 ; m. Orrel Atwood of Nelson, and d. in that town June 27, 1856.]

WILLIAM WESTON was grandson of Timothy and Esther (Lampson) Weston of Concord, Mass., and son of Ephraim and Elisabeth (Nay) Weston of Peterborough, and was born in that town April 15, 1798. His father was born Aug. 19, 1767, and died Sept. 8, 1829, in this town. Buried in Stoddard. He came here in 1820, and settled on the Andrew Robb place as known at the present day, on a tract of wild land belonging to "Squire James Wilson" of Keene, father of Gen. Wilson. This land, and other large tracts with it, Mr. Weston soon acquired. He became an extensive raiser of stock, at one time owning a thousand sheep and many cattle, and having in charge also large flocks that were owned below. He was a man of many virtues, and was honest as the daylight. It used to be said that "Bill Weston's word was as good as his note." His removal to Hancock in 1834 was a matter of general regret in Antrim. In that town he died June 24, 1848. He married Harriet Hall, Dec. 17, 1822, who died May 9, 1831, aged thirty-one. He married, second, Mrs. Mary D. (Copeland) Fisher in 1833. She was born in Stoddard, July 19, 1803, and died in Hancock, Aug. 28, 1853. The children of William Weston were as follows, all but the youngest born in Antrim : —

1. CAPT. EPHRAIM, [b. Nov. 9, 1823. Was a man of good education, of great agility and strength, and of marked nobleness and manliness of character. He was one whose bearing compelled the respect of others. Always took great interest in military affairs, and was among the very first to enlist in his country's service on the breaking-out of the rebellion. Was captain in the Second N. H. Regiment; was in the first battle of Bull Run; lost his life in the service, coming home to die, — which event took place in Hancock, Dec. 9, 1861. He is justly placed among the most worthy of the sons of Antrim. His wife was Elvina H. Gates. They settled in Hancock, and he enlisted from that town. His children were: William Henry, who was b. Aug. 8, 1849; Clara Elvina, who was b. June 16, 1851, and m. Alfred Barber, Feb. 5, 1868; George F., who was b. Oct. 3, 1853, and graduated at Brown University in 1878; Mary E., who was b. July 1, 1856, and d. at the age of three; Harriet E., who was b. Oct. 6, 1858; and Ephraim, Jr., who was b. May 23, 1861.]

2. WILLIAM, JR., [b. May 4, 1825 ; m. Sarah A. Wilder of Stoddard, April 17, 1859 ; was the last owner that lived on Robb Mountain ; now lives in Hancock, having moved there in 1868. Four of his children were b. in Antrim. His children are : —
James T., (b. May 25, 1860.)
Harriet E., (b. June 25, 1862.)
Sarah F., (b. June 26, 1864.)
Mary Annabel, (b. Sept. 2, 1866.)
William, (b. March 3, 1869.)
Ephraim, (b. Aug. 7, 1872.)]
3. HARRIET H., [b. Nov. 24, 1826 ; m. Oliver Messer, who has been a leading citizen of Clinton, Io., more than twenty years. He was b. in Bow, May 19, 1823. Is superintendent of the gas and water works in the city of Clinton.]
4. JAMES T., [b. Sept. 24, 1829 ; d. on the ship "Richmond" off Cape Horn, in February, 1850, and was buried at sea. He d. in his berth at night, and it was claimed that no one knew of it till morning. There was a mystery about it never cleared up. With many others, he was on his way to California at the time of the gold excitement. Was a promising young man. Many will remember his handsome form and pleasant disposition, and how there were a host of friends that mourned his early death.]
5. JOHN C., [b. Oct. 26, 1834 ; was weak and feeble in his early years, but was stirred with a great desire to travel, and so went round the world as a "sailor before the mast." He sailed from Boston on the ship "John Wade" Sept. 5, 1851, being less than seventeen years of age, and returned Aug. 5, 1852. The next year he went again to California and remained fifteen years, mostly among the mines of that State and Oregon. He then settled in Clinton, Io., where he still resides. Is cashier of Clinton National Bank and director of Clinton Savings Bank. Is also secretary and treasurer of Clinton Gas Company and of Clinton Water-works, and is identified with most of the public interests and improvements of the place. He m. Jennie Sibley in Sailor Digings, Ore., June 23, 1860 ; m. 2d, Carrie F. White in Norwood, Mass., Jan. 14, 1870. She is a descendant of Peregrine White, b. on the "Mayflower," in the harbor of Cape Cod.]

6. **GEORGE W.**, [b. in Hancock, Feb. 24, 1837; was two years in the mines of California when quite young, then settled in Iowa. Was a vigorous abolitionist and stockholder in the underground railway, and personally helped fourteen slaves to gain their freedom. So when the war broke out he entered the Union army from principle, was lieutenant in the Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteers, and d. in the service Aug. 18, 1863. He m. Emelia J. Marshall of Dublin. She d. in Low Moor, Io., in 1866, aged 80.]

TIMOTHY WESTON, brother of William, Sen., named above, was born Dec. 7, 1805. He married his cousin, Matilda Nay of Peterborough, April 8, 1830; succeeded his brother on the Robb Mountain, but afterwards sold to William Weston, Jr., and went to Nauvoo, Ill., to join the Mormons. He soon became disgusted with their practices, and, with lost health and lost property, he returned to Hancock and died Sept. 29, 1855. His widow became the second wife of Abisha Tubbs of Peterborough. They had one child, Sarah A. Weston, who died July 9, 1849, aged sixteen; and four others that died very young. The second husband, in company with his brother, Joseph Tubbs, was for many years a manufacturer of cotton yarn, batting, etc., in Peterborough. He was born in Marlow, May 21, 1791.

The brothers and sisters of Timothy Weston all lived together in the family on the mountain for a short time, and were as follows: Ephraim, Jr., who died in Cambridge, Mass., June 22, 1828; second, Elizabeth, who died unmarried, Feb. 26, 1865; third, William, noticed above; John, who married Sophronia Farwell and died in Washington, June 4, 1873, aged sixty-nine; fifth, Esther, who married Robert McClure of Antrim, 1828, and died July 15, 1835; sixth, Timothy, noticed above; and seventh, Sarah Ann, who died unmarried Feb. 12, 1836, aged twenty-two, and was buried on the plain in Antrim. At the time this family lived together on the mountain, and down as late as 1840, there were four farm-houses on the land of William Weston, with large families, full barns, and large stocks of cattle and sheep. Now every house is gone, the road is thrown up, and one hardly sees an indication that human habitations once were there!

WHITCOMB.

ABIJAH WHITCOMB came here from Swanzey in 1846 and lived about two years. He built the mill on the site of the Aiken or Volney Johnson mill, now Goodell's lower mill. His son Frank married a Miss Nichols of Peterborough, and lived here about a year with his father. They all moved to Peterborough. Thence the older couple moved to Claremont and died there. There was an Abijah Whitcomb in the Revolutionary army from Swanzey, probably father of above.

WHITE.

HENRY WHITE, son of William and Polly (Griffin) White of New Boston, was born in 1771; married Elizabeth Dustin, sister of Zaccheus Dustin's wife; came to Antrim from Weare in 1798, and lived on what was afterward known as the Dea. Sawyer place, just north of the old cemetery on Meeting-House Hill. It is not known who commenced this place. Mr. White returned to Weare in 1809, where he died in 1853. His children were:—

1. POLLY G., [b. in Weare in 1796; m. Jesse Walker and lives in Whitefield.]
2. DUSTIN, [b. in Weare in 1798; m. Polly Colby of Weare and settled in that town, where he now lives.]
3. JAMES, [b. in Antrim in 1800; m. Lydia Bradford of Marlow, and lived in Hudson, Wis., until his death in 1855.]
4. TRISTRAM S., [b. in Antrim in 1802; d. in childhood.]
5. HENRY S., [b. in Antrim, May 4, 1804; d. in Dunstable, Mass., in 1830.]
6. RHODA, [b. in Antrim in 1806; m. Jonathan Flanders of Bradford.]
7. ALICE B., [b. in Antrim in 1808; m. Levi Watson of Weare.]
8. WILLIAM, [b. in Weare in 1810; m. Mary Colby of Mont Vernon, and lives in Wilton.]
9. ELIZA, [b. in 1812; m. Alhanon Codman of Hillsborough, and d. in 1869.]

JONATHAN WHITE, son of Silas and Sarah (George) White, was born in Greenwich, N. Y., in 1814, and was brought here by his widowed mother when two years of age. He began as an apprentice with Dea. Isaac Baldwin in 1834; married Laura Lord of Woodstock, Vt., and was in business at the South Village under the firm-name of Eaton and White, and afterwards alone. He held the patent for the welded shovel, which was sold to the Ames Company. He built and lived where John Shedd now lives, and died July 7, 1864. The children are thus:—

1. HORACE P., [now lives in California.]
2. CHARLES F., [now lives in California.]
3. GEORGE H., [was in N. H. Sharp-shooters, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.]

JAMES WHITE, son of James and Susannah (Flint) White (who was the daughter of Lieut. Miles Flint, who was out during the whole of the Revolutionary war), was born in Methuen, Mass., in 1802. He married, first, Abigail Coburn of Boston, and settled in Deering. He came to Antrim in 1840, and built the house on the river next east of William Duncan's the same year. He was a carpenter, did business in Manches-

ter, and moved to that city in 1846, where he is an influential man. His first wife died in 1847, and he married, second, Mahala Lord of Bow, 1849. His children are as follows:—

1. OLIVE A., [b. in Deering; m. John G. Richardson of Hooksett; now lives in Woburn, Mass.]
2. ELIZA S., [b. in Deering; d. Sept. 17, 1849.]
3. CHARLES A., [b. in Deering; m. Cora P. Foster of Boston; now lives in Greeley, Col.]
4. R. AMANDA, [b. in Deering; m. John Fickett.]
5. JOSEPH W., [b. in Antrim, Feb. 25, 1843; entered the army and was killed at Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863.]
6. J. EDWARD, [b. in 1856; now resides in Manchester.]

NATHAN WHITE, son of Nathan and Dorcas (Wilson) White, came here from Deering in 1842. He married Jane B. Smith of Milford, and lived in the Starrett house (now Fletcher's), South Village. He was a cooper by trade, and died in 1862 aged thirty-five, leaving children:—

1. GEORGE H., [b. Nov. 30, 1846; now lives in Boston.]
2. MARY J., [b. April 16, 1851; m. Edward Horne in 1872 and lives in Rochester, N. Y.]
3. ANNIE M., [b. Nov. 1, 1843; m. E. P. Gilman and lives in Nashua.]

JONAS WHITE, son of John and Lucy (Tucker) White of Nelson, was born in 1802; married Margaret Clark of Bellingham, Mass., and came to Antrim in 1849. He bought the Dea. Benjamin Nichols place in 1858, where he lived until 1874, when he moved into the Paige house. His children are:—

1. JOHN W., [b. in Brandon, Vt., Nov. 25, 1826; m. 1st, Laura A. Foss of Concord, Jan. 7, 1850, who d. Nov. 8, 1850; m. 2d, Emily A. Sargent of Concord, Sept. 11, 1851. He is a marble worker and carver, and has resided chiefly in Concord, but in 1874 he bought the Nichols place of his father and moved to Antrim. He moved back to Concord after about two years. Children are:—

Frank A., (b. in Concord, July 3, 1852; m. Mary A. Green of Concord, April 1, 1876, and resides in that city, having two children.)

Walter E., (b. in Antrim, May 1, 1854.)

Laura A., (b. in Antrim, Nov. 3, 1855.)

Willie, (b. in Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 5, 1858; d. in infancy.)

Willie A., (b. in Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 21, 1859; d. in November of same year.)

Nellie M., (b. in Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 21, 1860.)

Fred E., (b. in Peterborough, April 17, 1863.)

John W., (b. in Peterborough, Aug. 29, 1865.)

Mabel, (b. in Concord, Feb. 17, 1868 ; d. Aug. 3, 1877.)

Jennie, (b. in Concord, Sept. 20, 1869 ; d. in infancy.)

Julia, (twin-sister of Jennie ; d. in infancy.)

Bennie B., (b. in Concord, Sept. 28, 1870 ; d. Aug. 30, 1877.)

Abbie C., (b. in Concord, Feb. 8, 1874.)]

2. HARVEY, [b. April 18, 1828 ; entered the army in the Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers, and d. in service in 1863.]

3. ELIZA J., [b. July 8, 1832 ; m. 1st, Rev. William W. Lovejoy, July 31, 1855, who d. in 1862, leaving children : Antoinette E., Etta, and Flora. In 1868 Mrs. Lovejoy m. Charles I. Wright, son of Dea. Imla Wright, and now lives in Demascoville, Ohio.]

4. MARIA, [b. Aug. 28, 1834 ; m. Prentiss W. Clark.]

5. CHAUNCEY, [b. June 30, 1837 ; m. Melissa L. Carleton of Hancock, in 1870, and now lives in the Paige house. He has one child : —

William C., (b. Oct. 9, 1875.)]

6. FRANCIS, [b. Oct. 18, 1839 ; m. Emily Smith, Nov. 7, 1865, and lives in Cambridge, Mass. He was a member of the First N. H. Regiment, and afterwards of the Seventh N. H. Regiment, in the late war, and was promoted to first lieutenant. His children are : —

Albert E., (b. Nov. 5, 1866.)

William H., (b. June 20, 1870.)]

DAVID O. WHITE, son of David (a Revolutionary soldier) and Sarah (Dutton) White of Peterborough, grandson of Patrick (who studied for a Catholic priest in Ireland, but fled to this country on renouncing that doctrine) and Jane (White) White, and great-grandson of John and Elizabeth White of Ireland, — was born Nov. 18, 1809 ; married Mary Ann Carr of Antrim, Dec. 13, 1838, and came on to the homestead of her father, William Carr, in 1850. Their children are : —

1. NANCY A., [b. Aug. 23, 1841 ; m. George Sanders of Epsom in 1875.]
2. ANDREW D., [b. Nov. 4, 1845 ; m. Clara Ann Appleton, April 4, 1877, and lives on the homestead with his father.]

WILLIAM WHITE, son of William White of Stoneham, Mass., was born in 1797 ; married Mary Wilson in Deering, April 22, 1823, and came to Antrim from that town on to the Kendall or John Gibson place in

1851. After living here about fifteen years he moved over the line into Hillsborough, and there died Jan. 16, 1869, aged seventy-two. His widow survives. Their children are :—

1. LAWSON A., [b. in Greenfield, Aug. 18, 1825 ; m. Caroline C. Gould of Deering, and lives on the place next west of the Gibson place, having children thus :—
Ellen F., (b. Dec. 1, 1851 ; m. Frank E. Lovering and lives at Hillsborough Bridge.)
Leonard P., (b. Oct. 10, 1853.)
Martha A., (b. in 1855 ; d. Dec. 27, 1870.)
Alma S.
Mary T., (b. Dec. 25, 1860.)
Charles F., (b. Oct. 20, 1864.)
Harvey A., (b. July 20, 1867.)]
2. LOEL F., [b. in Deering, May 22, 1828 ; m. Zoa L. Ward of Ashby, Mass., and lives in Hillsborough.]
3. HARVEY L., [b. Dec. 29, 1830 ; lives unm. in Hillsborough near Antrim line.]
4. CAROLINE L., [b. May 5, 1832 ; is unm.]
5. REBECCA S., [b. March 7, 1835 ; m. Samuel D. Hastings, May 5, 1853, and lives at Hillsborough Bridge.]

WHITELEY.

EDWARD WHITELEY, son of William H. and Louise (Jury) Whiteley, and grandson of William and Lydia (Garfitt) Whiteley of Morley, Yorkshire, England, was born in Islington, near London, Nov. 11, 1824; married Betsey H. Blanchard of this town in Boston, Sept. 15, 1853. He lives on the Miltimore or Blanchard place, but does business in Boston. Is a thinking man, a machinist and inventor, having taken out nine patents in this country, chiefly for heating and cooking apparatus. Some of these inventions are highly useful, as well as creditable. Was one of the donors of the Center vestry. Has children :—

1. M. LOUISE, [b. July 23, 1854 ; m. Charles F. Belcher of Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 27, 1876.]
2. MARY E., [b. July 12, 1856.]
3. NELLIE M., [b. Dec. 21, 1858.]
4. ALBERT E., [b. Dec. 26, 1861.]

WHITNEY.

CYRUS J. WHITNEY, son of Jonah and Jane (Stone) Whitney, was born in Henniker, April 26, 1812; married Mary J. Morrison of Warner in 1836; moved to Antrim in 1843, and has since lived on the then-so-called Weston place. Their children are :—

1. SUSAN C., [b. Feb. 28, 1837 ; d. in Manchester, Oct. 4, 1856.]
2. ELIZA J., [b. Oct. 30, 1838 ; m. David W. Boutelle.]
3. GEORGE G., [b. Feb. 6, 1840 ; m. Elizabeth Bowl of Louisville, Ky., and now resides in that place, or vicinity.]
4. MARY M., [b. Dec. 2, 1842 ; m. Samuel A. Holt, Aug. 15, 1861.]
5. CYRUS J., [b. Sept. 27, 1844 ; m. Louisa E. Allds, Oct. 17, 1875, and lives on the Prescott Parmenter or Cram place. They have one child : —
Roscoe. (b. March 18, 1877.)]
6. CHARLES F., [b. Sept. 20, 1847 ; lives with his father.]
7. JULIA E., [b. July 9, 1850 ; m. Almus T. Rogers of Antrim in 1873.]
8. CLARA ELLA, [b. Jan. 25, 1853 ; m. Henry A. Rogers of Antrim, Nov. 27, 1872.]
9. EMMA C., [b. Oct. 18, 1855 ; d. June 27, 1861.]
10. JOSEPHINE N., [b. May 31, 1860 ; m. George H. Rogers, Oct. 18, 1879.]
11. FREDERICK A., [b. Jan. 4, 1864.]

WHITON.

JAMES WHITON, the first of the name in America, came over from Hingham, England, and settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1647, and married Mary Beals Dec. 30, 1647. His house was burned by Indians, April 20, 1676. He died in 1710, aged ninety years, leaving a large family.

James Whiton, second son of the preceding, was born in 1651, leading a life of quiet industry in Hingham, where he died at the age of seventy-four, leaving a large family. His wife's name is not known.

Joseph Whiton, son of second James, was born in 1687 ; married Martha Power in 1713 ; moved to Ashford, Conn., in 1730 ; was a cooper by trade ; died in 1777 in his ninety-first year, leaving seven children.

Elijah Whiton, son of Joseph, was born in Hingham in 1714. He learned the cooper's trade of his father. He married, first, Priscilla Russ in 1741, who died about 1755 leaving nine children. He married, second, Hannah Crocker, by whom he also had nine children.

Dr. Israel Whiton, son of Elijah and Priscilla (Russ) Whiton, was born in Ashford, Conn., in 1754. He commenced the study of medicine in 1773, enlisted as surgeon's mate in the army in 1776, was a short time orderly sergeant to Gen. Putnam at Boston, and was in the disastrous campaign and retreat at New York in 1776. He began the practice of medicine in April, 1777, in Winchendon, Mass. He made a profession of religion the next year ; married Dorothy Crosby, Oct. 28, 1784 ; was engaged in extensive practice forty-two years ; was deacon in the church ; often representative of the town ; was widely known and largely esteemed. He died in 1819. His widow, Mrs. Dorothy Whiton, died in

Antrim, Oct. 7, 1826. The new bell first tolled for her. Alas, how many since!

REV. JOHN MILTON WHITON, D. D., son of Dr. Israel and Dorothy (Crosby) Whiton, was born in Winchendon, Mass., Aug. 1, 1785; studied at New Ipswich, and Leicester, Mass., and entered Dartmouth College in September, 1801. At his father's wish, he took up his connection at Dartmouth in 1804, and spent his last year at Yale, graduating there in 1805. He was then engaged one year as assistant of James Morris, in his academy at Litchfield, Conn., where he made the acquaintance of Abby Morris, whom he afterwards married. In the fall of 1806, he went to Hanover to attend medical lectures, having in view the physician's profession, on the ground that his voice was not sufficient for public speaking; but, on arriving at Hanover, after some struggle of mind, he concluded to commence theological studies under the direction of Prof. Shurtleff. He finished the same under Rev. Samuel Austin, D. D., of Worcester, Mass., and preached here awhile during the summer of 1807. A call was voted him by the town, Sept. 21, 1807, which he declined; but the call being renewed the next spring he accepted it, and was ordained Sept. 28, 1808. He continued pastor, in active service, until Jan. 1, 1853, being settled at the age of twenty-three and vacating at the age of sixty-eight. He at once removed to Bennington, and was acting pastor there until his death, Sept. 27, 1856. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Princeton College. Mr. Whiton married Abby Morris of Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 18, 1808. Her grandfather, Dea. James Morris, was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1722. Her father, James Morris, Esq., was a graduate of Yale College; a captain in the Revolutionary army, being some time on Gen. Washington's staff; and for a long series of years a teacher of distinguished success. He married Elizabeth Hubbard of Middleton, Conn., in 1781, and their daughter, Abby Morris, was born in 1783. Mr. Whiton moved into the old Butler house Dec. 5, 1808, built the Bass house on the same spot in 1812, built the Clark house in 1831, sold his farm in 1835, and moved up to the Center in 1843. Mrs. Whiton survived her husband, and died April 10, 1865, aged eighty-one.

John M. Whiton was a man of complete and rounded character. He had no salient points. He had no extreme endowments. There was nothing that could be called brilliant about him. Yet he was so finished and capable in every respect, that he left good impressions of himself everywhere, and the public generally both admired and loved him. Splendid things cannot be written of him; noble and blessed things without number can be. If he was great, it was the greatness of symmetry. People felt that he was a safe man. He commanded their respect. There was a peculiar grace about him everywhere, which attracted regard and reverence, and seemed as winning by the wayside as in the pulpit. Prof. Baldwin, than whom none knew him better, thus writes of him: "For most other great men, my reverence has diminished with near approach; but he so combined dignity and gentleness, that in the most familiar intimacy he ever commanded respect, rever-

ence, and love. All were drawn toward him, and, being in his presence, were not in haste to leave. His life was a gospel of peace to all who were acquainted with him ! ”

Mr. Whiton was a very scholarly man. He had what might be called a balanced education. We do not find in him any engrossing admiration of a particular branch. He was not carried away by music, or poetry, or philology ; but he had a clear, strong understanding of all the branches. In common conversation with him, one could see that he was a scholar. He was very clear in his knowledge of the Bible. The whole field of history was familiar ground to him. His language, whether he spoke or wrote, was singularly pure and tasteful. He shunned all colloquial expressions, and never was sharp at the expense of elegance ; but, on the other hand, there was nothing heavy or tiresome in his careful sentences. He was a student to the close of life ; and his last sermon, written but a few days before his death, is suggestive of a mind that was a treasury of rich things ! Mr. Whiton had great charity of opinion. He respected the thoughts of others, and, though he cherished his own opinions somewhat strongly, he always held his dissent from others in abeyance as long as possible. If he expressed a different view, he did it with such gentleness as many times to carry the opposite opinions with him !

Theologically, Mr. Whiton was a man of moderate views. He was a Calvinist, but his presentation of that faith was in exceedingly cautious and gentle terms. Born and brought up a Congregationalist, he is said to have leaned that way during all his ministerial service ; yet he was truly loyal to the Presbyterian body, and came to love its character and influence so much, that, in his riper years, he prepared a history of “ Presbyterianism in New Hampshire,” which he left behind him in manuscript. He preached a full provision of grace in Christ for every soul, and urged the largest meanings of “ Whosoever will.” He honored the Holy Ghost, and again and again declared if any were lost, it must be from refusal to come to Christ. His theology and his preaching all centered in Jesus as a Savior from sin. He always wrote good sermons. They had solid meat in them, and there was a plan and a framework in all. The writer has examined many of them ; always to find a marked unity and system. The sermon grew out of the text. It was always clear, plain, simple in form, straightforward, and had a definite end. He never ran away from his text. He never spread it out so thin that it lost its force. There must be an application in every sermon. He was called an instructive preacher. He was not an orator, but in some way he gained people’s attention. He made almost no gestures, but his eye and the expression of his face made tender enforcement of his words. With feeble voice, he could generally be heard in his large house of worship. His eyes were often open in prayer, as though he were looking round, yet, at the same time, everybody seemed to realize that his soul was with God. As a reader, he made beautiful rendering of Scripture and hymn. In short, his whole appearance in the pulpit was so refined and affectionate as to impress every heart ! The boldest and plainest warnings were couched in such terms of love, and spoken in so tender a manner, as to take hold of men without offending them. He was

dignified, agreeable, faithful, and affectionate in men, probably, have excelled Dr. Whiton as people, — knew them, — was familiar with their word for every one! He knew how to adapt himself to all circumstances, and was at home anywhere. Everybody was welcome at every fireside. He visited the sick; and the sorrowing found in him a most tenderly over the dying bed, and in his long a closing eye to the “Lamb of God.” He was at funerals; having just the prudent, comforting, to say! Often he was called out of town to say tenderness and farewell.

Dr. Whiton was a man of *rare prudence*. He had so generally the reputation of a peace-maker in difficulties, and avoid them. His long pastoral situation; had some stormy seasons; personal feud among his flock; a few dissatisfactions arose but he outlived them all, and left with the affection of his people. He tried no experiments, and was careful not to. There was a peculiar thoughtfulness and exceedingly conscientious and open-hearted, he made people attribute these qualities to him. He was an admirable judge. Various difficulties were removed, because all parties agreed that Mr. Whiton had this *visible fairness* which made him so successful in disputes. He never attempted to manage a case; moderate advice generally prevailed. This characterized the humblest acts of his ministry; with the methods of his farewell! The one word that Dr. Whiton than any other, is this word, — prudent. The olden days characterized Dr. Whiton as a man exceedingly courteous, easy-mannered, and unruffled. It is said that the first time he was overcome by his people. Nobody ever saw in him any forget noticed. He was qualified for a high place, but a lowly one. He was no front-seat minister. He was not that manage the public religious bodies, — always making the motions! He was content to stand by and small talk fall to the lot of the weaker brethren. He was getting into the newspapers if he could help him these obscure valleys of Antrim to candidate in him that he always had his own way, — and prudence was not because of any self-assertion, or forward because his demands were so few and just, so modestly asked, that everybody felt like yielding in ways suited the people.

Mr. Whiton was a man very precisely honest and conscientious, Christian kind, that reached every word exactly. He was a punctual man. He was

of another. When hay was selling for twenty-five dollars per ton,—equivalent to forty dollars now,—he happened to have a little left, and sold a ton to a neighbor for fifteen dollars. *That*, he said, was all it was worth, and he couldn't take any more! He was once offered one hundred dollars for a horse. "No," said he, "that is too much; if you'll give me seventy-five dollars you may have it!" Wouldn't a little of this sort of honesty work well among us now? There is an honesty about at this time, very popular in the world and in the church,—an honesty that goes according to law. It pays its notes on time, and never gets beyond the statute; but it takes all sorts of legal advantages, waits for exorbitant prices, will help a poor man for a big bonus, and gives just as little as it can for charitable and religious purposes. Mr. Whiton's honesty was the honesty of principle. He wanted to *do right*! He was shrewd and cunning in calculation, but never to the disadvantage of anybody else!

Mr. Whiton, like other ministers, grew absent-minded. That word is only a wicked form of saying that when a man is thinking of the Bible's great themes all the time, he can't be thinking of everything else! Wrong hours of study, bad habits of study, mental carelessness, and sometimes the pressure of calls that forces a man to do his thinking on the road, or when he wakes up in the night,—have all helped to make us absent-minded. All clergymen that are vigorous students are charged, more or less, with this great sin of forgetting something; and the careful Mr. Whiton was no exception, though he was not so guilty as some of us! On one occasion, being called to a wedding which was a little more than common, he told his wife he must dress up to the best advantage and would wear his black silk stockings. She gave them to him, and he proceeded to put them on, probably thinking all the time of the dignified words the occasion would demand of him. Having dressed one foot, he asked for the other stocking. Not finding it, they both searched the room, the bureau, and every possible place without avail, and finally gave it up. Taking a common pair to put on, he drew off the silk one, when, to his great astonishment, he found he had got them both on one foot!

Mr. Whiton was a man of sly humor and wit. No man enjoyed a good hit better than he. He was exceedingly cautious and sweet about it at the same time that he was running over. Many, judging from his dignified bearing, might have thought he could never *give or take a joke*; but he was a master at both! At one time there was a great excitement in town on the subject of temperance. Mr. Whiton held the old-fashioned, conservative views, not quite up to the standard of the church now. John R. Abbott, then worshiping at the Center, was the leader of the radical temperance men. Being on the best of terms, Mr. Whiton called down at Mr. Abbott's one Monday afternoon, and they talked and argued and quoted Scripture a long time. As the doctor rose to leave, Mr. Abbott (playfully alluding to the question in the Sunday-school the day before, whether there were any irony in the Bible) asked: "Well, Mr. Whiton, do you think there is any irony in the Bible?"—"Yes, yes," he replied, I do think of one passage. It is in Job: 'No doubt but ye are the people,

and wisdom will die with you!’” Sometimes the witty, pleasant parson got a hit back. He had one parishioner that always paid his minister tax with a skim-milk cheese. On one occasion of receiving it the doctor blandly told the man about the solid and lasting qualities of the preceding cheese, and added: “I trust *this* one will be good.” — “I guess it’s as good as the preaching,” said the man, as he drove away master of the situation! Fearlessly calm was Mr. Whiton in all repartee. No appearance of anger ever spoiled it. Nobody could very well be angry with him. It was hard to get him off his balance. You couldn’t frighten him into being disconcerted. Once, in the later years of his ministry, one of his neighbors thought he would try the good doctor’s pork-barrel. He took a hand with him, one passing the pork out the cellar-window, the other putting it in a basket outside. The doctor heard the noise, and slipped out-doors and round the house, when the man outside ran off without speaking! Silently the doctor took his place and piled the pork into the basket for him. “Would you take it all?” asked the man in the cellar. — “Perhaps you’d better leave a little for them,” quietly replied the doctor, in his well-known and pleasant voice! The man, seeing he was caught, at once asked for mercy, and begged that he might not be exposed, — all which the doctor readily granted, on his promising that he would never again steal anything as long as he lived. That promise was never known to have been broken, and the criminal’s name was never made public. This story has gone everywhere, and has been credited to other parties; it may be found thus credited in one of Dr. Hall’s popular books. But the real hero was Dr. Whiton; the time, it is believed, the fall of 1846; and the house was that now occupied by the writer!

Mr. Whiton should not pass unnoticed as an author. He published a history of New Hampshire in 1834, which was considered, at the time, a valuable work. He also published an account of the ministers of Hillsborough County. His “History of Antrim” is certainly remarkable for the amount of information compressed within small compass. Several published sermons are worthy of being perpetuated; and it is believed that out of his manuscript sermons, volumes might be culled that would compare favorably with known literature of that kind. It has already been stated that he had nearly completed a history of Presbyterianism in New Hampshire; and it may not be generally known that Mr. Whiton occasionally indulged in musical composition. One beautiful piece entitled “Farewell,” printed in the “Boston Sacred Harmony,” was sung at his funeral.

Mr. Whiton, with the usual vicissitudes of his position, workfully and patiently held on his way, — called upon for all ministries of counsel and love, till, after forty years of service, he began to feel heavily the burdens of age, and several times conferred with the session with regard to resigning his pastoral charge. But they would not hear a word to it, until some four years later, May, 1852, taking the matter in his own hands, he read his resignation to the people. In my opinion, the grandest thing in Mr. Whiton’s pastorate was its close. His self-surrender, his wise counsel, his fatherly affection, the tender and universal regard of the people, and their long, united experience of his care, — all tended to im-

part glory to the parting scene ! The men who had welcomed him here were in heaven, and their children were bidding him farewell ! Solemn, blessed, tender scene ! But when his service in Antrim was over, the good man felt that he must work on in some smaller field. Immediately, in the dead of winter, he went to North Ashburnham and preached two months ; receiving an urgent call to continuous labor with that church, and coming home near the close of February to visit his family and ask their consent, he received the call to Bennington, and went there at once, because it was in sight of the town and the home he loved. Then he made frequent visits here ; he lingered among these hills ; he visited the aged and the sick ; and it touches our hearts to know that his last sickness was occasioned by a visit of this kind, at Mr. Buswell's, Sept. 3, 1856. Sabbath evening, Sept. 14, after prayer, his wife and children, at his request, stood round his bed to hear his parting counsel. He could only whisper ; and Morris Whiton bent his ear down to his lips, and repeated his words aloud, — part of which were these : “ Your mother and I have kept house nearly forty-eight years, and during that period there has not been a death in the family. . . . I have thought I saw the shadows of coming changes. . . . I trust I feel submissive to the divine will. . . . It has been my earnest wish that you might all become pious. . . . I trust you will all so live as to meet at last in heaven. I am not able to say more, but I want you all to pray for me, that whatever may be the result of my present sickness, it may be for the glory of God ! ” These were his last words to his family. How calm and unexcited, and like himself to the last ! In a few days he passed peacefully away. Oct. 1, there was a funeral service at Bennington in the morning, sermon by Mr. Bates ; then the long procession started for Mr. Whiton's old church here ; all business was given up in both towns ; the bell in Bennington tolled till the bell here returned the sound ; and the slow-moving, reverent multitude entered this house of God. Rev. Thomas Savage of Bedford preached from John xxi. 20 : “ The disciple whom Jesus loved.” After other impressive services and reverent gaze upon the peaceful face of the dead, “ Devout men carried him to his burial,” and when the coffin was lowered nearly to its bed, they sang these words the good man had used so often for others : —

“ Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb ;
Take this new treasure to thy trust,
And give these sacred relics room
To slumber in the silent dust !

“ Nor pain, nor grief, nor anxious fear
Invade thy bounds. No mortal woes
Can reach the peaceful sleeper here !
While angels watch the soft repose.”

This notice of one man is allowed to be thus lengthy, because this one man had so much to do with shaping the character of this town ; coming here at the age of twenty-three, growing up with this people, having so wide an influence over their social, educational, and religious affairs,

being a marked man for counsel in all this part of the State, being favorably known in New England, and leaving impressions that are good and strong to this hour, — it is proper that he have unusual space and notice. Let it not, however, be inferred from this honest praise, that Mr. Whiton was a *faultless* man. He felt and deplored his imperfections. He spoke of them with sadness, on the bed of death. But they were not conspicuous. People saw his virtues rather. In him, the good was overwhelmingly in the majority. In purity and saintliness, he was, at least, a leader among men! Mr. Whiton's work in Antrim was a great work. It will stand grandly in the day of God. There was no noise about it, and not much glory of this world. He labored under many geographical difficulties, and his field was one that demanded vigorous thought and earnest effort. It was no place for ease or dreams. To be sure, he was backed by noble men and godly women. He commanded a strong army, — but he must be at the head! Brave, faithful, patient, undiscouraged, he led the way for forty-five years! Another generation has grown up since his departure; but his memory is sacred and precious to us all! Many aged people, in all parts of the land, once living here, speak to-day of Dr. Whiton with reverent love! His praise is everywhere! And now he and his flock are together; wherever the good are, there are they. And it is fitting that the last public tribute he may receive on earth should close with the memorial lines of his gifted daughter, Mrs. Richards: —

- “Sainted father! now no longer
 Will thy counsel and thy prayer
 Guide our lonely, weary footsteps
 O'er life's pilgrim way of care.
 Oh, the loss! how much we feel it!
 That thy voice, so mild and sweet,
 Now no more will call upon us
 Blessings from the mercy-seat!
- “Now the insatiate grave encloses
 Thee — dear father — shepherd, guide —
 And thy form in peace reposes,
 With thy flock on either side!
 Near, thy dear old church is standing,
 Pointing to thy home of rest;
 While its shadow almost presses
 On the turf above thy breast!
- “Here thy warning voice has echoed,
 Here thy welcome face appeared;
 Beds of death and hearts of sorrow
 Often comforted and cheered!
 But no more upon these hill-tops
 Will thy beauteous feet appear;
 Never more thy hand so gentle
 Wipe away the falling tear!

“But, instead, thy song of rapture
 Through immortal arches thrills;
 And thy crown with gems is sparkling,
 Gathered from these rock-bound hills.
 Father, — all thy toil is over,
 Life's rude conflict now is past;
 All earth's griefs and cares and watchings
 End in heavenly rest at last!”

Mrs. Whiton, his honored wife, was born Aug. 2, 1783. She was a feeble child and had fits, for which her parents tried everything without avail, and finally small-pox was recommended. She had that disease in a mild form, and never had a fit afterwards! Mrs. Whiton thus alludes to it in her reminiscences written in 1856: —

“Accordingly, when I was thirteen and a half years old, I was inoculated for it; . . . was carried to a log house, father having secured the attendance of a physician who took his family in; also Mrs. Chace, the minister's wife, who took her children; also an excellent nurse, who was *pious*, as the physician said the small-pox would kill or cure.”

The following from the same source speaks of her life in Antrim: —

“October, 1808, the 18th of the month, we were married and set off for Antrim. . . . The first person to whom I was introduced was good old Dea. Aiken, who was standing on the brow of the hill near his house. . . . The South Village, at that time, was small, houses low, but three or four two-story houses in it. One of the number was Esquire Hopkins's [Arthur Miller's], where we boarded six weeks. . . . On the 5th of December, we went to our house [Eben Bass place]. . . . I rode up behind Mr. Whiton. . . . At nine o'clock I walked up to Stephen Paige's and asked for lodging. . . . I then took a hemlock-broom and went down to sweep my house. . . . We slept on a bed on the floor in the chamber where I could look out through the crevices of the roof and see stars. . . . When night came my goods had not arrived, but supper must be got. I set out a new wash-form for a table, boiled some pork, made a cup of tea, spread my rude table with the best I had, and we thus partook of our first meal. . . .

“Here my trials commenced. I was a minister's wife, the first that had ever resided in the town. Of course I was a mark to be shot at. Every minute action was noticed and remarked upon. Some thought I was too dressy. I wore white and prints, while the dress of my neighbors was of home manufacture. One remarked I was a *mighty lady* but she would not knuckle to me! . . . The first winter I spent in Antrim (1808) we were treated with much attention after the farmers 'went below,' as they called it, and procured their stores for the year. Our invitations to visit were frequent. I was a stranger to the customs in town. . . . Their practice was to invite their neighbors, — a sort of party; when assembled, a waiter was passed round filled with tumblers, each one containing raw rum and brown sugar, with tea spoons to eat the sugar. The afternoon would be spent socially, and before nine

o'clock, or perhaps a little later, the guests would be invited to take their seats at a loaded table, — roast turkey, fowls, potatoes, onions, pickles, apple-sauce, toast, various kinds of pies, doughnuts, and cake, with a good cup of tea. Being unaccustomed to Thanksgiving dinner in the evening, my stomach not strong enough to bear it, I went home almost every night about sick. . . . We had no wood except green hemlock, no stoves used in that day, and of course an open fire-place. . . . It was then the practice for ministers to keep a sort of tavern for their brethren in the ministry. They would go two or three miles out of their way to pass the night with a minister to whom they were entire strangers. . . . In the spring of 1812 we put up the front part of our house [Eben Bass house], which stood a year without a room finished. In the spring of 1813 the lower rooms and front entry were finished and furnished. . . . I found it more difficult to rock the cradle of age than infancy. . . . My immediate family were all spared to me, — no break for forty-eight years; we lived in Antrim for forty-four years with much harmony. . . . Mr. Whiton [at the close of his pastorate, Jan. 1, 1853] urged them to settle a gospel minister, and by all means keep united, and do it immediately after his dismissal took effect. He was then applied to to go to North Ashburnham, and he labored there till the latter part of February, . . . came home for a visit, — . . . received an invitation from Bennington to labor there, . . . commenced in Bennington the first Sabbath in March. . . . The inhabitants [of Antrim] were pious, intelligent, and well calculated to make a minister comfortable in his profession; some of them being so well read, that they could and often did *volunteer* their advice to their youthful pastor. It seemed strange to me, having been taught to look up with great reverence and confidence to a minister of the gospel. When I was a child you could not appeal to higher authority: but, alas! at the present day, the hat is not raised, the bow and courtesy not made; and if you can get by a child without its running against you, esteem yourself fortunate. While I was boarding at Esquire Hopkins's (1808), they made a party on our account. Their front room was well filled with guests, — men and their wives. The men came in, dressed in plain homespun cloth, with a colored silk handkerchief on the neck for a cravat, every one of them except Dea. Baldwin's father, who wore a white one. But little attention was paid to dress, by male or female. The object was to work for a living."

Mrs. Whiton was a most excellent woman, and was greatly loved by the people, and, indeed, by all that knew her; yet she was generally understood to stand a little on her dignity, when she first came to this town. This arose from the fact that she was diffident, and was unacquainted with the ways and manners of a country place. In the first year of Mr. Whiton's ministry they were invited to a remote part of the town to marry a couple. They found a large company of guests, and, all being in readiness, the ceremony was soon over. Mrs. Whiton happened, just then, to notice one woman who seemed to be quite alone, so she went and sat down by her, and commenced conversation; spoke of

the pleasant occasion, the large company, the pleasant looks of the bride, etc. The woman, not knowing to whom she was speaking, responded very freely, and then added: "They say Mr. Whiton has just brought his wife to town. I've never seen her, but they say she is a *mighty lady*; why, she wouldn't speak to common folks like you and me!" Mrs. Whiton *was a lady* in the best sense of that word. In her place, her success was not less than her husband's in his place. She was prudent, genial, lively, a good scholar, full of sympathy for the afflicted, attractive in person, and an earnest Christian, — in short, a model wife for a minister. She took great interest in every good work, and deserves great praise. Her life was of the kind not to be written in history, but there are few who have fulfilled their mission with more dignity and more success, — all which the records of another world will show clearer than those of earth. But this much is written of her, as the preceding sketch is of him, as a tribute, which their long and useful lives seemed to require at our hands.

The children of Rev. Dr. John M. and Abby (Morris) Whiton are as follows: —

1. JAMES MORRIS, [b. Nov. 9, 1809; m. Mary E. Knowlton of Boston, and was many years a merchant in that city, being called a "Christian merchant." He was an energetic member of the old South Church. On retiring from successful mercantile pursuits he moved to Plymouth and became superintendent of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, and in that place and office suddenly d. March 22, 1857, but a few months after his father, leaving children: —

Rev. James Morris, Ph. D., (b. in Boston, April 11, 1833; graduated at Yale College in 1853; m. Mary E. Bartlett of Brooklyn; N. Y., May 1, 1855; taught Worcester High School one year, was rector of Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, ten years, pastor at Lynn, Mass., ten years, and principal of Williston Academy, Easthampton, two years. Is now pastor of Congregational Church, Newark, N. J. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Yale College in 1861. He is distinguished as a writer and author, the following being among his publications: "Hand-book of Latin Lessons," published in 1860; "First Lessons in Greek," 1861; "Is Eternal Punishment Endless?" 1876; "Six Weeks' Preparation for Reading Cæsar," published 1877. He has children: Mary Bartlett, James Bartlett, and Helen Isabel.)

Mary E., (m. Charles F. Washburne of Worcester, Mass.)

Charlotte, (wife of Rev. Walcott Calkins of Buffalo, N. Y., now of Newton, Mass.)

Miriam B., (wife of Henry B. Opdyke of New York City.)

John M., (of Plainfield, N. J.)

Grace, (wife of Rev. Washington Choate, late of Manchester.)]

2. *ELIZABETH D.*, [b. March 7, 1811; m. Rev. Josiah Ballard of Carlyle, Mass., in 1835. Mr. Ballard was b. in Peterborough, graduated at Yale in 1838, was settled in Nelson, and afterwards in Carlyle, Mass., where he d. Dec. 12, 1863, aged 57. Mrs. Ballard d. Aug. 10, 1862, and their bodies were among the first buried in our lovely Maplewood cemetery. She was a woman of rare abilities, and ever cherished a great love for her native Antrim. She left two children: —

Edward Otis, (b. in Nelson, April 19, 1837, and is now a merchant in Boston.)

Catherine S., (now Mrs. Emery B. Smith of Melrose, Mass.)]

8. *HELEN D.*, [b. July 8, 1814; m. Prof. Cyrus S. Richards of Meriden, and d. in 1860. She was a woman of dignity and grace and a devoted Christian. Her children are: —

Helen M., (wife of Rev. Geo. P. Herrick, missionary at Constantinople.)

Rev. Charles H., (b. in 1839; settled as pastor of the Congregational Church in Madison, Wis.)

Abby, (wife of Rev. Frank Woodbury of Rockford, Ill.)

Willie H., (now living in Texas.)]

4. *ABBY M.*, [b. May 31, 1817; m. Charles P. Whittemore of Bennington, July 29, 1841, who d. in 1874.]
5. *MARY C.*, [b. Feb. 20, 1819; m. 1st, George C. Duncan of this town, Nov. 3, 1841, who d. in 1855. She m. 2d, John M. Taylor, son of Andrew Taylor, and nephew of Dea. John Taylor, May 14, 1857; and d. Nov. 10 of the same year, aged 38.]
6. *JOHN MILTON*, [b. March 7, 1821; m. 1st, Fidelia Wilson of Nelson, who d. in 1860, leaving five children. He m. 2d, Mary J. Hartshorn of Franklin, Conn., in 1862. He was in trade awhile in Stoddard, also at Antrim Center, and now resides in Norwich, Conn. His children are as follows, all but the last two being the children of his first wife: —

Henry Albin, (b. in Stoddard, June 25, 1845.)

John M., (b. same place, June 4, 1848.)

Helen M., (b. same place, Jan. 9, 1852; m. Edward B. Woodworth of Concord, September, 1875.)

Frank H., (b. in same town, May 26, 1854.)

Mary Fidelia, (b. in Warren, July 10, 1859.)

George Morris, (b. in Marlborough, Mass., Dec. 4, 1863.)

Abby Morris, (b. June 13, 1866, in Boston.)]

WHITTEMORE.

The name has been spelled in a variety of ways, as Whytemere, Whitmore, Whitmere, Whitamor, Whatmore, Whittemore, etc. There is ample proof that these are all of one stock. It is said that Shakspeare's name was spelled ten different ways while he was living; and it would take a man of numbers to count up the variations since the poet's death! An individual called "John" was knighted on the field for valorous conduct in England in the year 1230, and received a tract of land called "Whytemere," or "white meadow." Hence he was called "Lord John de [of] Whytemere." The "de" (or of) was dropped about 1475. The family lived in Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England, though branches appear elsewhere, as in Shropshire, etc. An old record found in London in 1871 makes the line as follows:—

1. John de Whytemere.
2. Philip de Whytemere; died in 1300.
3. John de Whytemere; died in 1365.
4. Richard de Whytemere; died in 1386.
5. Richard de Whytemere.
6. Richard de Whytemere; died in 1442.
7. Thomas Whytemere; died in 1483.
8. Richard Whytemere; died in 1504.
9. Richard Whitmore; died in 1595.
10. William; and Thomas, who died in 1617, leaving, among others, a son Thomas. This last-named was the ancestor of the Whittemores of America. He was born about 1594 and died in 1660. He and his wife Hannah were married in England, and they had five children when they came over in 1642. He settled in Charlestown, Mass. (that part now Malden), and had in all twelve children. His will was proved June 25, 1661. The second, or nearly the oldest child, was John, baptized in Hitchin, England, Feb. 11, 1638; married, first, Mary Upham of Weymouth, Mass.; second, Mary Miller. From these descended the Whittemores of Pembroke, Lexington, Mass., Rindge, and many others. Nathaniel, another son who came over with his father, Thomas, settled in Spencer, Mass., and was ancestor of the Peterborough Whittemores. A younger brother was ancestor of Hon. E. S. Whittemore of Sandwich, Mass., and others. Many branches of this large family have come to honor. The parish register of Hitchin, England, speaks of the father of the American Thomas thus: "Apr. 26, 1617 was buried Thomas *Whittemore* Sen. widower, who by his will dated the 5th of May 1613 gave £20 to trustees for the best sort of poor people in Hitchin."

The Whittemores of Greenfield and Antrim. Whittemore, another son of the first Thomas was two or three years old when his father settled. This Daniel married Mary, daughter of Richard March 7, 1662. They had five children, of whom more, born Feb. 12, 1664-5. This John married nine children. Benjamin, a son of John and Edall in Boston, Dec. 10, 1723. She came from Vermont eight children, one of whom was Benjamin, J 1724, married Hannah Collins April 28, 1746, and 10, 1798. The oldest child of Benjamin and Edmore was Maj. Amos, who was born near the cl record of the place or date of his birth. He set or earlier, but did not get the deed of his land. Maj. Amos Whittemore married Molly Taylor, the leading man in Greenfield for fifty years numerous. Some of them occupy the old first the present day. His wife was aunt to Mrs. She died Nov. 27, 1837, aged ninety-two. 1 1827, aged eighty-one. They had a large family reached mature years were as follows : Collins Fuller, and settled on the place in Hancock where more, recently died ; Asa, who married Hanna and lived and died in Hancock ; Amos, who married in Greenfield, and was father of Amos, Alfred, Benjamin, who married Deborah Perry, lived and was father of Charles P., Timothy of Boston temore, and others ; Polly, who married Paul C sey, who married Dr. Moses Marsh ; Jacob, of below ; and Abram, who married Martha Marshall homestead in Greenfield. His son, Marshall occupies the same. Maj. Amos came to Green He held the rank of major in the Revolutionary to learn much concerning his military record received orders to march the next morning. of pantaloons at that time, and knew not what after consultation with his blessed wife, Molly barn, though now three o'clock in the afternoon and from the wool his wife carded, spun, wove pants, ready for the morning's march ! What equal to anything ?

HON. JACOB WHITTEMORE, son of Maj. (Maj. Amos) Whittemore, was born in Greenfield, Oct. 1 trim, Oct. 14, 1860. The name Jacob appears there being one or two among the grandchildren over. Jacob who came here married Rebecca. She was a sister of Rev. E. P. Bradford of New and located on the Philip Riley place in 1809

death. Was a vigorous and able man. He had all manner of town offices year after year. Was representative of Antrim in 1818, 1819, 1838, 1839, and 1840. Was also high sheriff under Gov. Pierce. Was one of the judges of the court of common pleas. Was a man of good address, smooth, genial, and having a multitude of friends. His children were : —

1. DR. JACOB P., [b. May 16, 1810. After the district school, he was under the instruction of B. F. Wallace at the Branch, and then pursued his studies at Hopkinton Academy. Began the study of medicine at the age of twenty, but failing health compelled the relinquishing of it for a time, and he went into a store in Amherst. Afterwards he went into trade for himself at Hillsborough Bridge. But failing in business, he again took up the study of medicine, and received his degree at Dartmouth College in 1844, being thirty-four years of age. He then took the practice of a physician in Gilmanton one year, and in the autumn of 1845 he settled in Chester. There he had a large and laborious practice for nineteen years, and had a great hold upon the esteem and affection of the community and the adjoining towns. He then, for the sake of an easier practice, sold out and moved to Haverhill, Mass., where he continued an active and "beloved physician" till his sudden death, June 17, 1873. He was a genial, pious, and noble man, and had many friends. All that was mortal of him was laid in Maplewood cemetery, Antrim. Dr. Whittemore m. Eliza Cochran of Antrim, Oct. 29, 1835. He left three children : —

Frances M., (b. Dec. 16, 1836, in Hillsborough ; m. Charles E. Robinson of Concord, and resides in Jamaica Plain, Mass.)

Dr. James H., (b. in Hillsborough, June 15, 1839 ; studied medicine with his father, and with Prof. Dixi Crosby of Hanover. Took his degree of M. D. from Dartmouth College in 1862, after which he studied in the hospitals of London and Vienna. On return he was connected several years with the McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass. He is now the resident physician and head of the Mass. General Hospital, Boston. Has risen fast and has a very honorable record in his profession.)

Mary T., (b. in Chester, April 12, 1849.)]

2. MARY T., [b. Dec. 12, 1811 ; m. Charles D. Robbins of Hillsborough in 1861.]

8. **WILLIAM B.**, [b. May 22, 1814; m. 1st, Lucretia Dinsmore of Francestown; 2d, Fanny Mills of Deering. The first wife d. February, 1861, leaving three children, named below. Mr. Whittemore lived chiefly at Hillsborough Bridge, and d. there May 9, 1876. Was often put in the highest offices by the people of that town. A genial and upright man.

William H., (b. in Antrim, June 5, 1845; d. in Hillsborough, May 25, 1865.)

Capt. Jacob B., (b. Dec. 9, 1851; was chosen captain of the Carter Guards, Hillsborough; has just been promoted to paymaster of the regiment; lives on the farm of his grandfather, Hon. Jacob Whittemore.)

Mary Ellen, (b. Nov. 4, 1853.)]

4. **REED PAIGE**, [b. Sept. 4, 1816; m. Sarah E. Dodge, daughter of John and Betsey (Dinsmore) Dodge of Bennington, Feb. 10, 1842. Received the homestead from his father. Has filled many places of trust at the call of his townsmen. Was representative in 1857 and 1858. Has been ten years selectman. His children are thus:—

Charles A., (b. Jan. 23, 1843; m. Anna Woodbury, granddaughter of Dr. P. P. Woodbury of Bedford, and lived on the farm with his father some years; has children, all b. in Antrim: Arthur P., b. Oct. 27, 1870; Edwin J., b. June 22, 1874; and William R., b. April 19, 1877.)

George R., (b. May 21, 1845; m. Helen Grimes of Hillsborough; moved with one child, Henry E., to Boston, where he is now in business.)

Maria C., (b. March 19, 1848; m. Rodney Smith of Hillsborough. They lived in Boston some years, but now live in Hillsborough.)]

5. **HENRY D.**, [d. Aug. 24, 1825, aged 5.]

6. **JOHN B.**, [d. Aug. 14, 1825, aged 2.]

WILLIAM WHITTEMORE, brother of Hon. Jacob, came to Antrim about 1807, and put up a store (now Gibson house, South Village) in which he traded for a few years, was succeeded by Miller and Caldwell, and moved back to Greenfield, where he died in 1876, aged ninety-four. His memory was remarkable, and he was a model of a genial, cheery, old-style gentleman. He married Lydia Collins Day. His adult children were:—

1. **WILLIAM H.**, [m. Sylvia Hayward, and lives in Peterborough.]
2. **MICHAEL A.**, [unm.]

3. LEONA C., [m. Horace Hopkins of Francestown.]
4. GEORGE J., [m. Lizzie Clement, and lives in Greenfield.]
5. ALMIRA P., [m. J. B. Dane, and lives in Hancock.]
6. CORNELIA E., [m. Henry H. Duncklee, proprietor of Greenfield Hotel.]

COLLINS WHITTEMORE, son of Collins and Mehitabel (Fuller) Whittemore of Hancock, and grandson of Maj. Amos, was born Dec. 27, 1794, and died March 31, 1868, after great and long-continued suffering. He married Ruth Jacobs of Carlyle, Mass., May 25, 1820; came here on to the Amos Blanchard place in 1841, where he resided till death. His children were :—

1. FRANKLIN J., [d. in childhood.]
2. SARAH R., [b. Jan. 31, 1828; m. E. R. Russell of Nashua, May 19, 1846; d. Sept. 20, 1847.]
3. HELEN M., [b. July 27, 1832; became second wife of E. R. Russell of Nashua, Nov. 16, 1848.]
4. JOHN J., [b. Aug. 5, 1835; m. Sarah G. Spalding of Nashua, Oct. 3, 1872; is a druggist in that city; was one of the donors of the vestry at the Center.]
5. MARY C., [b. Nov. 20, 1840; m. John B. Woodbury of Antrim, May 28, 1861.]

WIER.

JEREMIAH WIER came here from Chelmsford, Mass., at what time it is impossible to tell, but not far from 1778. He built a small house on the north side of the road between Benjamin Kidder's and the Dustin Barrett place, — which house has been gone more than half a century; and the cellar, if there ever was any, is nearly filled up. Wier was, no doubt, of Scotch descent. A "Robert Weir," probably same name, was chairman of the selectmen of Londonderry, 1737-38. With different spellings the name appears often in the old Scotch records of that town. Adam and William "Wiar" signed the Association Test there. Jeremiah Wier married Esther Kidder of Chelmsford. They had five children, two or three of whom were brought with them here. Jeremiah was a soldier from Antrim in the Revolution for several years. He was at home on a furlough when peace was declared. He remained here the following winter and then returned to New York for his arrears of pay. The money could not be obtained till fall (1784), and, therefore, Wier let himself to work in the vicinity for the summer. In the autumn he received pay in full for his military service, making, together with the earnings of the summer, a handsome sum of money for those days. With this, he started for home. But he was never again heard from. It has always been supposed that he was robbed, and murdered to put him out of the way. There can't be much doubt of this. The widow subse-

quently married Thomas Miller, moved to Hillsborough, and died on the Scott Moore place there about 1824, quite aged. It must not be inferred from Dr. Whiton's narrative that Wier was only here during the winter of 1783-84, though probably this was the only entire winter that he ever spent here. The children, soon after the loss of their father, seem to have returned to Chelmsford for a time. On coming back to Antrim, they were all save the youngest warned out of town, Nov. 29, 1788. The names are now given :—

1. LYDIA, [d. on town farm, unm., about 1858, aged 83.]
2. JEREMIAH, JR., [used to live with Dr. Cleaves. When the town farm was bought, he went at once there, and stayed through life. Was a cripple and had fits, but was a clever, kind-hearted man ; was a great worker, and when the county took the older paupers, the town would not let him go, but supported him till death, which occurred about 1864, at the age of 80 years. He never m.]
3. STEPHEN, [m. Susan Hathaway of Hillsborough. Soon after went to Greenwich, Mass., thence to the adjoining town of Enfield, where he d.]
4. ESTHER, [m. 1st, James Tolbert ; 2d, Joseph Moore. Lived chiefly in Hillsborough. They lived in old age a year or two in this town, thence went to the county farm, where she d. in 1872, aged about 90.]
5. MOSES PARKER, [was out in the war of 1812 ; afterwards served five years in the regular army. On return he m. Maria Cowdry of Hillsborough. Subsequently he went to Louisiana, and again entered the army. He d. in that place in the regular service in the year 1833.]

WILCOX.

GEORGE WILCOX, son of Thomas and Mary (McDougal) Wilcox, was born in Sherbrooke, Canada, in 1806 ; married Mary A. Morrison of Peterborough, and came to Antrim from Peterborough, on to the Thomas Flint place, in 1873. They have two children :—

1. CHARLES F., [b. in Hancock in 1849 ; m. Thirsa Blake of that town, and now lives in Ipswich, Mass.]
2. NELLIE M., [b. in Peterborough in 1854.]

WILDER.

JAMES W. WILDER, son of Abel and Hannah (Green) Wilder, was born in Dublin in 1799 ; married, first, Mary R. Crombie of New Boston, and settled in that town, but after her death in 1832 he came to Antrim,

and the next year, March 19, 1833, he married, second, Betsey Boyd. After some years he moved to Providence, Penn., where he died Dec. 14, 1876. By the first marriage there were three children, and by the second, seven.

1. JOHN C., [b. in New Boston in 1825 ; m. Annie V. Pearson of Boston, and d. in New York in 1869.]
2. JAMES W., [is now living unm. in California.]
3. CHARLES S., [m. Lydia Wilson of Nashua, and lives in Lawrence, Kan.]
4. MARY E., [d. in childhood.]
5. SAMUEL N., [d. in 1868, aged 33.]
6. HARRIET N., [d. in 1853, aged 16.]
7. EVELINE M., [m. Henry Heermans in 1853, and lives in Providence, Penn.]
8. CAROLINE F., [d. in infancy.]
9. GEORGE W., [b. in 1843 ; now lives in Providence, Penn.]
10. FRANCES C., [d. in 1875, aged 20.]

WILKINS.

Three brothers, William, James, and Enoch Wilkins, were sons of Abial and Amy (Howard) Wilkins, which Abial Wilkins was son of William Wilkins of English descent, whose mother, an excellent woman, lived in Salem, Mass. She was accused, when a girl, of being a witch ; went home from church, and, when they followed her, her father fought them off with pitch fire-brands and saved his child. They came here from Mont Vernon, near the close of the last century.

WILLIAM WILKINS came to Antrim in 1798 ; settled at the foot of the sand-hill, living some years in a log house, and put up the present buildings a few rods north of it. He married, first, Sarah Whipple of Hamilton, Mass., who died May 13, 1826, aged forty-six. He married, second, Elizabeth Hopkins, July 20, 1826. Mr. Wilkins died May 15, 1837, aged sixty-three. His second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkins, died in 1856, aged sixty-nine. His children were as follows, all but the last two being the children of his first wife : —

1. BETSEY, [b. July 8, 1798 ; d. in 1800.]
2. BETSEY, [b. July 28, 1801 ; m. Dea. Joel Wilkins, Dec. 21, 1820 ; d. Sept. 9, 1855.]
3. WILLIAM, [b. March 29, 1804 ; m. Zilpha Whittemore of Woodstock, Vt., and is now living in Alden, N. Y.]
4. LYDIA, [b. March 21, 1807 ; d. July 13, 1812.]
5. MELINDA F., [b. Feb. 2, 1819 ; m. William B. Curtis of Antrim, Nov. 17, 1842.]

6. MORRIS B., [b. in 1828 ; was a cripple, and d. April 21, 1858.]
7. MARIA E., [m. Mr. John Kidder, Sept. 8, 1857, and lives in Nashua.]

ENOCH WILKINS, brother of William, before mentioned, settled above the school-house in the extreme west of this town, some thirty rods north of the road now leading to Stoddard Box. Buildings are now gone. He married Sally Case. They had no children, but brought up the following: Hiram Fairfield, who married Fanny Peabody of Lyndeborough, moved from here to Stoddard in 1850, and then went West; and Jane P. Town, who came here from Lyndeborough in 1830, married Caleb Greene of Woonsocket, R. I., in 1847, and now lives in Lewiston, Me. Enoch Wilkins died very suddenly, June 18, 1851. His wife died Oct. 2, 1852. Each died at the age of seventy-five.

JAMES WILKINS, brother of William and Enoch, came here in 1799. He married Lydia Whipple, and on coming here they moved into a little hovel, built by Michael George, then standing a little toward the west of the subsequent site, while he put up the present house (Luther Wilkins's), which he completed in 1801. He died in 1808, in early life, just after his buildings were completed and part of his land cleared, leaving three children. His widow died Oct. 2, 1852, aged seventy. Children were three:—

1. JAMES, [b. in 1792, probably ; m. Mariam Harper, Sept. 8, 1818 ; moved to Reading, Vt., in November, 1820 ; was some time a school-teacher ; afterwards settled in Weston, Vt. He d. in September, 1832. Left children: George, James, Joel, William, Manly, Clark, Margaret, Sarah, and Walter.]
2. POLLY, [b. Aug. 27, 1796 ; m. Peter C. Atwood, Feb. 13, 1816, and moved, 1820, to Londonderry, Vt., where she d. Oct. 8, 1847.]
3. DEA. JOEL, [b. March 18, 1800 ; m. 1st, Betsey Wilkins, his cousin, Dec. 21, 1820, and lived on the homestead. She d. in 1855. Mr. Wilkins was appointed deacon in the Presbyterian Church in 1831, and was an excellent and popular man. In 1856, he m. 2d, Mrs. Hannah B. Crombie of New Boston, and d. Nov. 28, 1865, leaving children as follows, the youngest by the second wife:—
Prynthia, (d. July 29, 1834, aged 9.)
Mark, (b. Jan. 2, 1822 ; m. 1st, Esther Robb of Stoddard. In 1861 he m. 2d, Marietta Tyler of Westford, Vt., a deaf-mute. He was also a deaf-mute, made so by scarlet fever in childhood. He lived on the Stephen Butterfield place, which he

and his brother, J. G. Wilkins, owned together. He d. Aug. 29, 1875, aged 53, leaving one child by the second wife, Betsey M., b. Jan. 12, 1866.)

Sarah E., (d. Feb. 18, 1844, at the age of 17.)

Joel N., (b. June 9, 1828; m. Mary E. Wright of Antrim; is a mechanic, and lives in Clinton, having one child, George H., b. June 7, 1861.)

Mary E., (d. May 28, 1849, aged 18.)

James Grosvenor, (b. June 25, 1832. He is a deaf-mute and was educated at Hartford, Conn.; m. Mary E. Pratt of Cambridge, Vt., who is also a deaf-mute, educated at Hartford. They live on the Stephen Butterfield place, having children: Gilmore G., b. March 15, 1864, drowned June 17, 1878; Mary Augusta, b. Oct. 16, 1868; Maria Belle, b. Sept. 21, 1874. He is a cabinet-maker by trade. Is a smart, intelligent, and good man.)

Lydia Sophia, (d. June 19, 1847, at the age of 13.)

Dr. George A., (b. March 9, 1836; studied at New Hampton, graduated at Albany Medical College, and settled in Hillsborough, where he d. very suddenly Nov. 1, 1856, during the first year of his practice. Was a young man of much promise.)

Luther M., (b. Oct. 4, 1838; m. Cathie C. Barney, April 4, 1870; is a shoemaker and lives on the old homestead, having one child, Eda M., b. Feb. 3, 1871.)

Henry E., (b. April 1, 1840; m. Henrietta Eaton of Wakefield, Mass., and is a druggist in Stoughton, Mass.)

Ida F., (b. Jan. 8, 1859.)]

MOSES WILKINS, son of Darius and Sarah (Dodge) Wilkins, came here and worked as an apprentice in building the Center Church. He married Sarah Miller of Peterborough, and put up the Capt. Smith buildings, where he lived till 1834; then moved to the Cram place and lived there till 1846, when he went to Peterborough, where he died in 1868, aged sixty-two. She died Feb. 15, 1852, aged forty-six. Their children were:—

1. SARAH, [b. in 1831; d. in childhood.]
2. SARAH JANE, [b. in 1834; m. George Howe of Peterborough, Oct. 9, 1851, and lived in Lynn, Mass., where she d. May 4, 1860.]
3. RUTH E., [b. in 1835; d. in 1852.]
4. CATHERINE M., [b. in 1837; d. at Peterborough in 1850.]

5. **CHARLOTTE M.**, [b. in 1843. She became second wife of Col. Charles Scott of Peterborough, Sept. 7, 1863. Col. Scott's first wife was drowned in the Potomac River, by the collision of the steamer "West Point" with the "George Peabody," Aug. 18, 1862, being on her return from a visit to her husband then in the army.]

DR. LEVI W. WILKINS, son of Levi and Ann (McColley) Wilkins, was born in Merrimack in 1823; studied with Dr. Graves of Nashua, and took the degree of M. D. at Berkshire Medical College. He married Elissie Wakefield of Reading, Mass., in 1851, and came to North Branch in 1862, where he practiced eight years, living where David Stacey now lives. He afterwards went to Milford, where he had a large practice, but died of quick consumption in 1864. Two children survive, as follows:—

1. **FRANK P.**, [b. June 12, 1854; now lives in Boston.]
2. **EVELYN E.**, [b. in 1857; now lives in Reading, Mass.]

WILLEY.

ROBERT WILLEY, an emigrant from Ireland, came here as early as 1784, and was the first settler on the John Robinson farm west of the pond. He and his wife were among the original members of the Presbyterian Church. He left town in 1801. Nothing further can be learned about him; but it is believed that his descendants are now living in Rochester, Vt. I find by records of New Boston that Robert Willey married Nabby Campbell in that town, Jan. 15, 1795. This was probably a second wife.

WILSON.

The ancestor of the Antrim Wilsons was Rev. John, who came over with Gov. Winthrop in 1630. He had a grandson, Joseph Wilson, whose son James was born in 1703. James had a son, Capt. Jesse, a Revolutionary soldier, born Jan. 20, 1729. Capt. Jesse married Abigail Gage, settled in Pelham, and was father of Jesse of Antrim. This latter was born Feb. 24, 1768; came here in 1798, and bought the place then occupied by James Hall, a blacksmith, whose stand was a few rods north of where the East meeting-house was afterwards built. He married Patty Hall, who first came from Pelham to Antrim on horseback and waded across the Contoocook River, there being no bridge at that time. Mr. Wilson died of spotted fever, March 21, 1812, aged forty-two. His wife died Dec. 13, 1833, aged sixty-two. Their children are as follows:—

1. **PATTY**, [b. June 28, 1797; is still living unm. on the homestead.]
2. **SOPHIA**, [b. June 22, 1799; d. in infancy.]
3. **SOPHIA**, [b. April 5, 1801; m. Samuel Hosley of Hancock,

April 13, 1824, and d. in 1871. She was mother of Hon. John Hosley of Manchester.]

4. JESSE, [b. March 12, 1803; d. of spotted fever in 1812.]
5. LYDIA R., [b. June 20, 1805; m. Hon. Henry Parkinson of New Boston, Nov. 2, 1843, and afterwards moved to Nashua. He was recently killed by the cars. A trusted and good man.]
6. ABIGAIL G., [b. June 13, 1807; d. Oct. 13, 1863.]
7. JAMES MERRILL, [b. June 16, 1809; m. 1st, Achsah Boutwell, Dec. 25, 1834, who d. July 25, 1863, aged 49, and he m. 2d, Mrs. Eliza (Bullard) Burr of Bennington, Nov. 28, 1865. He inherited the homestead, originally bought, together with the Ladd place on which his father lived many years, situated some twenty rods west of the first. The buildings are now all gone, but Mr. Wilson, while living recent years on what was then the Dea. Barachias Holt place, adjoining, still retains the whole, which he has greatly improved. His children, all by his first wife, are thus: —
Jesse W., (b. June 30, 1837; d. June 23, 1859.)
Martha A., (b. July 11, 1839; d. July 8, 1840.)
Charlotte A., (b. July 26, 1841; m. Allen L. Skinner, Dec. 31, 1868, and lives in Springfield, Mass., having children, Arthur J. and Henry J.)
James H., (b. July 18, 1844; is now living in Buffalo, N. Y. Is railroad engineer.)
Abby S., (b. July 28, 1847; m. James M. Gove of this town, Oct. 11, 1877.)
Frank J., (b. March 13, 1850; m. Junia E. Barker, Sept. 14, 1880; occupies the farm with his father.)
George C., (b. Nov. 1, 1854; now of Springfield, Mass.; is engaged in mercantile pursuits.)]

ZADOK P. WILSON, son of James and Lucinda (Paige) Wilson, grandson of Capt. Jesse and Abigail (Gage) Wilson, and nephew of Jesse Wilson mentioned above, was born in Pelham, June 17, 1800; married Anna Richardson of Hudson, April 13, 1826, who died in that town in 1840. He married, second, Mrs. Abigail (Smith) Martin of Bedford, daughter of John Smith of Hudson, and came here, on to the Charles Wood place (now Levi Curtis's), in 1850; moved to Lempster in 1862, and thence to Sanbornton in 1871. Mr. Wilson died in 1879. He had children as follows, the youngest by the second marriage: —

1. FOSTER, [b. July 5, 1827; m. 1st, Maria Lovejoy; 2d, Martha Trow. Is superintendent of mills, Holyoke, Mass.]

2. **KIMBALL J.**, [b. Jan. 12, 1829; m. 1st, Marion Piper of Weston, Vt.; 2d, Laura Fales of New York, 1868. Is superintendent of asylum for poor, Tewksbury, Mass.]
3. **GEORGE L.**, [b. Nov. 5, 1831; m. a Miss Foster of Bristol; lives in Rosemont, Minn.]
4. **HENRY P.**, [b. Nov. 25, 1833; m. 1st, Mary F. Bailey of Manchester, Dec. 12, 1858; 2d, Augusta A. Philbrook of Concord, 1871; lives in Sanbornton.]
5. **ANNA R.**, [b. July 1, 1836; m. James McClintock of Hillsborough. They live in Manchester.]
6. **ALLEN**, [d. in 1840 in infancy.]
7. **ABI**, [b. in Hudson, Oct. 16, 1843; m. Dr. William Donol, and lives in Kansas.]

SAMUEL WILSON was son of Robert and Nancy (Gregg) Wilson, and grandson of Robert. They were of the old Londonderry stock. Samuel came here from New Boston in 1817, put up a set of buildings (now gone) on the south part of the Caleb Clark farm, and lived there many years. Afterward moved on to the old John Wallace farm near Reed Carr's, where he died April 4, 1855, aged eighty-eight. He married Sally Reed, daughter of Zadok Reed, who died Nov. 4, 1844, and their children were :—

1. **ROBERT**, [b. March 17, 1798; d. November, 1815.]
2. **ALMIRA**, [b. March 1, 1801; m. Andrew Silloway, 1840; moved to Canaan, where she d. December, 1863.]
3. **LUCY REED**, [b. July 2, 1809; m. Dea. Erastus Nesmith, April 22, 1830, and lives in Enfield.]
4. **SAMUEL**, [b. April 29, 1814; m. 1st, Rhoda Paige, who d. Aug. 3, 1859; 2d, Mrs. Persis Perrington, Feb. 21, 1861. Has no children.]
5. **ALBERT**, [b. June 1, 1817; first called "Robert," but had his name changed to "Albert;" m. Elizabeth Bowers; lived in Somerville, Mass.; d. December, 1872.]
6. **SABRINA**, [b. Aug. 9, 1824; m. Lyman Bowers; lived and d. in Worcester, Mass. Her death was in January, 1859.]
7. **ROXANNA**, [b. June 26, 1829; m. Horace D. Northrop of Vermont; moved to Iowa, and d. January, 1857.]

JONAS WILSON came here from Carlyle, Mass. He built a house, probably in 1825, about forty rods southeast of school-house No. 6; was a shoemaker; after several years moved back to Massachusetts. He married Lydia Kidder, Dec. 31, 1818, and their children born here all died young except one :—

1. **WILLARD H.**, [settled in Bedford, Mass., where he d. in 1860.]

WITHERSPOON.

ALEXANDER WITHERSPOON was born in Chester in 1761 ; married Jane Starrett of Francestown, March 20, 1788, who died March 28, 1810 ; settled on the Samuel Tuttle place in 1787, but in a few years moved on to the Artemas Brown place, and died in 1848, aged eighty-seven. His children were :—

1. POLLY, [b. Aug. 2, 1789 ; m. David Paige, Dec. 11, 1812, and had a large family ; d. in 1873.]
2. JOHN, [b. Jan. 11, 1791. He enlisted in the war of 1812. It was said that he deserted ; but this is by no means certain. His fate was never known. The report that he "settled after the war in Maine, and raised a large and respectable family," lacks confirmation.]
3. ISABEL, [b. July 3, 1793 ; d. Oct. 6, 1800.]
4. JOSEPH S., [b. March 17, 1796 ; d. Oct. 8, 1800.]
5. ABIGAIL S., [b. Dec. 26, 1799 ; d. Oct. 2, 1800.]
6. ACHSAH, [b. Feb. 8, 1801 ; m. Charles Guild and lives in Concord.]
7. CHARLOTTE P., [b. April 16, 1803 ; m. Robert Todd of New London ; d. Oct. 16, 1875.]
8. LOUVICY R., [b. Feb. 6, 1805 ; d. June 10, 1824.]
9. JANE S., [b. Sept. 12, 1807 ; lives unm. in Nashua ; name changed to "Atherton."]
10. JOSEPH S., [b. March 8, 1810 ; had his name changed to "Atherton ;" m. Hilenia C. Houston of Hillsborough, March 7, 1837, and lived with his father. He was a peculiarly pious and promising man, and d. greatly lamented in 1845, in the prime of life. His widow m. Joshua Chamberlain and moved to Nashua in 1849, where she still lives. Mr. Atherton's children were :—
Lorenza Anna, (b. in 1837 ; m. Charles B. Wright of Boston.)
Hilenia J., (b. in 1839 ; m. Hiram F. Barney of Nashua.)
Emily Frances, (b. in 1841.)
John Mason, (b. in 1843 ; m. Martina L. Greeley, and d. in 1872.)]

WOOD.

CHARLES WOOD, son of Samuel and Hannah (Webster) Wood of Methuen, was born in that town in 1770 ; came to Antrim in 1789 or earlier ; married Jennette Steele, daughter of James Steele, Sen., and began the Henry Barker farm, which he exchanged for the Levi Curtis farm the next year. This latter farm he cleared, and he lived there until

his death, Jan. 16, 1848. He was a strong man, but had forty fevers. His wife died May 1, 1846, aged seventy-four. Their children were :—

1. **DEA. SAMUEL**, [b. Aug. 17, 1801; m. Margaret Bell, Dec. 24, 1833, and settled on the Daniel Brown place (house built in 1827), where he lived until his death, Nov. 24, 1876. He was appointed deacon in the Presbyterian Church in 1852. Dea. Wood was a man of the old style, simple in his habits, a great worker, firm in his convictions, having an opinion of his own but modest and manly in the expression of it, a stout Presbyterian, and a straightforward member of the session for twenty-four years. It would be hard to find a better man. Was very lame for many years, but was active in business till near the end. His children are :—

Margaret Jane, (b. Oct. 29, 1884; m. Daniel J. Parkhurst.)

Mary Eliza, (b. Dec. 15, 1837; m. Chester A. Appleton of West Deering.)]

2. **ELIZA**, [b. March 4, 1805; m. Lyman Dow, Feb. 11, 1836, and d. Aug. 16, 1842.]

3. **JAMES**, [b. Sept. 11, 1811; m. Harriet J. Taft of Weld, Me., June 14, 1836, who d. in 1872, leaving no children. March 13, 1873, Mr. Wood m. Mrs. Margaret (Boyce) Goodwin, and they have one child :—

Harriet J., (b. April 15, 1874.)

Mrs. Margaret (Goodwin) Wood has children by her previous marriage as follows: Millie J. Goodwin, who m. W. A. Barker, and lives in Nashua; Nelson O., now of this town; Charles A.; William B.; and Lilla M., who lives with her mother. James Wood moved on to the Campbell place in 1850, and still occupies the same.]

CHARLES A. WOODS, son of Asa and Polly (Laton) Woods, and grandson of Jonas and Lydia (Hobart) Woods of Hollis, was born in Nashua, Nov. 19, 1831. He married Adeline R. Barker of Antrim, July 3, 1854, and lived awhile in Nashua; came here in 1859, and lived two or three years in South Village; moved to Windsor in May, 1862; thence, in 1869, to Hillsborough, in which last town they still reside. Their children are as follows :—

1. **ADDIE E.**, [b. in Antrim, April 25, 1859.]
2. **CHARLES O.**, [b. in Windsor, April 7, 1863.]

WOODBIDGE.

GEORGE B. WOODBRIDGE, son of Osgood and Hannah (Stevens)

Woodbridge, was born in Andover, Mass., in 1820 ; married his cousin, Elizabeth Woodbridge of that town, and came here from Greenfield on to the Dea. Baldwin place in 1872. Has recently moved to Bennington. They have but one child :—

1. GEORGE, [b. in Francestown in 1861.]

WOODBURY.

JOHN WOODBURY was the first of the name who came (1624) to America. In 1627, he brought over his son Humphrey. About 1631 his brother William came over. A deposition of Humphrey, taken fifty years after, states that when his father first came over to Cape Ann, in 1624, he traveled up with him from Somersetshire to Dorchester ; but how long John had lived in Somersetshire is not certain. The earliest notice of the family describes them seated in the parish of Woodbury, hundred of East Budleigh, county of Devon. The exchequer records, "Testa de Nevill," covering A. D. 1216 to 1308, record William de Wodeberie as holding lands in "Wodebere," in "Esse and Brigeford." We also find the name of Roberto de Wodeberie (knight) as the witness to a deed A. D. 1241 ; and in the reign of Edward, David de Wodeberie as a grand juror. In the following century, the tax-lists disclose the names of John, Nicholas, Alicia, and Walter in the same neighborhood. A later William was lord prior of Worcester in 1515. The name, before this, ceases to be found around Woodbury, and appears in Burlescombe, in the hundred of Bampton, Devon, where, in 1543, we find John and Nicholas Wodbeire taxed on their lands, and Jacob Wodbeire on his goods. This John had a son, John Woodbury, Jr., who, according to the records of that parish, "intermarried with Jane Humffrys June 2, 1596." They had two daughters born in that parish and in that century. The age of this John, Jr., and several other probabilities, concur to identify him with the emigrant to New England, and, unless positive proof shall be found in Somerset of his birthplace elsewhere, it may be conclusively assumed. The name Woodbury is derived from the Danish *woden*, and in the Anglo-Saxon is a compound of *wode*, meaning "mad or furious," and *bury*, or *byrig*, equivalent to German *burgh* or our *borough*. Woodbury castle is an old Danish earthwork, extant, on a hill in the parish to which it gave its name long before the Norman conquest. The spelling of the name, whether indicating the parish or the family, has curiously varied with the fashion, in each century, but has been spelled substantially alike at every epoch.

John Woodbury came to Cape Ann in the year 1624, in the employment of a company for settling, fishing, and trading in New England, called the "Dorchester Company," of which the Rev. John White of Dorchester, England, was an active instrument. Lord Sheffield, within whose limits Cape Ann lay, agreed, under seal, with Messrs. Winslow and Cushman and their associates, known as the "Dorchester Company," to permit them to settle certain lands in Gloucester Harbor, and, when he got his own title, to convey the same to the actual settlers. On this foundation, the "Dorchester Company" sent out vessels with settlers and

cattle to carry on agriculture and fishing. The site, however, proved unfavorable to each branch of the enterprise, and in 1626 a greater part of the adventurers retired. Rev. John White with a few others resolved to continue the enterprise, and offered to procure for the old planters, Conant, Woodbury, Balch, and Palfrey, grants of land at Naumkeag, now Salem, and to send them such men, provisions, and goods, as they desired, to trade with the Indians. They accordingly removed to Naumkeag with their stock, in 1626, and in the autumn of 1627 sent John Woodbury to England to complete arrangements with the new company for carrying on the plantation. He remained in England about six months, and returned the following June with his son Humphrey, "bringing a comfortable answer." In 1630 the general court of the company made a general levy of taxes. Not having made any county or town government, it created the office of constable, the duties of which were to assess, collect, and disburse taxes, record deeds, bounds of land, etc. John Woodbury of Salem, and Stoughton of Dorchester, were selected for this office. It is uncertain how long he occupied the office, but when the town record begins, in 1634, he appears, trusted in many local affairs. In May, 1635, he was sent to the general court as deputy for Salem, and again in September. He was also one of the overseers to lay out and make grants of land. In November of 1635, Salem granted two hundred acres of land each to the old planters, Woodbury, Conant, Balch, and Palfrey of Naumkeag, to be laid out at "Bass river head," in what is now Beverly. Woodbury, with Balch, surveyed this land, part of which is still in the possession of his descendants. In 1636 he was one of the selectmen, and was on a committee regarding the site of a college, then meditated by Salem. In 1637, he was again a selectman, and one of the deputies to the general court. In 1638 he was again deputy, was on the committee of valuation and distribution of rates and taxes, and on a committee of contract to build a church in Salem, which church is now in existence. He and his wife Agnes were both members of the first church. From this time until his death his name is prominent in various offices, but Dec. 3, 1641, was his last appearance at the meeting of the board of selectmen. Essex Institute's Collections, Vol. I., p. 150, title "The Old Planters," has the following: "Mr. Woodbury, after a life of energy and faithfulness to the interests of the Colony, died in 1641. We do not know his age, but probably not much above sixty years. He was called 'Father Woodbury,' however, as early as 1635, which may have been a title due him as one on whom many leaned for counsel and advice."

None of John Woodbury's children, born in England, came here, except his son Humphrey, who was born in 1608. In the first church record, at its beginning in 1629, his wife's name is given as Agnes; but when he died he left a wife Ann, who sold the house in Salem Village to George Curwin in 1660. The records of the first church in Salem give dates of baptism of three children: Hannah (1636), Abigail (1637), and Peter (1640).

Peter Woodbury, son of John and Ann Woodbury, was born in 1640; married, first, Abigail Batchelder, who left a son Peter, born Dec. 12, 1666 (the ancestor of the wife of Peter Woodbury of Francestown). He

married, second, Sarah Dodge, and their children were Josiah and seven daughters. He died July 5, 1704.

Josiah Woodbury, son of Peter and Sarah (Dodge) Woodbury, was born June 15, 1682; married Lydia Herrick in 1708, and had one son, Josiah, and four daughters.

Josiah Woodbury, Jr., son of Josiah and Lydia (Herrick) Woodbury, was born Feb. 15, 1709; married Hannah Perkins of Ipswich, who died in 1761, aged forty-six years. He died in 1773. They had two sons, Peter and Josiah, and four daughters.

PETER WOODBURY, son of Josiah, Jr., and Hannah (Perkins) Woodbury, was born in Beverly, Mass., March 28, 1738; married Mrs. Elizabeth (Dodge) Rea (a great-granddaughter of Richard Dodge, Esq., of Beverly, Mass., and widow of James Rea, Esq., being then seventeen years of age with one child), in 1760. She is described as "a woman of shrewdness and energy." His cousins, Josiah and James of Francestown, served several campaigns in the French war. A tradition in the family is that Peter was also out at Lake George during one campaign. In his youth he passed some years as a sea-faring man. In 1773 he went to Amherst, N. H., and settled in what is now Mont Vernon. He was several years on the board of selectmen, representative to the general court in 1776 and 1777, and member of the convention which framed the first constitution of New Hampshire. When the Revolution became imminent, a declaration of association to resist with arms the encroachments of the English Parliament, started in Amherst, April 10, 1776, was sent through the State for signatures. The fifth signature in Amherst was Peter Woodbury. His name occurs several times on the records after Mont Vernon was set off. It was probably about 1800 that he moved to Antrim and took up his abode with his son, Mark Woodbury, then a flourishing merchant here. He seems to have been taxed subsequently in Mont Vernon as a non-resident. He died Oct. 11, 1817, aged seventy-nine years and six months. His wife died in Antrim, April 19, 1812, aged sixty-nine years. They were buried on Meeting-House Hill. The children of Peter and Elizabeth Woodbury were: First, Levi, who was born Jan. 20, 1761; entered the privateer service in the Revolution, was captured in the armed ship "Essex," and died in prison at Plymouth. Second, Jesse, who was born Oct. 2, 1763; went to Mexico, where he procured large grants in Western Texas, and died, it is said, about the time of the Texan Revolution. The third child of Peter and Elizabeth was Peter, who was born Jan. 17, 1767; settled in Francestown, and married his second cousin, Mary Woodbury (daughter of James Woodbury, whose ancestor was the Peter Woodbury born in 1666). He was a prominent citizen of Francestown, being representative about fifteen years and senator two years in the state legislature, besides holding many minor offices. His children were Peter P., who was born Aug. 8, 1791, and was a physician in Bedford during a long life; Hon. Levi Woodbury, LL. D., who was born Dec. 22, 1789, was judge of our state court at the age of twenty-eight, was twice United States senator, was associate justice of the United States supreme court, was secretary of

state under Jackson and Van Buren, and, at the time of his death, a leading candidate for the office of President of the United States, with every prospect of election; Rev. James T. Woodbury, of Acton, Mass.; Jesse Woodbury, Esq., now living in Frankestown; George W. Woodbury, M. D., of Yazoo County, Miss.; Mary, who married Dr. Luke How of Jaffrey; Anstess, who married Hon. Nehemiah Eastman, formerly member of congress; Martha, who married Thomas Grimes, a merchant of Windsor, Vt.; Hannah T., who married Hon. Isaac O. Barnes of Boston; Harriet, who married Hon. Perley Dodge of Amherst; and Adeline, who married Edwin F. Bunnell, a merchant of Boston. The fourth child of Peter and Elizabeth was Betsey, who was born Feb. 9, 1770, and married Peter Jones, Esq., of Amherst. The fifth was Hannah, who was born Feb. 14, 1772, and died young. The sixth was Mark of Antrim, who is further noticed below.

Esq. **MARK WOODBURY**, youngest child of Peter and Elizabeth Woodbury of Beverly, Mass., was born in Amherst (now Mont Vernon), Jan. 1, 1775. When quite young he started out for himself, opening a store in Hancock as early as 1793. Came here from the last-named place and opened a store in 1794. His store for four years was in one end of the house, leaving only one room to live in. The store was moved across the road to its present site in 1800. The house was enlarged in subsequent years according to necessity and ability. He married Alice, daughter of Dea. Joseph Boyd. Was vigorously engaged in trade and farming for many years. He was justice of the peace and representative, and died March 17, 1828, leaving a large property. His widow died April 15, 1858, aged seventy-eight. She was a noble woman, — one of piety, and great strength of character. Their children were as follows: —

1. **HON. LUKE**. [b. Dec. 25, 1800; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1820; was for many years judge of probate for Hillsborough County, and at the time of his death was the Democratic candidate for governor of New Hampshire. He m. Mary E. Wallace of Antrim, June 10, 1834. Built his fine residence in South Village in 1849, and d. Aug. 27, 1851; no children. Was a very honest and truthful man. His schoolmates used to say, "You can't trust any deviltry with Luke!" Was a man extremely diffident and self-distrustful, but capable of filling any office with credit. His death was universally deplored.]
2. **SABRINA**, [b. Feb. 4, 1804; she was called the "best-educated girl in town;" m. George W. Hill, May 20, 1828, and d. May 8, 1856. Of her children three survive: Alice R.; Susie S., who is the wife of Morris Christie, M. D.; and John R., who is a prominent citizen of Johnson, Vt.]
3. **MARY**, [b. Dec. 8, 1805; m. Joshua C. Dodge, Oct. 23, 1828, and d. May 3, 1836.]

